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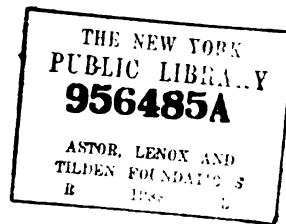
A Western Commonwealth

....BY....

Benjamin F. Shambaugh, Ph. D.

Des Moines
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1899

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THE BEGINNINGS OF A WESTERN COMMONWEALTH.

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INTRODUCTION.

"It is with a reverence such as is stirred by the head waters of some mighty river that one looks back," to the beginnings of Iowa history and contemplates the wonderful transformations and unparalleled developments that have taken place, all within the brief period of three score years and ten. Within the memory of men still living a new commonwealth has been born, nourished, matured. Vast prairies have been turned into innumerable farms. Corn, oats, wheat, rye, timothy and blue-grass have taken the place of wild vegetation. Swamps have been made to produce cereals instead of malaria. Forests have been cleared or, alas too often, ruthlessly destroyed. Oaks have been hewn into lumber, logs, rails, posts and cord-wood. Prairie chickens, quail, grouse and deer have disappeared; and cattle, sheep and hogs now cover a thousand hills. The ox-cart and cradle are no more. Log-houses are relics. A stake-and-rider fence is rarely seen. Stage-coaches have given place to parlor cars and mail coaches. The mill on the stream is silent; for the powers of water and of wind have surrendered to the powers of steam. Villages, towns and cities everywhere add to the evidences of a growing civilization. School-houses, churches, colleges, and a State University bespeak culture. Marvelous growth! Unparalleled development! Inspiring evolution!

The truth is that here under western skies have been laid the foundations of a mighty Commonwealth,—a Commonwealth that is just becoming conscious of vast material

resources, limitless soul-power, a glorious history, and a future of boundless possibilities. Our people are just beginning to realize that Iowa is no longer a child of the frontier, but a mature, rich, energetic, and an eminently sane and healthy Commonwealth.

As the biography of a great man is eagerly read, so the history of a great Commonwealth becomes a subject of intellectual interest. To-day the history of Iowa has its enthusiastic, thoughtful readers. Men and women have a yearning desire to learn more about the origin, the growth, and the development of this western Commonwealth. They are eager to trace its social and political progress, and to note the steps by which institutions, principles, and ideals have come to be what they are. Nor is the history of Iowa studied as a catalogue of facts chronologically arranged. On the contrary, the history of our Commonwealth is viewed as an evolution—a chapter in the evolution of American civilization—a product of progressive history.

Of course the history of Iowa's evolution has not yet been written. Before it can be fully and accurately told, many years must pass. "At present there is not a chapter of the record that is wholly finished. The manuscript is already worn with erasures, the writing is often blurred, the very language is uncouth and strange. Yet even now the outline of a continuous story is beginning to appear—a story whose chief credential lies in the fact" that it has been lived out by a plain, unpretentious, democratic

people who consciously or unconsciously have striven to realize somewhat of the ideals of citizenship.

In these few pages no attempt is made to recount the whole story of Iowa's birth.

Such an undertaking would be presumptuous. But, it is even now possible to suggest the topics of some of the interesting chapters. And this will be the purpose of what follows.

A HISTORY OF GOVERNMENTS.

The earliest history of Iowa is best characterized by saying of it what Judge Cooley has said of the history of Michigan, namely: *it is a history of governments*. For the changes in sovereign and subordinate jurisdiction have been as great in Iowa as in Michigan. Indeed, from the discovery and occupation of the territory west of the Mississippi river down to the year 1821, Iowa's history—so far as it may be said to have had a history during this period—is wholly a history of governments. Peoples with occupations, customs, manners and morals, forming a society and developing institutions, constitute no part of its earlier annals. It is, for the most part, a bare record of treaties, grants, appointments, statutes, ordinances and proclamations. It is true that in certain parts of this western country there were, even during this early period, societies forming and developing which called for a certain amount of governmental activity; but in the region that is afterwards to become Iowa, the inhabitants were too few and too far removed from the settled country either to take any part in the earlier governments or to be affected in any other than a nominal way by their regulations. Nevertheless a sketch of the early history of Iowa would be incomplete without a summary view of these historic governments. Since through them Iowa, on the one hand, touches historically, by way of Louisiana, France and Spain, the institutions of the Civil Law of Rome, and on the other hand is actually linked by way of the Northwest Territory to the institutions of the Common Law of England.

THE PROVINCE OF LOUISIANA.

Geographically Iowa constitutes a portion of the territory known in American history as the "Louisiana Purchase." Its earliest history, therefore, takes its beginnings in the history of Louisiana, a province that was first settled by the French near the close of

the seventeenth century. It was in the year 1699 that D'Ibberville was sent to the Mississippi to establish a new colony of which he was to be the Governor. Louisiana was settled as an independent colony; yet its laws "seemed to be intended to perpetuate its dependence, by checking the rapidity of its progress. The care of peopling this new and almost uninhabited country, instead of being placed under the charge of the superior departments of the government, was principally confided to the agents of the Paris police." Of course the colony grew slowly.

In 1712 the exclusive trade of the colony for twelve years was granted to Crozat by letters patent from Louis XIV. But Crozat did not value the grant any more than Louis XIV. appreciated the possibilities of his American possessions. In 1717 he gave up the grant, which was then transferred to the Western Company. This transfer was followed by the schemes of John Law, the "Mississippi Bubble," and the miserable failure of all these speculative projects. In 1723 Louisiana fell within the privileges of a company created for the Indies. The Governor and Intendant of Louisiana were now named by the members of this association. In 1731 the company for the Indies gave up its privileges; and from this time on Louisiana remained a direct dependency on the crown and was governed as such. By a treaty concluded in 1762 the country was ceded to the crown of Spain.

While under the dominion of France the government of Louisiana was absolute; and its history consisted of the acts of those who administered it.

The transfer of Louisiana from the crown of France to the crown of Spain occasioned no immediate or radical change either in the form of the government or in the system of jurisprudence. And yet in the course of time Spain did change "almost the whole

of the French colonial jurisprudence," preserving only "the principles of allodium in their grants of land, and in the settlement and distribution of estates *ab intestato*; and this was most probably done out of respect to the civil law."

It is to be observed that during the period of the Spanish dominion the Province of Louisiana was roughly divided into two main parts. All south of a point called "Hope Encampment," which was nearly opposite Chickasaw Bluffs, was known as "Lower Louisiana;" while the remaining country to the north was designated "Upper Louisiana." New Orleans and St. Louis were respectively the capitals of Lower and Upper Louisiana. This geographical division, however, did not carry with it a distinct political separation. For the government which had its seat at New Orleans was a general government extending over the whole Province, and to this general government the government in Upper Louisiana was subordinate.

At the head of the general government, which was both civil and military in character, stood the Governor, or Governor-general, as he is frequently called. Appointed by the Crown, he was the head of the civil government as well as the chief of the army and militia. In a measure he was the legislator of the whole Province. He promulgated ordinances for the benefit and good government of the people. He appointed the officers of the militia. In the districts the commandants were subject to his appointment and removal. He is a judge; and his court has a civil and military jurisdiction throughout the Province. But he has no power to pardon criminals. Appeals lay to his court from Upper Louisiana; while appeals from his court could be carried to a superior tribunal which sat in Cuba, and ultimately to the Council of the Indies in Spain.

Besides the Governor, but wholly independent of him, was the Intendant or Intendant General. The department of finance was created in 1799 with the Intendant as its head. Prior to this his functions were performed by the Governor. The Intendant apportioned, levied, and collected taxes. He regulated commerce, navigation, the admission of settlers, and the sale of the public

lands. He had charge of Indian affairs. As a judge he had exclusive control over suits relating to the affairs of his department.

Upper Louisiana, although dependent on Lower Louisiana, had nevertheless its own subordinate government. At the head of this subordinate government was the Lieutenant-Governor. He was appointed by the Crown, but must obey the orders of both the Governor and the Intendant, to whom (i. e. the Intendant) he stood in the relation of sub-delegate. As the subordinate of the Governor he was the chief of the army and militia. He nominated the Commandants for the Upper Louisiana districts, and appointed the Syndics. Without limitation in civil causes, his judicial authority extended to criminal matters under the degree of capital." All his decisions, however, were subject to revision on appeals. As sub-delegate to the Intendant, on the other hand, he had charge of all matters in his own province relating to finance, taxes, commerce, the public lands, and the Indians. Thus in Upper Louisiana the functions of the Governor and the Intendant were combined in the one officer, the Lieutenant-Governor.

Besides the general division into upper and lower, the Province of Louisiana was further sub-divided, apparently for administrative purposes, into districts. The executive officer in each district was the Commandant. Generally taken from the army or militia, the Commandants in Lower Louisiana were appointed by the Governor, and in Upper Louisiana they were named by the Lieutenant-Governor. It was the special duty of the Commandant to superintend the police and execute the mandates of his superiors. In his district he was sheriff, notary public, and justice of the peace.

In addition to those already enumerated there were a number of subordinate officers connected with the Louisiana government. The "Assessor" and the "Auditor" were special officers connected with the tribunals of the Province. They were Doctors of the Civil Law, and acted as legal advisers. An ecclesiastical tribunal had its special officers to look after the affairs of the church. There was a Secretary of the government, and another of the Intendancy. Subordinate to

the Intendant were the Contador, Treasurer, Administrator, and Interventor. Nor must the Surveyor-General, the Harbor-Master, the Store-Keeper, and the Interpreter be omitted from the list.

There were special officers for the City of New Orleans: the twelve members of Cabildo, the Mayor, the High Sheriff, and the Alcalde. The Procureur-General was an officer peculiar to the Civil Law. He acted as solicitor for the Crown. After conviction he made known the punishment. He was "curator of orphans, the expounder of the privileges of the city, and the public accuser of all public officers, who either infringed the laws, or omitted to perform their duties assigned them."

The foregoing account of government, though necessarily incomplete, will perhaps afford sufficient data for a general notion of what that government was like. In the first place, the striking feature of this government is its military character. This, however, is not surprising. For the conditions of the country and the people were such as to give to society a militant rather than an industrial type. The military chief is everywhere the head of the civil government. There is no separation of powers. Legislative, Judicial, Executive and Administrative functions are performed by the same set of officers. There are no officers chosen by the people. Indeed, the people have no hand in the government under which they live. The sale and purchase of office is a common practice. Laws are not always made public, a knowledge of them being confined to the office-holding class. Slavery was sanctioned by not being prohibited. The system of Jurisprudence is that of the Civil Law. "The Roman code, indeed, may be said to have furnished laws for the government of Louisiana by adoption. * * * They laid down precise rules for the fulfillment of the different species of contracts and obligations, and dictated the decisions to be given in contestations on the multiplicity of grounds incident to them."

Although absolute and without guarantees, the government of Louisiana was not on that account necessarily bad. As a matter of fact justice was generally well administered. It was speedily administered; and

with the change that took place on the transfer of sovereign jurisdiction in 1803, delays were complained of. The people "preferred the judgment of one man to that of twelve."

Some notice should be taken, and properly in this connection, of the system of land tenures and the administration of the public domain. For it is at this point that Iowa touches the Civil Law. Spanish land grants to territory that subsequently fell within the boundaries of Iowa afford the legitimate historical continuity.

It has already been pointed out that the principles of allodial tenures in land grants established under the French dominion were left intact by Spain. These principles were as clearly recognized in the grants to Crozat in 1712 and the Western Company in 1717 as in the subsequent Spanish grants to actual settlers.

Under the Spanish dominion lands were conceded only on application by petition. Concessions were either special or general. A general concession was a sort of "floating claim," and could be located anywhere on the vacant lands of the public domain; while a special concession was one in which certain metes and bounds were definitely designated.

Titles were derived from the Crown, from the Governor, from the Intendant (after 1799), from the Lieutenant-Governor and from the Commandants. But only those issuing from the Crown and the Governor were regarded as complete titles. Titles "derived from the naked concessions of the Lieutenant-Governor, or the Commandants, and unsanctioned by the highest representative of the Crown at the capital of the province," were held as incomplete. And by far the greater portion of the land held by the inhabitants was held under incomplete titles. Yet the "imperfect rights" arising from these titles "were suffered by the government to descend by inheritance, and even to be transferred by private contract. When requisite, they have been seized by judicial authority, and sold for the payment of debts."

ACQUISITION OF LOUISIANA.

The retrocession of Louisiana to France by the secret treaty of San Ildefonso, October 1st, 1800, occasioned no changes in the colonial government. Indeed, France did

not take actual possession of the country until November, 1803; and by that time it had been sold by Napoleon to the United States. The year 1803 is significant, therefore, not because Louisiana was then absorbed from all allegiance to Spain, but because it marks the acquisition of the whole province by the United States. To America at large this was "an event so portentous as to defy measurement; it gave a new face to politics, and ranked in historical importance next to the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution;" while to the future Commonwealth of Iowa the acquisition had a no less serious significance. It determined the form of government and fixed the system of jurisprudence. Through it Iowa, born to the Civil Law, fell heir to the institutions of the Common Law of England.

The constitutional or governmental history of the Louisiana country under its new political sovereign begins properly with the treaty which was concluded at Paris in the month of April, 1803. That treaty declared with the force of supreme law, that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States." In the meantime they were guaranteed the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion. These treaty provisions, however, created of themselves no sort of political organization; they simply stood as a guarantee of legal rights and privileges. It remained for Congress to provide the government.

Now the problem which confronted Congress involved this difficulty: that while it seemed inexpedient from the working or administrative point of view to give a population accustomed to an absolute and militant political organization everywhere inextricably bound up in the practices of the Civil Law, a republican form of government with Common Law rights and privileges, any other solution of the problem would have been *a priori* out of harmony with American political notions. Evidently the conditions called for a government which was more or less military in character. *A*

priori considerations, therefore, gave way to administrative necessities. And in October the President was authorized to take possession of and occupy the country—virtually as absolute and supreme ruler. For "all the military, civil and judicial powers, exercised by the officers of the existing government" were to be vested in such persons and exercised in such manner as he shall direct.

On the 20th of December the United States took formal possession of the government at New Orleans. But Upper Louisiana still remained in the hands of Spain and was not delivered to the United States until March of the year next following (i. e. March, 1804). About the time of this latter transfer the President approved an act of Congress which provided for a temporary government. By this act the whole Province of Louisiana was divided by "an east and west line to commence on the Mississippi river, at the thirty-third degree of north latitude, and to extend to the western boundary of the said cession." All south of this line and of the Mississippi Territory was erected into the Territory of Orleans. And the residue of the Province to the north was called the District of Louisiana. Observe now that it is the governmental history of the latter Territory, the District of Louisiana, that concerns us in this connection.

THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

The District of Louisiana was placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor and Judges of the Indiana Territory. That is to say, the legislative, judicial and executive powers of the Governor and Judges of the Indiana Territory were extended to the District of Louisiana. At the same time Indiana and Louisiana remained as two distinct and separate governments; they were united only so far as having the same officers. The laws enacted for Louisiana did not affect Indiana; neither did the laws of Indiana extend in form to Louisiana.

Now the governmental powers prescribed for the Governor and Judges of Indiana and the manner of their exercise were, it is well known, copied from the Ordinance of 1787. Congress, therefore, in extending these powers to the District of Louisiana, formally introduced the Common Law into all that territory west of the Mississippi

river. Of course this was by no means an extension in toto of the Ordinance of 1787. Trial by jury and freedom of religion are the only two of the specific rights enumerated in the first three articles of that great compact which were actually guaranteed by the act of Congress. Slavery was tacitly recognized, there being at this time, perhaps, no thought of ever abolishing the institution. And, moreover, all the laws then in force in the District were to remain in force until formally altered or repealed by the Governor and Judges. The introduction of the Common Law at this time was, therefore, rather formal than complete. It was to supercede the Civil Law, not by a sweeping revolutionary change, but by a gradual process of selection and rejection.

But the dual government of Indiana-Louisiana proved unsatisfactory, especially to the inhabitants west of the Mississippi river, who longed for an independent political organization. They remonstrated against the "dictates of a foreign government," the unnatural connection with Indiana, the absenteeism of government officers, and the absence of a separation of powers. They feared that the transfer of Indiana from the east side of the Mississippi would overwhelm them; they demanded as of right the preservation of the institution of slavery; they asked for a popular representation in their territorial government. In the midst of this indignation the Governor and Judges of Indiana, sitting at Vincennes, passed, on the first of October, six laws for the District of Louisiana. But the remonstrance of the Louisiana freemen proved effective. And by the act of March 3rd, 1805, the District of Louisiana was erected into a separate and distinct Territory under the name and title of the Territory of Louisiana.

THE TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA.

The political organization provided for the new Territory was based on the principles of the Ordinance of 1787. Indeed, the form of government as outlined in that instrument and subsequently modified by the act of August 7th, 1787, was closely followed. Executive power was vested in a Governor who held office for a term of three years. The Governor participated in legislation. He was chief of the militia, and super-

intendent ex-officio of Indian affairs. His power of appointment extended to military officers under the rank of general officers, and to inferior magistrates and other civil officers. A Secretary appointed for four years kept the official records, and stood ready in case of a vacancy in the office of Governor to execute the government of the Territory.

Legislative power was vested in a sort of legislative board made up of the Governor and three Judges. This body had power to establish inferior courts and prescribe their jurisdiction, and to make laws for "the good government of the inhabitants."

At the head of the Judiciary were the three Judges, appointed for a term of four years. With the same jurisdiction possessed by the Judges of Indiana, they were directed to hold two courts annually within the Territory. The appointment of the Judges vested, as did the appointment of Governor and Secretary, with the President of the United States.

THE TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

The next stage in this history or evolution of governments is marked by the reorganization of the Territory of Louisiana under the name of Missouri. This was in 1812. And it marks a great advance in the direction of the more perfect organization of the American commonwealth. For, with greater coherency and completeness as a whole, the Territory of Missouri exhibits a large differentiation in governmental functions. Without going into details, it may be well to indicate the more important changes which are to be found in the act of reorganization.

Hitherto the legislative power of the Territory had been confided to a board consisting of the Governor and the three Judges. These officers were of presidential appointment, and the laws they enacted were to be in force unless disapproved of by Congress. In other words the government "was neither derived from the people governed nor responsible to them."

According to the new organization, the legislative power was vested in a General Assembly consisting of the Governor, a House of Representatives and a Legislative Council. The House of Representatives was composed of members elected every

second year, by the people of the Territory. And there was to be one representative for every five hundred free white male inhabitants. The members of the Council, on the other hand, were not elected by the people, but were nominated and appointed as follows: As soon as elected, the representatives were convened by the Governor, to nominate eighteen persons for the Council. The names of these persons were returned to the President of the United States, who then appointed and commissioned, as members of the Council, nine out of the eighteen candidates. The Governor, who, of course, was still appointed by the President, had the power of an absolute and final veto over all legislation. But the Judges were now shut out entirely from this department of the government.

It is moreover important to note the qualifications of members of the Assembly and of electors; for along this line there is considerable development in the twenty years next following. As fixed by the act of 1812, the qualifications of representatives were, twenty-one years of age, one year's residence within the Territory and the possession of a freehold within the county in which he is elected. Those of members of the Council were, one year's residence in the Territory, and the possession of two hundred acres of land in his own right. Electors of representatives consisted of "all the free white male citizens of the United States, above the age of twenty-one, who have resided in the said territory twelve months next preceding an election, and who shall have paid a territorial or county tax."

It is also observed that for the first time provision is made for a Delegate to Congress. This was an important innovation. For up to this time, although the Territorial government centered in Washington, the people had no official representative in the national councils.

Another significant passage in the organic law is the one enumerating the rights secured to the people. It is true that the treaty of 1803 guaranteed to the inhabitants the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion, and that in the acts of 1804 and 1805, freedom of religion and trial by jury are expressly mentioned. But further than this there was no enumeration. In

fact, Congress, while extending to the territory west of the Mississippi, the principles of the Ordinance of 1787 as to governmental organization, did not fully guarantee to the inhabitants those several fundamental rights enumerated in the articles of the famous compact. In 1812, these rights are first fully recognized and incorporated in the organic law of the Territory. But there still remained one exception—*freedom of labor*. It remained for the Compromise of 1820 to accomplish the extension of this clause of the Ordinance.

In the meantime the laws and regulations of the preceding governments, so far as they were not inconsistent with the act of Congress, were continued in full force. But at every point the Common Law was inevitably taking the place of the Roman Code. By an act of the Territory passed in 1816, the Common Law of England was adopted as the rule of decision, so far as not in conflict with the laws of the Territory. It had already been made the basis of the organic laws. However, it would be extremely difficult to determine to what extent the Civil Law did actually constitute a part of the Territorial code at this time. In 1819 a portion of the Missouri Territory was erected into the Territory of Arkansas; and in 1821 another and the most thickly settled portion was admitted into the Union as the State of Missouri.

A PECULIAR POLITICAL STATUS.

But further than the prohibition of slavery, no provision was made at this time for the remaining territory lying to the north and west of Missouri. This country, which included the future Territory of Iowa, was in fact left without any subordinate jurisdiction whatsoever. It was a country without laws. A sort of no-government's land, with no local constitutional status. And in this condition the country remained until 1834.

Yet there seems to have been a vague notion that this country was still in some way connected with Missouri (an impossible condition to be sure); and maps published during those years generally designate the country north and west of Missouri as "Missouri Territory." And the erroneous statement that the Iowa country was for a

time connected with Illinois has likewise been widely circulated. But the important fact to be observed in this connection is that during this no-government period Iowa became the home of a considerable population, which called for some sort of local government. Indeed, the peculiar political status of the country west of the Mississippi seems to have been altogether unobserved until by the rapid settlement in the year 1833 it was made conspicuously apparent.

IOWA A PART OF MICHIGAN.

With a view to remedying this anomalous condition, Congress, by the act of June 28th, 1834, attached all the territory north of the northern boundary line of the Commonwealth of Missouri extended, and between the Mississippi river on the east and Missouri and White Earth rivers on the west, to the Territory of Michigan. Thus after nearly thirty years, Iowa was again joined to the territory and government of the Northwest, this time in a more perfect union. For the act of 1834 not only extended the government of Michigan to the country west of the Mississippi, but made that country a constituent part of Michigan, declaring that the "inhabitants therein shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities and be subject to the same laws, rules and regulations, in all respects as the other citizens of Michigan territory." That is to say, the inhabitants were, among other things, entitled to the several rights and privileges enumerated in the Ordinance of 1787 and to the Common Law jurisprudence which at that time prevailed all over the Northwest.

The Territory of Michigan had been set off from Indiana June 30th, 1805, with a government founded upon the Ordinance of 1787. The executive was a governor appointed by the President. The judiciary was made up of three Judges, also appointed by the President; while the legislative functions were performed by the Governor and Judges acting jointly as a sort of legislative board. In 1823 Michigan was advanced to the second grade of territorial government by the transfer of the legislative power from the Governor and Judges to the Governor and a Council. This Council consisted of nine members appointed by

the President from eighteen chosen by the people of the Territory. Two years later the number of councilmen was increased to thirteen. And in 1827 the exclusive power to choose the members of the Council was given to the qualified electors of the Territory.

"This last change which established the third grade of territorial government, made the people to a large extent self-governing." And this was the government from which the inhabitants west of the Mississippi were now (1834) supposed to derive political privileges and immunities, the protection of laws and the benefits of legally constituted tribunals of justice.

Nor was the government of Michigan unmindful of the condition and political needs of its western constituency. As early as September (1834) the Legislative Council passed "an act to lay off counties west of the Mississippi." This act divided the country into two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines; established two townships, Julien and Flint Hills; provided for country courts and for township elections; extended the laws then in force in the County of Iowa, not locally inapplicable, to the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines; declared that process civil and criminal issued from the circuit court of the United States for the County of Iowa shall run into the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines; and that writs of error shall lie to the said counties from the said circuit court for the County of Iowa.

Such were the provisions which, from 1834 to 1836, aimed to extend constitutional government to the settlers west of the Mississippi. To what extent this end was actually accomplished through the organization and administration of the government prescribed for the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines it would be difficult to say. However, it is safe to assume that as a matter of historical fact, neither the law of Congress nor the acts of the Legislative Council of Michigan gave the settlers adequate relief. To them the government of Michigan was after all little more than a name. Neither did they have sufficient access to legally constituted tribunals of justice. The district court for the County of Iowa had decided it had no jurisdiction of cases coming up from the west side of the river. In reality then these

people, now numbering some 10,000, were to a large extent still without the pale of constitutional government.

Unsatisfactory as the union with Michigan may have been, the territorial government was not responsible for the situation. Since distance from the seat of that government rendered the administration of the laws partially, if not wholly impracticable. Indeed, the condition seems to have been the logical result of the rapid expansion of the population into new territory. The solution of the problem, so far as it admitted of solution, lay in the establishment of a separate territorial government for western Michigan.

A division of Michigan was seriously discussed as early as 1828 under a proposition to establish the "Territory of Huron." This proposition did not meet with favor in Congress; but agitation for division was nevertheless kept up from this time on by the introduction of bills and by petitions and memorials from the people of the territory concerned. Moreover, in 1834 interest in the establishment of a new territory was intensified by the addition of the country west of the Mississippi and by the agitation for a state government which had begun two years before. In December the Legislative Council of Michigan again called the attention of Congress to the "Unnatural union so prejudicial to the best interests of the inhabitants of western Michigan and destructive to their rights as American citizens."

In 1835 all government in Michigan was more or less extra-constitutional, since, in the first place, a state government had gone into operation under a constitution which had not been approved by Congress; and in the second place, the "contingent remainder" of the territory of western Michigan, not to be behindhand, proposed to perpetuate the territorial government by electing a delegate to Congress and members to a Legislative Council.

But the Council chosen by the "contingent remainder," which met at Green Bay in January, 1836, and to which the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines had elected each two representatives, could, for want of an acting governor, do little more than ask Congress for a "new and efficient political existence," and point to the conditions west of the Mis-

issippi as "an anomaly unparalleled in republican government."

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

In the meantime George W. Jones, the delegate to Congress, was devoting his energies to securing the establishment of a territorial government for his constituents. That he was eminently successful is shown by the fact that the Territory of Wisconsin was established even before Michigan was finally admitted into the Union.

The organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, July 4th, 1836, was a great stride in the direction of constitutional government for Iowa. Col. Henry Dodge, a man who had spent the best years of his life on the frontier and who was, therefore, familiar with the needs of a pioneer people, was appointed Governor. Under his direction a census was taken of the new Territory and on the second Monday in October members were elected to the first Legislative Assembly.

The first session of the Assembly was held at a place called Belmont, in Iowa County. The next session met west of the Mississippi at the town of Burlington in the winter of 1837-38. This Assembly during the two years of its existence did a great deal for the settlers of Iowa by establishing judicial districts, by sub-dividing the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines and by establishing and organizing a number of smaller counties. Its great work consisted of preparing the field for the government of Iowa that was to follow. By 1838 its statutes had in a measure superseded the extra-constitutional laws and regulations of the various claim associations and claim clubs of the settlers.

But the Territory of Wisconsin as established by the act of April 20th, 1839, did not possess a geographic unity. It was too extensive, and was divided by a great river. Then, too, the Territory was not settled at, nor did it grow from, any one point. There was no concentration of population. The settlements west of the Mississippi were far removed from those on the east side. These conditions naturally rendered the administration of civil government difficult and inefficient.

THE TERRITORY OF IOWA ESTABLISHED.

On the 6th of November, 1837, delegates from the respective counties west of the Mississippi convened at Burlington and prepared a memorial to Congress praying to be organized into a separate territory. In this memorial it was represented that the Territory of Wisconsin was too large and extensive; that the settlers west of the river were too remote and isolated to derive any considerable benefit from the "fostering care of the parent government;" that they had been neglected and ill protected in their individual and political rights; that they had existed as a part

of an organized territory for sixteen months with but one term of court; and that at all events their numbers entitled them to a separate government.

In Congress the Committee on the Territories to whom this memorial, together with one to the same purpose from the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin, was referred, reported a bill "to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the territorial government of Iowa;" which bill passed both houses, and was approved June 12th, 1838. On the 4th day of July Iowa became a separate and independent territory.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND SETTLERS.

The early history of Iowa has been characterized as a history of governments. And it has been shown that, in the course of this history, Iowa has at different times been under the *sovereign* jurisdiction of France, Spain, and the United States; and that, while under the dominion of the latter, it passed successively under the *subordinate* jurisdiction of the Territory of Indiana, the District of Louisiana, the Territory of Louisiana and the Territory of Missouri. But in 1821 Missouri was erected into a state, leaving Iowa wholly without a subordinate jurisdiction. This political separation from the south was complete, and had an important consequence, namely, that Iowa subsequently received its political institutions from Wisconsin and Michigan by way of the Northwest Territory.

But statute book complications are not the whole of government, and statutory enactments are not the only foundation of Iowa political institutions. Here as elsewhere the prevailing system of law and politics is determined by the character and the subjective environment of the people rather than by any code of legislation. In other words, to fully understand the significance of the evolution of Iowa some account must be taken of early settlements and settlers.

SPANISH LAND GRANTS.

The earliest settlements were made while the country was still under the dominion of Spain, that is to say, during the last quarter

of the eighteenth century; and their evidences are to be found in the records of Spanish land grants. This source affords information of at least four actual settlements within the limits of Iowa. These were made on concessions to Julien Dubuque, Bazil Giard, Louis Honore Tesson, and Francois Cayolle.

Julien Dubuque, whose claim included the site of the present city of Dubuque, was a Frenchman from Prairie du Chien. From the records it appears that originally he purchased or leased his claim from the Fox Indians. This was in September, 1788; and the settlement, which at first included ten laboring men, began with the date of the conveyance. Houses were erected and an extensive farm cleared, cultivated, and improved. But the chief attraction of the claim was the lead mine which it embraced. In 1796 Dubuque petitioned the Baron de Carondelet, Spanish Governor of Louisiana, for the "peaceable possession" of all these lands and mines which, he says, "form about seven leagues on the west bank of the Mississippi by three leagues in depth." The governor granted the petition as asked. In October, 1804, one-half of the original claim was transferred to August Chouteau for the sum of \$10,848. Two years later the claims of Dubuque and Chouteau to 148,176 arpents* of land were confirmed by the United States Board of Commissioners, the original grant

*An arpent contained 40,000 square feet of land; an English acre contains 43,560 square feet.

to Dubuque being ascertained to be a complete Spanish title. Dubuque continued to reside on these lands until his death in 1810. He died insolvent, and his estate was sold for the benefit of his creditors. It is further represented that some of the assignees of Dubuque continued to reside on the land, so far as their relations with the Indians would permit, until about 1832, when they were dispossessed by the military authority of the United States. But the heirs persistently pressed their claims until 1853, when the question of the legitimacy of Dubuque's

to 1808. The Commissioners confirmed the grant for "a league square," if the Indian right was extinguished.

The claim of Louis Honore Tesson was obtained as a permit from the Lieutenant-Governor, L. Trudeau, in 1799. This tract of land was located on the Mississippi river about eighteen miles above the Des Moines, and was inhabited and cultivated from 1798 to 1808. It embraced cabins and an orchard of one hundred trees. Subsequently Thomas F. Reddick, as assignee of Joseph Robideau, assignee of Louis Honore Tesson, claimed



The Home of a Pioneer.
From a Pen and Ink Drawing by Bertha Horack Shambaugh.

title was finally set at rest by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Chouteau v. Malony (16 Howard, 203), where a decision was rendered adverse to those claiming under Dubuque.

Bazil Giard obtained his claim of 6,808½ arpents of land as a special concession from the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana. Its location is described as "nearly opposite the Prairie du Chien." It was possessed, inhabited, and cultivated from 1796

7,056 arpents under the original title. The Commissioners confirmed the grant, but only to the extent of six hundred and forty acres, provided the Indian right was extinguished. In 1836 Congress, by the act of July 1st, relinquished the title of the United States, and in 1839 a patent dated February 7th was issued to Mr. Reddick for this section of land, which was now ascertained to be in township 66 north of range 5 west of the 5th principal meridian.

A fourth settlement under a Spanish grant was made by Francois Cayolle. As to this claim the records show that Julien Dubuque produced before the Commissioners a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant-Governor, to Francois Cayolle, dated August 13th, 1799. The concession included 7,056 arpents of land and was located opposite Prairie du Chien. In May, 1805, it was conveyed to Dubuque. The Commissioners, however, did not regard the title as complete. Nevertheless, witnesses before the board testified that there had been a large house on the premises; that Cayolle did actually inhabit the claim; that there was a garden; and that the land had been cultivated for nine years.

At this point it may well be observed that these facts confirm the view advanced above that down to the year 1830 Iowa was too sparsely inhabited, either to take any part in the earlier government or to be affected in any other than a nominal way by its regulations. The fact is, that Iowa, before 1830, did not have inhabitants sufficient for the formation of a society for the development of institutions either social or political. This accounts for the absence of any civil law element in its early government.

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF IOWA.

The year 1830 may be taken to mark the beginning of the permanent settlement of Iowa. In that year the Dubuque claim was again inhabited and its mines reopened—this time by miners from Galena, Ill. And soon afterwards the Mississippi was crossed at other points. But, as this was before the Indian title had been extinguished, it became the duty of the United States military forces stationed at Prairie du Chien and Rock Island to dispossess the trespassers. In the face of these conditions few settlers ventured to cross the river until after the close of the Black Hawk war, when on the 21st of September, 1832, a treaty was entered into between the United States and the confederated tribes of the Sac and Fox Indians by which the latter agreed to vacate the lands immediately west of the Mississippi river on or before the 1st of June, 1833. Settlers, however, did not wait till the 1st of June. They began to make improvements in the early spring. Occasionally the United

States troops would drive them back to the east bank of the river; but they returned as often as they were dispossessed. After the 1st of June the United States ceased to interfere, and the settlers were allowed to take possession of the lands without molestation. And yet, according to the letter of the law, they were trespassers and liable and subject to forcible ejection at any time.

The rapidity with which Iowa was now settled is said to have been unparalleled in the history of previous territories. At the end of the year 1835 Lieutenant Albert Lea estimated the population at 16,000; the census reports put it at the more moderate number of about 10,500. By 1838 it had reached 22,859; and 43,112 is the estimate for the year 1840. Six years later, when Iowa became a state, it had a population of 102,388.

HOW SETTLEMENTS WERE MADE.

In reference to this early population three questions may be asked. These are: first, the manner in which the people entered and settled? second, the subjective environment of the people? and third, the character of the people?

It is generally supposed that the country west of the Mississippi was settled by people who came there as independent individuals or in single families and as such "squatted" here and there on the prairie or in the woods without reference to the settlement of any other person or persons. This, however, does not seem to be an accurate statement of the facts. For while it is quite true that the people did, for the most part, come as independent individuals or in single families, *they settled in groups*. Thus one, two, three, five or more families became the nucleus of a "community" or "neighborhood," in the vicinity of which the new-comer located his claim. In the course of a few years by the addition of new-comers the communities touched each other and merged into one whole. Thus the community was formed by an *aggregation* of individuals; the population at large by the *integration* of communities.

Again, the emigrant population on entering Iowa was not politically a homogeneous population. In their habits, ideas, and previous training, they differed widely. With a fair sprinkling of foreigners, notably Irish

and Germans, Iowa's emigrant population was constituted of people from every state in the Union. Settlers came from Ohio, from Kentucky, from New York, from Missouri, from Pennsylvania, from Georgia, and from Michigan. Whole neighborhoods are said to have moved from Indiana and Illinois.

And yet this emigrant population did from the beginning form a homogeneous society, because they had the same subjective and objective economic environment. It was the projection of a certain class of economic ideas into the same objective environment that brought them together. Considerations based upon parallels of latitude, climatic conditions, or previous political and social habits were not the determining factors. On the contrary, the factors which determined the early population of Iowa were, for the most part, economic. Men with common economic concepts, ideas, and pictures of life sought their realization within the geographical limits of a particular objective environment. Settlers did not come to Iowa with the anticipation of realizing political or social ideals; they came here to gain wealth for themselves and their posterity. They settled in communities, which were primarily economic aggregates. Soon, by the addition of new-comers, there was a growing together of communities, which was followed by an economic integration of the whole population into one people. Thus economic integration seems to have preceded political organization and created out of a population politically heterogeneous, a homogeneous people. Furthermore, this economic integration by breaking down inherited political and social differences, prepared the way for that harmonious adjustment to the government which is characteristic of this early population.

THE CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.

As to the character of the early settlers there seems to have been at the time a difference of opinion. Calhoun states that he was informed that "the Iowa country had been seized upon by a lawless body of armed men." Clay had received information of the same nature. And Mr. Ewing (Senator from Ohio) emphatically declared that he would not object to giving each rascal who

crossed the Mississippi one thousand dollars to get rid of him. Nor was the view represented by these statesmen uncommon. It was entertained by a large class of men throughout the east and the south, who looked upon the pioneers in general as renegades and vagabonds, forming a "lawless rabble" on the borders of civilization. To them the first settlers were "lawless intruders" on the public domain, "land robbers," "fugitives from justice," and "idle and profligate characters." Squatters, they said, were those "who had gone beyond the settlement and were wholly reckless of the laws either of God or man." They were "non-consumers of the country performing no duties, either civil or military." In other words, they were held up as the fragments of society.

But however apt this characterization may have been when applied to frontiersmen of an earlier day, it was wholly unjust when made in reference to the squatters of Iowa. All testimony based on direct personal observation is overwhelmingly against it. Albert Lea, a lieutenant in the service of the United States, who traveled through Iowa in 1835, writes that "the character of this population is such as is rarely to be found in our newly acquired territories. With very few exceptions there is not a more orderly, industrious, active, painstaking population west of the Alleghanies, than is this of the Iowa District. Those who have been accustomed to associate the name 'squatter' with the idea of idleness and recklessness, would be quite surprised to see the systematic manner in which everything is here conducted. * * * * * It is a matter of surprise that about the Mining Region there should be so little of the recklessness that is usual in that sort of life." Two years later (1838) P. H. Engle, writing from Dubuque (Iowa) says: "The people are all 'squatters'; but he who supposes that these settlers * * * * * who are now building upon, fencing and cultivating the lands of the government, are lawless depredators, devoid of the sense of moral honesty, or that they are not in every sense as estimable citizens, with as much intelligence, regard for law and social order, for public justice and private rights * * * * * as the farmers and yeomen of New York and Pennsylvania * * * * * has

been led astray by vague and unfounded notions, or by positively false information." The statements of Lea and Engle fairly represent the opinion universally advanced by those who came in contact with or who participated in the pioneer life of Iowa.

Indeed, nothing is more certain than that the squatters of Iowa as a class were neither idle, ignorant, nor vicious. They were representative pioneers of their day, than whom Benton declared "there was not a better population on the face of the earth." They were of the best blood and ranked as the best sons of the whole country. They were young, strong and energetic men, hardy and adventurous. Caring little for the toils and dangers of the frontier, they extended civilization and reclaimed for the industry of the world vast forests, prairies and deserts. By their industry they added much to the utilities of the country. They made roads, built bridges and mills, cleared the forests, broke the prairies, erected houses and barns, planted orchards and defended the settled country against the aggressions of the Indians. Especially were they distinguished for their intelligence, hospitality, independence and bold enterprise. They had schools and school houses, erected churches and observed the Sabbath. A law-abiding people, they were always loyal American citizens, strongly attached to the Nation and the General Government. In their theology they were rather narrow and of the old orthodox type. But otherwise and in general the pioneer was quite liberal and broad-minded in his ethical and religious views.

Nor is it a matter of surprise that the pioneer should have had these characteristics. It is simply indicative of a more or less perfect adaptation to the conditions of his life. In the first place only strong and independent hearts ventured to the frontier. A weaker class could not have hoped to endure the toils, the labors, the pains and the loneliness of pioneer life. For the hardest, and at the same time the most significant, battles of the century were fought with axes and plows in the "winning of the West." The frontier called for men with large capacity for adaptation—men with flexible and dynamic natures. Especially did it require

those who could break with the past, forget traditions, and discard, if necessary, inherited political, religious and social ideas.

And with such material to work upon, the strong external factors of the West brought into American civilization elements distinctively American. The broad, rich prairies of Iowa and Illinois seem to have broadened men's views and fertilized their ideas. Says Stephen A. Douglass: "I found my mind liberalized, and my opinions enlarged when I got out on these broad prairies, with only the Heavens to bound my vision, instead of having them circumscribed by the narrow ridges that surrounded the valley (in Vermont), where I was born."

And nowhere did the West exert a more marked influence than in the domain of politics. By compelling men to be extremely practical and dynamic in the ordinary affairs of life, it led them to give up political doctrines whose chief support was an "historic argument." The very conditions of western life led men to view all government as relative. Failing to appreciate the force of "historical" states-rights and logical deductions from the law of contracts, the Westerner turned with impatience to arguments of expediency. In his mind the national government stood foremost. It was endeared to him. For during his pioneer days it was his only political sovereign; it gave him territorial government; and sold him land for \$1.25 an acre.

At the same time the American principles of self-government were not neglected—could not be neglected. The first self-government which the pioneer settlers enjoyed—the government of the "Claim Association" or "Land Club"—was of their own creation. If they wanted a road, a bridge or a school house, they did not apply to any officer or department of government; they went ahead and built the bridge or school house themselves.

Thus the West, while fostering and intensifying the principles of self-government, introduced into American politics those agencies which were to nationalize and democratize American people. And for the accomplishment of this great work it produced such leaders as Jackson, Lincoln and Kirkwood.

THE STATUS OF IOWA IN THE NATION.

As a part of Louisiana, Iowa came into the possession of the United States through a treaty of purchase. That the General Government possessed the power under the Constitution of acquiring this territory was afterwards definitely settled by the Supreme Court. But at the time, the purchase was declared by many to be extra-constitutional; and President Jefferson, taking this view, proposed an amendment to the Constitution.

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF 1803.

The third article of the treaty with France provided "that the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and, in the meantime, they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess." Nor is the power of the General Government to make this provision in the treaty to be questioned. For undoubtedly the United States may rightfully stipulate in a treaty with a foreign nation "that the Congress will or will not exercise its legislative power in some particular manner on some particular subject," and in the same instrument guarantee the maintenance of a certain sphere of individual liberty into which the General Government will neither penetrate itself nor permit interference from any other quarter. At the same time it is not admitted that the treaty-making power can in any way expand the legislative domain of Congress, or deprive it of any of the legislative power conferred by the Constitution. Of course, as a matter of political ethics treaty stipulations "should be voluntarily kept with the most scrupulous good faith." But so far as they are questions of diplomacy or legislation they are not likely to be entertained by the courts.

However, this article of the treaty was most probably only a temporary provision

and ceased to have any force when the territory then inhabited was admitted into the Union. In other words, it is not likely that any of the country north of Missouri was contemplated in this article, since that country was then uninhabited within the meaning of the treaty.

POLITICAL STATUS OF THE INDIANS.

Although a wilderness and practically unsettled by civilized men at the time of its transfer to the United States, the Iowa region was, nevertheless, inhabited and occupied by Indians. Their relation to the United States was unique.

As domestic dependent nations they were regarded as within the jurisdictional limits of the United States. They occupied territory which was admitted to compose a part of the United States and to which the United States asserted absolute title independent of their will. Indeed, they and their country were considered to be so completely under the sovereignty of the United States that any attempt to acquire their lands without the consent of the General Government would have been deemed an offense against said government. At the same time the Indians were acknowledged to have an unquestionable right to occupy the lands until that right had been extinguished by voluntary cession.

Furthermore, all intercourse with the Indians was by the Constitution and the laws of the United States vested in the General Government. Hence, no State or Territory had power to make laws respecting Indian Territory; and no person had a right to enter their country but with the assent of the Indians themselves, or in conformity with the treaties and acts of Congress. Thus it appears that before the settlement of Iowa could be encouraged or sanctioned, treaties of cession must first have been concluded between the Indian occupants and the Government of the United States. And until such cessions were made it was the duty of the United States to protect the Indian right of

occupancy by keeping out the settlers.

Again, since the primary object of extinguishing the Indian title was, of course, the opening up of the country to actual settlers, the activity of the General Government did not end with the signing of treaties. For, if the lands thus acquired were to be settled and cultivated, some hope or promise must be given to the settler or cultivator of the ultimate fee to his claim; and to provide for this transfer of title it was necessary for the General Government to survey the country, establish land districts and land offices and hold public land sales.

CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS OF THE COUNTRY.

Passing over this politico-economic relation as actually established between the General Government and the early settlers in consequence of the power of the former to regulate and dispose of the public domain, we have next to consider the scope and nature of the jurisdiction of the General Government in the establishment of a local government for the settlers. That is to say, we have to consider the relation of the General Government to the people of Iowa viewed as a political unit.

In the first place, the relation of the government of the United States to the government of a state or commonwealth must not be confounded with that which exists between the General Government and a Territory. For the cardinal rule of constitutional interpretation which governs in the former relation does not apply in the latter. In the one instance, the Constitution is construed as denying what is not granted, and in the

other, of granting what is not denied. As viewed from the standpoint of the State or Commonwealth the General Government has enumerated powers; from that of the Territory it has general powers.

Secondly, the power of the United States to provide government for the people of Iowa, whether arising from the power to acquire territory or from the power to make "rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States," or from both, was unquestionably vested in Congress. That body had full and complete legislative authority over the people of the Territory and all the departments of the territorial government, combining in the exercise thereof the powers of a general and of a commonwealth government. The Territorial government was, therefore, simply a legislative government based upon the acts of Congress. In a sense the Territory was a political subdivision of the outlying dominion of the United States for administrative purposes. The Congress in legislating for a Territory has, indeed, been likened to a Commonwealth legislating for a County.

Thirdly, the people of the Territory did not share in the General Government; they did not participate in its political power. By the organic law they were, it is true, allowed a larger sphere of local self-government; but this was only with the sufferance of Congress.

In short, then, early government in Iowa, so far as that government was constitutional, rested not on the will of the people, but on the act of June 12th, 1838. That act was the fundamental law; it was the organic law; it was the Constitution.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

In the "history of governments" above recited, we have not unconsciously traced the evolution of Territorial government in the United States from 1787 to 1836. And now we have but to observe that of the two, or perhaps three, forms of Territorial government that have prevailed down to the present day, that of early Iowa is typical of final development. Indeed, the form of government outlined in the organic law of Wis-

consin in 1836, which was closely followed in the act establishing the Territory of Iowa, became the model from which were evidently copied, with few and inconsiderable variations, all subsequent acts for the organization of Territories in the United States.

THE LEGISLATURE.

By the organic law of the Territory the legislative power was vested in "the Gov-

error and a Legislative Assembly." But the Governor had no seat in the Assembly, and his participation in legislation consisted simply of recommending and vetoing. During the Wisconsin period and until March 3rd, 1839, his veto was absolute and unlimited. Nor did Iowa's first executive hesitate to freely exercise so great a power. The Assembly protested; and Congress was prevailed upon to so amend the organic law as to limit the power of the Executive and bring it into more complete harmony with what had become the most conspicuous theory in American government.

In its scope the legislative power extended to "all rightful subjects of legislation;" that is, it was general and comprehensive, except as expressly limited by the organic law. Now the limitations expressly imposed by that instrument were: First, no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; second, no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; third, the lands or other property of non-residents shall not be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents; fourth, no law shall be passed interfering with or contrary to the Ordinance of 1787. Furthermore, all the laws of the Legislative Assembly were to be submitted to Congress, and if disapproved by that body, they were thenceforth void and of no effect.

In the absence of any positive enumeration of "the rightful subjects of legislation" it would indeed be difficult to set definite limits to the domain of territorial legislation. Perhaps the most satisfactory interpretation is that which comes from an examination of the statutes of the Territory. At least, such an examination affords a certain interpretation, which is sufficient for generalization. From the statutes, then, it is seen that the Assembly did legislate on such subjects as the jurisdiction of the supreme and district courts; judicial procedure; practice in the district courts; the definition of crimes and punishments; costs and fees; jurors; elections; counties and county government; townships and township government; roads and road districts; ferries on the Mississippi; the erection of dams; mills and millers; charters of incorporation; municipal corporations; partnerships; banking associations; interest on money; educa-

tion and schools; revenue, county and territorial; marriage; divorce; wills and testaments; vagrants; poor relief; weights and measures; grocery license, etc. This list, though necessarily incomplete, indicates a very wide scope of legislative activity.

To sum up, the important functions of territorial legislation were: The establishment of local government; the creation of corporations; the maintenance of private property; the guarantee of personal security, and the fulfillment of contracts.

As to structure the Legislative Assembly was organized on the bicameral plan. That is to say, it was made up of two separate and distinct houses—a Council and a House of Representatives—"with substantial parity of powers in the two chambers as to legislation." The Council consisted of thirteen members elected for two years; the House of Representatives had twice that number elected annually. The members of both houses were elected directly by the voters of the Territory and their qualifications were in general the same as those prescribed for their electors. But the organic law further provided that the members of the Legislative Assembly shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district from which they may be elected and no member "shall hold, or be appointed to, any office created, or the salary or emolument of which shall have been increased whilst he was a member, during the term for which he shall have been elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, or any of its officers, except as a militia officer, shall be a member of the said Council or House of Representatives, or shall hold any office under the Government of the said Territory."

The number of each house was definitely fixed by the organic law; but the matter of apportionment was left to the Territorial Assembly, except that all apportionments were to be made "as nearly equal as practicable among the several counties * * * giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population." The apportionment for the election of members to the first Assembly was made by the Governor. But all subsequent apportionments

rested on territorial statutes, as did also the manner of holding elections.

The regular meetings of the Assembly were annual, the time and place being fixed from time to time by territorial statute. Extra sessions were also held. But no session in any year was permitted to exceed the term of seventy-five days. The members of both houses were privileged from arrest; and each house was judge of the elections, qualifications, and returns of its own members; and each elected a secretary or chief clerk and a sargeant-at-arms.

THE EXECUTIVE.

"The executive power and authority in and over" the Territory was vested in a Governor, who resided in the Territory and held his office for a term of three years. He was appointed and could be removed by the President of the United States. He was commander-in-chief of the militia; superintendent of Indian affairs and to a limited extent participated in legislation. He had power to grant pardons for offences against the laws of the Territory, and reprieves for offenses against the law of the United States until the decision of the President could be made known. All officers appointed under the laws of the Territory were commissioned by him, and he was himself charged with the faithful execution of the laws.

During the Wisconsin period and until March 3rd, 1839, the Governor's power of appointment extended to "all judicial officers (except justices of the supreme court, attorney, and marshal), justices of the peace, sheriffs and all militia officers, except those of the staff, and all civil officers" not provided for in the organic law; but all appointments were made "by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council." This extensive patronage of the Executive was, however, largely curtailed by an amendment to the organic law, which undoubtedly contemplated the election by the people of sheriffs, judges of probate, justices of the peace and county surveyors by authorizing the Legislative Assembly to provide by law for their election or appointment.

The laws of the Territory authorized the Governor to call extra sessions of the Legis-

lative Assembly whenever he deemed it expedient and proper. When vacancies happened, either in the Council or House of Representatives, it was his duty to issue writs of election to the sheriff of the county or district in which the vacancy happened to fill such vacancy. And in case of a vacancy in the office of Delegate to Congress, he was directed to issue a proclamation appointing a day for a special election.

Thus it is seen that the Governor was at first a very influential officer. Relatively, he was more important than any Commonwealth Governor. For, besides the prestige which he necessarily gained at the very beginning by putting the whole governmental machinery of the Territory into operation, he held an absolute veto over all legislation, and had a wide appointing power. But being deprived of the unlimited veto and extensive patronage, his position in the government of the Territory after 1839 was not theoretically more important than that of the Governor in a Commonwealth government.

THE JUDICIARY.

The judicial powers of the Territory of Iowa were vested in four different judicial bodies. These were: first, a supreme court; second, district courts; third, probate courts; fourth, justices of the peace.

Of these the supreme court stood at the head; and by the laws of the Territory it was intrusted with the supervision of all inferior courts. It consisted of a chief justice and two associate judges, who, being appointed by the President of the United States, held their office for a term of four years. Writs of error and appeals from its final decisions were allowed and taken to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, exceeded one thousand dollars.

The division of the Territory into three judicial districts and the establishment of district courts therein was made obligatory on the Legislative Assembly by provisions in the organic law. Furthermore, it was provided by that instrument that the judges of the supreme court should be assigned one

each to the several judicial districts; and each judge was required to reside within the district to which he had been assigned by the Assembly. In all cases writs of error, bills of exception and appeals in chancery causes were allowed from the decisions of district courts to the supreme court of the Territory, under regulations prescribed by territorial law; but in no case removed to the supreme court, was trial by jury allowed in that court.

The jurisdiction of the supreme and district courts, and that of the probate courts and of the justices of the peace was in general prescribed and limited by the laws of the Territory. However, the organic law did provide that "the supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess a chancery as well as a common-law jurisdiction," and "that justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter of controversy, when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed exceeds fifty dollars."

Again, the organic law conferred upon the district courts the power to "exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States." And writs of error and appeals from the decisions of the district courts in all such cases could be made to the supreme court of the Territory. This provision naturally provokes inquiry into the nature of these territorial courts. Were they simply courts of the Territory exercising the powers of the circuit and district courts of the General Government? Or were they, properly speaking, courts of the United States?

Fortunately we are not left to speculation in this important inquiry. For, following the famous decision of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of the American Insurance Company vs. Canter, the courts have uniformly and consistently held that territorial courts were not United States courts organized under the Constitution and invested with the judicial power defined in the third article of that instrument. On the other hand, they were held to be *legislative courts* created by Congress and invested with such jurisdiction as that body, in the execution of those general powers which it possessed over

the Territory, deemed necessary or proper. Congress, therefore, might well confer upon these courts powers which were exercised by courts of the United States. And, as a matter of fact, the territorial courts in Iowa were empowered to exercise the customary jurisdiction of both state and federal courts; but in consequence thereof they were not considered as *constitutional courts*. Said Chief Justice Mason, in reference to the district courts of the Territory of Iowa: "Under no circumstances are they, properly speaking, District Courts of the United States. They are merely Territorial courts having the powers of district and circuit courts of the United States; but, when adjudicating upon the laws of Congress their character and title does not change."

IMPORTANT TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

In addition to those already mentioned in connection with what has just been said on the three departments of government, other important officers of the Territory were: a Secretary; a Treasurer; an Auditor; an Attorney; a Marshal, and three District Prosecutors.

The Secretary was an officer provided for by the organic law. Appointed by the President of the United States, he held his office for a term of four years, during which time he was required to reside within the Territory. It was his duty to record and preserve the laws of the Legislative Assembly as well as all the acts and proceedings of the Governor in his executive department. And in case of the death, removal, resignation or necessary absence of the Governor from the Territory, he was to execute and perform the powers and duties of that office during the vacancy or necessary absence or until another governor was appointed.

The offices of Treasurer and Auditor were created by Territorial statute, with such powers and duties as are naturally suggested by the titles. Both Treasurer and Auditor were appointed by the Governor for a term of three years.

The Attorney and Marshal were of presidential appointment and held office for a term of four years. No specific duties are enumerated in the organic law for the Attorney; but the Marshal was directed to ex-

ecute all process issuing from the courts of the Territory when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States. In general the duties of the Marshal were the same as those prescribed for the Marshal for the Northern district of the state of New York.

District Prosecutors were appointed by the Governor, one for each judicial district. Their duties were prescribed in the law of the Territory which created their office. They were especially charged with the prosecution of all suits against delinquent sheriffs and collectors of territorial and county revenue, and all persons who were indebted to the Territory, or any of the counties in their respective districts, where the Territory or county was a party, except in cases where complaint was made in the name of the name of the Territory for the benefit of some third person. Furthermore, the Prosecutor was to stand ready to give his advice to the civil officers of his district on any matter in which the public might be interested.

CONCLUSIONS: GUARANTEES OF LIBERTY.

The foregoing observations along with those previously made, naturally suggest these several conclusions: First, that the Territory of Iowa, although subordinate to Congress, was nevertheless allowed a wider sphere of governmental activity, theoretically speaking, than is now permitted to the Commonwealth. For, while the position of the territorial executive, both in legislation and administration, was as important as that of any subsequent commonwealth Governor the Legislative Assembly and Territorial courts did, to a greater or less extent, exercise the customary functions and jurisdiction of both general and commonwealth governments. Second, that the President of the United States was in theory the head of the Territorial administration, since he was given the power to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the power to remove the principal administrative officers of the Territory, such as the Governor, Secretary, Marshal, Attorney and Judges of the Supreme and District Courts. Furthermore, the second conclusion points to a nice balance in the territorial govern-

ment between the part that issued from Washington and the part that sprang directly from the people of the Territory: that is to say, between the Governor, Judges, etc.,—administration—on the one hand, and the Legislative Assembly—legislation—on the other.

Finally, what rights and immunities were guaranteed to the people of the Territory? In other words, what was the extent of that sphere of individual liberty in which they were secured against the encroachments of government?

Now the particular domain of individual liberty which is here contemplated was made up of guarantees against the General Government on the one hand and against the Territorial Government on the other. Guarantees against the General Government were certain and absolute; those against the Territory were uncertain and temporary.

Moreover, in ascertaining the guarantees against the General Government, which are to be found in the Constitution of the United States, the cardinal rule of constitutional interpretation must be: *that which is not denied is granted.* And it must always be borne in mind that in its relation to a Territory the General Government has general as distinguished from enumerated powers. Applying this rule of interpretation the Constitution is found to contain the following immunities: Congress could pass no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law; unreasonable searches and seizures were prohibited; the writ of habeas corpus could not be suspended except in time of war; excessive bail could not be required; jury process in the trial of crimes must be preserved; the government could not authorize arbitrary procedure or unreasonable delay in trial, could not deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor authorize the imposition of excessive fines or the infliction of cruel or unusual punishments; treason was defined in the Constitution; and no attainder thereof could work corruption of blood or work forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted; freedom of speech and of the press obtained to the extent that the government was prohibited from creating any unusual law of slander and libel; neither was the freedom of assembly and of petitioning the government for a redress of grievances

a total immunity against the government, which could distinguish between a peaceable and a riotous assembly forbidding the latter and permitting the former; and in matters of religion and worship Congress had no legislative power over opinion.

Besides these "personal immunities" against the General Government, the people of the Territory were further guaranteed certain "immunities in respect to private property." These were chiefly defences against the governmental powers of taxation and eminent domain; all bills for raising revenue must originate in the lower house of Congress; all appropriations of money shall be made by law; private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law; no direct tax shall be levied except in proportion to the population; and all duties, imports, and excises must be uniform throughout the United States.

As compared with the guarantees against the General Government in favor of individual liberty, those provided against the Territorial government were uncertain and temporary, since they rested simply upon a statute of the United States, which was subject to change or repeal by Congress at any time. Practically, however, the immunities provided by the twelfth section of the organic law were secured to the people throughout the whole of the territorial period without interruption: and they comprised no less important benefits than those

enumerated in the first, second and sixth articles of the Ordinance of 1787, which read:

"No person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner shall even be molested on account of his mode of worship, or religious sentiments in said territory.

"The inhabitants of the said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, where proof shall be evident, or the presumption is great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land; and should public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide and without fraud, previously formed." And,

"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

THE BEGINNINGS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local government in Iowa prior to 1838—so far as such government was at all constitutional—was largely if not wholly derived from Michigan. Indeed, the chief object of the union with Michigan in 1834 was to provide some sort of local constitutional government for all the settled portions of the western country. And to accomplish this end the Legislative Council of Michigan laid off the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines, provided for county courts, authorized the organization of townships, and empowered the people to hold elections. Through this act it was proposed to trans-

plant the institutions of local government which had grown up in Michigan into the country west of the Mississippi.

THE ORIGIN OF LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

Turning now to the history of Michigan for a summary view of the institutions of that Territory, it is seen that the germ of local government makes its appearance in connection with the administration of justice. The "judicial district" was the first area of local government; and the "county court" was the principal organ of local ad-

ministration. But in 1817 the "court of general quarter sessions of the peace" came in for a large share of the business of the county. This board was "especially entrusted with the supervision of finance and taxation. The county assessor was their nominee; they were constituted a board of audit and equalization; and they could divide the county into townships." In 1818 the court of quarter sessions was abolished, and all the powers and duties with which it was vested were transferred to a board of three county commissioners. By the act of May 18th, 1820, the appointment of the commissioners was vested in the Governor. This act furthermore recited the powers and duties of the commissioners: they were to allow and audit accounts against the county; to estimate annually the expenses of the county and to determine what estates were ratable for taxation; and they were authorized to divide their respective counties into townships and the townships into road districts. In 1825 the Legislative Council under authority from Congress provided for the election of commissioners by the people.

In the meantime, the township, which at the outset was little more than an office, had steadily grown in importance. It seems to have developed up out of the "road district;" and its principal officer was the "supervisor." In 1825 Congress by the act of February 5th, authorized the Governor and Council to divide the whole Territory into townships and to vest these areas with a corporate capacity. This act secured the position of the township; and it marks the "real beginning of the elective township-county system in Michigan," which was fully and definitely established in 1827. In that year the board of commissioners was abolished, and all their powers and duties were handed over to the township supervisors organized into a county board for the transaction of county business. This, of course, was none other than the New York plan of local government. It continued in force until 1838, when, by a provision of the revised statutes, the board of commissioners was reinstated.

From this brief survey of the local institutions of Michigan it will be seen that the earliest constitutional form of local government in Iowa was based on the supervisor or New York plan of township-county organ-

ization. In other words, local constitutional government in Iowa from 1834 to 1836 was founded on the act of the Legislative Council of Michigan of 1827, except so far as that act was actually modified by the act of 1834, laying off and organizing counties west of the Mississippi. This scheme of local administration remained in force, at least nominally, down to 1838. For even after the organization of the several Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, the laws of Michigan remained in force until they were actually modified or repealed by the Legislatures of these Territories.

After the organization of the Territory, the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin began, in December, 1836, to provide for a more efficient administration of local affairs, first, by declaring each county to be a township and directing the election of three supervisors in each; and secondly, by dividing the more or less settled portions of the original county of Des Moines into the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Des Moines, Henry, Louisa, Muscatine and Cook. So far as the form of local government was concerned, these acts did not materially modify the previous laws of Michigan. But a year later at its next session the Assembly, besides laying off the counties of Clayton, Fayette, Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton, Cedar, Johnson, Keokuk and Scott, passed an act which repealed previous acts on the subject and established the commissioner plan. It is important to observe that up to this time (December, 1837,) the constitutional scheme of local government was based on the supervisor plan, except so far as that plan was modified by the fact that in each county there was but one township which was co-terminous with the county itself.

Such, indeed, was the constitutional or statutory local government prior to 1838, but such was not necessarily the government in administration. For nothing is more characteristic of all early local government in Iowa than that the government of the statute is not necessarily the government of fact or history. In this case there is little evidence that the supervisor plan as inherited constitutionally through Michigan was to any large extent put into use in the administration of local government within

the limits of Iowa. Our conclusion, therefore, would seem to be this: Local constitutional government in Iowa takes its beginnings in the act of the Territory of Wisconsin which swept away the previous legislation of Michigan and provided for the election of county commissioners. This act was approved December 20th, 1837. In the following year it was incorporated in the statutes of Iowa by the act of December 14th, which was virtually a copy of the Wisconsin statute on the same subject.

THE COUNTY.

In early Iowa the county was the predominant area in the local government. Until 1840 it was practically the only constitutional agent in local administration. The township counted for little; in fact, it was scarcely recognized. Nor is this surprising: for in a new and thinly settled country the county is necessarily the area *par excellence* for the administration of local affairs.

The boundaries of the county were established from time to time by the Legislative Assembly. As an area it was invested with corporate capacity to be a party in legal suits and to own and control property. And as a geographical unit it was made use of in the administration of justice, and in the apportionment of members of the Territorial Assembly.

The government of the county was centralized in a board of three commissioners, who were elected for three years, one retiring each year. Any qualified elector in the county was eligible to the office of commissioner. Each commissioner represented and was elected from a certain geographical portion of the county. For this purpose the county was divided into three so-called "commissioners' districts." Thus the county was a veritable republic—but it was a centralized republic without township states.

As a county board the commissioners were "considered a body corporate and politic," and could "sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered unto, in any court, either in law or equity." They were required to hold four sessions,—on the first Mondays in April, July, October and January respectively,—in every year. Any two of the com-

missioners were competent to do business. Their compensation was limited to \$2.00 per day; and the total number of days occupied at the regular sessions of the board in any one year could not legally exceed eighteen. All records and proceedings were kept by a clerk, who was for a time appointed by the board, but afterwards elected by the people.

The authority of the commissioners was remarkably wide and comprehensive—perhaps greater than that of any subsequent local administrative body. In general they enjoyed all the powers which had been vested in their constitutional predecessors, the board of county supervisors. They were entrusted with the supervision of finance and taxation. At their April session they received, inspected and, if necessary, revised the assessor's books, and levied a county tax; and as directed from time to time by law, they levied a territorial tax. They were empowered to organize the county into townships; to divide the county into road districts, and to form school districts. They were authorized to lay off towns, establish, change, open and vacate roads, and occasionally divide the county into commissioner districts. They created election precincts, appointed judges of election and fixed the place of holding local elections. They were required to prepare lists of persons for grand and petit juries; to furnish suitable rooms for the district court; to procure for the county a set of weights and measures. They were entrusted with the entire and exclusive supervision of the poor in the county, and were authorized to build poor houses and work houses for the paupers. They could borrow money for the erection of court houses; could appoint agents to dispose of the county real estate; could select a county seal; could grant grocery licenses, and license ferries. They ordered special elections; appointed road supervisors, and filled vacancies in various county offices.

Besides the county commissioners the other officers of the county were: A Treasurer, a Sheriff, a Recorder, a Surveyor, a Coroner, a Public Administrator, Justices of the Peace and Constables.

THE TOWNSHIP.

The first Iowa township was geographically conterminous with the county. That is

to say, each county area constituted at the same time a township area. And the three supervisors elected within this area, holding by law the double portfolio of township and county officers, inherited constitutionally all the authority and powers of their Michigan predecessors.

This somewhat anomalous plan of township-county government was first outlined in the Michigan statute of September 6th, 1834, which laid off the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines, and two years later it was perpetuated by an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin. Theoretically there seems to be no good reason why the township should not at least have held its own in local administration; but as a matter of fact the county organization predominated from the beginning. Indeed, after the organization of a board of county commissioners, the township all but disappeared. A probable explanation of this has already been noted.

In the meantime, however, as the Territory became more thickly populated, there was a development of conditions which favored a reorganization of the township. The growth of population in the several counties created the need for a governmental organization more local than that of the county. So the new township as an area was not to find its basis in the county, but in a much smaller division. Some have supposed that this basis was found in the congressional township, and that even in advance of the settler, the government surveyor fixed the area of local government. But this generalization is not supported by the facts of local history. On the contrary, it is quite evident that the true historical basis of the new township was the "community" or "neighborhood." The evidence which leads to this conclusion is briefly as follows: Prior to the

organization of townships, the counties were divided into so-called "election precincts." The election precincts were conterminous with the "communities" or "neighborhoods." Now, when the county was finally organized pressive, unnatural and a hindrance to progress into townships, these same election precincts formed the basis of such organization. Furthermore, the names of the townships can in many cases be traced through the election precinct to the original community. Indeed, election precincts were not infrequently erected into townships without any change in name or boundaries. And finally, a glance at the geography of the early counties and townships of the Territory clearly shows that the area of the congressional township is rarely conterminous with the area of the civil township.

Passing now to the more detailed consideration of this reorganized township, which, as a geographical area, was based on the "community" or "neighborhood" — and which was practically the first township to actively participate in local administration—we find its organization first fully provided for in a statute of the Territory of Iowa, approved January 10th, 1840. In content this statute differs but little from the several acts of the Michigan Council, which were amended by the Wisconsin statute of December 6th, 1836. It reads as follows:

"The board of county commissioners of any county within this Territory may hereafter, when they shall deem it expedient, previous to any general election in this Territory, give at least fifty days' notice in the usual manner of advertising elections in this Territory, that the question will be taken by ballot at such election, to ascertain whether a majority of the electors of the county are in favor of the adoption of a township organization by said county."

CLAIM ASSOCIATIONS.

The story of the birth of political institutions is not found written in a code of law. But "if there are persons who regard the bare statutes of a new country as a reliable guide to the history of the growth of its local institutions, a careful comparison of the statutes of Iowa with the local institutions

of the State will disabuse them of such a notion. The real local institutions of the early settlers of Iowa are not recorded in any statute books, and many of the institutions recorded in the state books, never had any existence." In the history of early Iowa extra-legal or extra-constitutional government

preceded constitutional government. The earliest local government in Iowa was the government of the Claim Association or Land Club.

THE NATURE AND PURPOSE OF CLAIM ASSOCIATIONS.

The Claim Association is distinctly a Western institution. And the conditions which led to its organization among the early settlers in Iowa are in general the same as those which have given rise to like organizations from the days of the self-governing commonwealths of Watauga, Cumberland and Transylvania down to the settlement of Oklahoma. Although extra-constitutional, the Claim Association is a part of our politics and history and should be studied along with constitutions and statutes.

The study of Claim Associations suggests what nineteenth century men would do, what customs and institutions they would adopt, in short, what choices they would make if wholly free from political restraints. For, in the settlement and growth of the West, there has been "a recurrence of the process of evolution in each western area reached in the process of expansion." Is the institution of the family unnatural? The frontiersman could have abolished the home and lived in a state of promiscuity. Is all government obnoxious to the American? The pioneers were not compelled to adopt a line or submit to a letter of governmental regulation. Is the system of private property in land oppressive unnatural and a hindrance to progress? The "squatters" of the West were as free to adopt the communal system as they were to breathe the air around them. It is the bearing which it has upon questions like these, that a study of institutions such as the Claim Association becomes important to students of History, Politics and Sociology. In this place, however, it is not my purpose to enter upon either a detailed or a general discussion of these questions. Here I desire simply to indicate the setting of the records which follow this introduction, by briefly outlining the conditions which gave rise to the Claim Association and determined its leading characteristics.

The government of the United States, partly through cessions on the part of the

original States and partly through treaty and purchase on the part of the United States, obtained a vast and unoccupied public domain. This vast territory was under the supervision and at the disposal of Congress, which, from time to time, regulated its survey, sale and occupation. In 1807 an act was passed, which prohibited any and all persons from taking possession of, surveying, making off of occupying any portion of the lands ceded or secured to the United States by any treaty made with a foreign nation or by a cession of any State. The President of the United States was authorized to use force, if necessary, in removing trespassers. This act, however, was never rigidly enforced; for it was found impracticable, if not wholly impossible, to keep settlers off the Public Domain. In fact, Congress rather encouraged the violation of its provisions by granting special pre-emption privileges to settlers who had made improvements upon public lands. And yet the act of 1807, notwithstanding its impotency, was revived in March, 1833, with special application to that part of Iowa known as the "Sac and Fox Cession of 1832." It was made lawful for the President of the United States to direct the Indian agents at Prairie du Chien and Rock Island to execute and perform all duties required in the act of 1807 in such mode as to give full effect to the act in and over the lands acquired from the Sac and Fox Indians. The act of 1807, however, virtually remained a dead letter, notwithstanding this heroic attempt at resuscitation. Settlers crossed the Mississippi River even before the Indian title had been extinguished; and no sooner had the Indians vacated the lands in June, 1833, than hundreds of improvements were made west of the Mississippi. By the spring of 1836 some ten or twelve thousand people had made settlements. In 1838 the population reached twenty-two thousand. Instructions for the survey of these lands were issued in 1836; and by November 1st, 1837 the whole district had been surveyed as to exterior township lines, and about forty townships had been divided into sections. But not until 1838 were any of the lands proclaimed for sale; the first sales were held in the fall of that year.

Observe the constitutional status of these early settlers. Having gone upon the Public Domain, in violation of an act of Congress, they occupied and cultivated lands to which they held no legal titles from the

to them. It is true that in 1834 this whole district west of the Mississippi was attached to Michigan, the inhabitants thereby becoming entitled to the same privileges and immunities and subject to the same laws, rules



Some Signers of the Constitution of the Johnson County Claim Association.

General Government. It may even be said that they were virtually without the pale of all constitutional government. The rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States did not *in fact* extend

and regulations in all respects as the other citizens of Michigan. But in reality this statute meant nothing to the settlers west of the Mississippi; for the Territory of Michigan was so far removed from them

that it secured to them no governmental privileges whatsoever. The establishment of the territorial government of Wisconsin in 1836, and the erection of the Territory of Iowa in 1838 gave the early settlers, for the first time, something more than a fictitious constitutional status. Yet the territorial governments of Wisconsin and Iowa did not fully provide for the peculiar needs arising from what may be called pioneer environment. In fact no laws, national or territorial, adequately met the conditions of frontier life in the West. And it was to meet the condition of this western life and to provide for the peculiar needs arising therefrom, that the early settlers organized and established the institution of the claim association.

The most satisfactory examples of Iowa Claim Associations are: The Claim Association of Johnson County and the Claim Club of Fort Dodge. These are satisfactory organizations, because they have left records that are complete.

THE CLAIM ASSOCIATION OF JOHNSON COUNTY.

After extended inquiry I am led to believe that the Claim Association of Johnson County, was, in its organization and administration, one of the most perfect, not only in Iowa, but in the West. And of still greater importance is the fact that this association has left adequate manuscript records—records so complete that they afford invaluable material for the study of claim associations in general.

At the first session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which met at Burlington in the winter of 1838-9, an act was passed providing for the location of the Seat of Government of the Territory in Johnson County. Up to this time the few settlers who had made improvements in Johnson County had not felt the necessity of organizing a claim association. But when they learned that the Capital of the Territory was to be located in their county, they immediately set about to organize an association for the better protection of what they called their "rights in making and holding claims." After several preliminary meetings a constitution was adopted March

9th, 1839, at a meeting attended by nearly every settler in the county. Samuel T. Trowbridge, who at that time held the office of Sheriff in Johnson County, was made the first president of the Claim Association.

The Johnson County Association received the hearty support of the inhabitants of the entire county. Men of all classes and positions signed the constitution and became members. Along with the signatures and marks of unknown "squatters" are the names of Robert Lucas, at that time Governor of the Territory, S. C. Hastings, delegate to the Legislative Assembly, and subsequently Chief Justice of Iowa, and also of California, William McCormick, Judge of Probate, William C. Massey, Constable, and Robert Walker, Justice of the Peace.

The constitution and resolution were, for the most part, strictly observed throughout the county. Indeed, I have been able to learn of only two cases of "claim jumping." In the one instance the offender was soundly whipped, and thus brought to recognize the regulations of the Claim Association as the supreme law of the community against which no man dared to raise his hand.

The other case is related by a member of the Association as follows: "In the month of November, 1839, a man named Crawford took possession of a claim lying about a mile north of Iowa City, that belonged to William Sturgis, and refused to give it up. The Marshal of the Claim Association notified all the members to meet in Iowa City on the 7th day of November at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp, at the tavern of Asaph Allen. When the time came, about sixty stalwart men were on hand, who marched in a body to where Crawford had built his cabin. They found a good substantial log house, with clapboard roof, and Mr. Crawford on the inside, finishing it off ready for occupancy. The company surrounded the house, and then called a parley. The trespasser was asked if he was willing to abandon his claim. He refused to leave and cautioned those present not to molest him at their peril. Mr. Sturgis then came forward and offered to pay him for what labor he had done if he would relinquish all claims to the premises without any further trouble. This offer was also refused. Without a moment's delay, the men ascended the cor-

ners of the house, and in fifteen minutes there was not a vestige of it left standing. Mr. Crawford was left in amazement, with axe in his hand, in the center of the vacant space once occupied by his cabin. Some of the parties suggested that the Iowa River was not far away; but milder councils prevailed, and the company dispersed. But soon after this the members of the Association were again notified to meet, and were informed that Crawford had rebuilt his house, and was occupying it with his family. The members of the Association made arrangements with Walter Butler to take care of Mr. Crawford's family, and procured a team to bring them down to town. A committee then started ahead with the team to take care of Mr. Crawford's wife and children. They met Mr. Crawford in a more meek and humble mood than when they last parted from him. He said he was willing to settle the matter; so he and Mr. Sturgis held a private conference, and in a short time Mr. Sturgis announced that the trouble was adjusted to his (Mr. Sturgis') full satisfaction. The company then dispersed and went quietly to their homes; and the Association was never again called out for such a purpose. Mr. Crawford afterwards made an attempt to bring some of the parties before a legal tribunal for punishment; but, as it was almost impossible to find a judge, lawyer, or juror in Iowa who was not a claim-holder, his effort was not crowned with much success."

From the minutes of its meetings we learn that the Johnson County Association was concerned with but two government land sales. The one was held at Dubuque in 1840; the other at Marion in 1843.

In January, 1840, the President of the United States issued a proclamation declaring that the public sale of lands would be held at Dubuque in the month of May, and that township seventy-nine in ranges five and six, west of the fifth principal meridian, would be among the lands offered for sale on that day. This proclamation took the settlers of Johnson County by surprise. They hardly expected that these lands would be brought into market so soon after the surveys had been made. A meeting was called, and a petition, requesting a postponement of the sale of lands in Johnson County, was

sent to Washington. About the first of May it was announced that the sale had been postponed until the 3rd day of August, 1840. At a meeting of the Claim Association on the 10th of July, 1840, S. H. McCrory was elected "bidder," and Cyrus Sanders "assistant bidder," for townships seventy-nine north, range six, west of the principal meridian, and seventy-nine north, range five, west of the fifth principal meridian.

Cyrus Sanders, a member of the Association, gives the following account of the sale: "On the 30th day of July a number of settlers started to the land sales that were to take place at Dubuque on the 3rd of August. A majority of them were provided with money to buy their claims, though some were expectant of meeting capitalists at the sale, of whom they could borrow the money. Some forty or fifty settlers composed our company, and we started for Dubuque in two-horse wagons, supplied with provisions and camp equipage. We traveled by easy stages, and reached Dubuque on Saturday, August 1st. On Monday morning early we had made all arrangements for the sale. The bidder and assistant bidder had furnished themselves with large plats of the two townships to be sold, with each claimant's name plainly written on the subdivision which he wished to purchase. When the time came for the sale to begin, the crier stepped out on the platform, and, inviting the bidder and assistant to take places on the platform beside him, took hold of one side of the plat, and began at section No. 1, and called out each eighty acre subdivision as rapidly as he could speak. When he came to a tract with a name written on it, he would strike his hammer down, and give the name to the clerk. He thus proceeded, taking the sections in numerical order. The two townships were offered in less than thirty minutes. During this time the claimants stood in a compact semicircle in front of the platform in breathless silence, not a sound being heard except the crier's voice. The purchasers were then admitted, two or three at a time, to pay for the land and receive their certificates. This was a tedious process, as the land office accepted no money for land except United States coin, or notes on the State Bank of Missouri. Nearly all

the money paid was in silver, and it consumed a great deal of time to count it and sort out the spurious coin. On the 5th of August we started for home, many of us enjoying the comfortable feeling of being owners of real estate for the first time in our lives."

In the minutes of February 11th, 1843, I find it recorded that S. H. McCrory and Robert Hutchinson were elected "bidders" for township seventy-nine north, range six west of the fifth principal meridian; Henry Felkner and Cyrus Sanders for township eighty north, range six west of the fifth principal meridian; and Henry Felkner and Cyrus Sanders for township eighty, range five west of the fifth principal meridian. It is further recorded that, "On motion the Association adjourned to meet at Marion on the 20th of this month." Aside from these two fragments I have found no information relating to the land sale at Marion in 1843.

Soon after the land sale at Marion the Claim Association of Johnson County disbanded. During the four years of its existence the settlers were secured in their rights to their claims. They were fully protected against the "speculator," "land shark," and "claim jumper." And finally, at the government land sales they were privileged to purchase their claims at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. Having obtained patents to the land from the government, the settlers no longer needed the protection of the Claim Association. The conditions which called it into existence having passed away, the Association itself dissolved.

There were two things that made the Claim Association of Johnson County especially necessary to the welfare of the early settlers. First, the location of the Seat of Government of the Territory of Iowa in the county brought on a flood of immigration. And this influx of "new comers" and land speculators would undoubtedly have deprived many honest and industrious settlers of their claims and improvements had it not been for the powerful arm of the Association. Second, Congress, in an act providing for the donation of a section of land to the Territory of Iowa for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon, reserved the contiguous sections from sale, either at public auction or by private entry. This

clause, which prevented many settlers from purchasing claims which they had made and improved before the location was made, was not repealed for over three years. During this period the claimholders were in special need of the protection of a claim association.

THE CLAIM CLUB OF FORT DODGE.

The history of the Fort Dodge association is embodied in a volume of manuscript records which are now preserved in the Historical Department at Des Moines. These records are eloquent. Let them tell the story of the origin, purpose and constitution of the association.

FORT DODGE, July 22d, 1854.

Citizens met pursuant to a call for the purpose of forming a claim law. On motion Mr. Miller was chosen Chairman and W. A. Young Secretary.

After which there were remarks made by several individuals and the following motions made and passed. First, that 320 acres shall constitute a claim. 2nd, a claim may be held one month by sticking stakes, and after that \$10.00 monthly in improvements is necessary in order to hold a claim. Also, that a cabin 16x16 feet, shingled and enclosed so as to live in is valued at \$30.00. After which W. A. Young and Volney Knight was chosen as a committee to draft a code of laws, and report the same at the next meeting.

After which the club adjourned to meet at Maj. Williams' store on Monday, 24th day of July at 7 o'clock P. M.

W. A. YOUNG, *Sec'y*...

FORT DODGE, 22d July, 1854.

Club met pursuant to adjournment and the committee reported the following resolutions, which on motion were adopted after which the club adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening, 2nd August at 7 o'clock.

W. A. YOUNG, *Sec'y*...

FORT DODGE, 2nd August, 1854.

Club met pursuant to adjournment and all present signed the By-laws, after which the club adjourned to meet Sept. 2 at 7 o'clock P. M.

W. A. YOUNG, *Sec'y*...

FORT DODGE, 22d July, 1854.

Whereas the land in this vicinity is not in market and may not be soon, We, the undersigned, claimants, deem it necessary, in order to secure our lands to form ourselves into a club for the purpose of assisting each other in holding claims, do hereby form and adopt the following by-laws:

Resolved 1st. That every person who is an actual claimant is entitled to hold 320 Acres of land until such time as it comes into market.

Resolved 2nd. That any person who lives on their claim, or is continually improving the same, is an Actual Claimant.

Resolved 3rd. That stakeing out a claim and entering the same on our Claim Book shall hold for one month.

Resolved 4th. That \$10.00 monthly in improvements shall hold a claim thereafter.

Resolved 5th. That no man's claim is valid unless he is an actual settler here, or, has a family and has gone after them, in which case he can have one month to go and back.

Resolved 6th. That any person not living up to the requirements of these laws shall forfeit their claim, and, any Actual

Settler who has no claim may settle on the same.

Resolver 7th. That any person going on another's claim that is valid, shall be visited by a committee of three from our Club and informed of the facts, and if such person persist in their pursuits regardless of the committee or claimant, they shall be put off the claim by this Club.

Resolved 8th. That the boundaries of these laws shall be 12 miles each way from this place.

Resolved 9th. That this Club shall hold its meetings at least once in each month.

Resolved 10th. That the officers of this Club shall consist of a Chairman and Secretary.

Resolved 11th. That the duty of the Chairman is to call to order, put all questions, give the casting vote when there is a tie, &c., &c.

Resolved 12th. That the duty of the secretary is to keep the minutes of the meetings and read the same at the opening of each meeting and have the book and papers in his charge.

Resolved 13th. That any or all of the by-laws may be altered or abolished by a majority vote at a regular meeting.

THE FOUNDING OF THE TERRITORIAL CAPITAL.

Iowa City, the permanent Capital of the Territory, has a significant history. Fathered by the Territory and located in a frontier wilderness upon unsurveyed lands, this town, unlike any other town in Iowa, was a special creation. In point of origin it resembles more the Roman provincial town than the ordinary American city. For fourteen years it was without corporate organization, and during this period it was subject directly to territorial and state legislation. Iowa City is pre-eminently the historical capital of Iowa.

INTRODUCTION.

Its location on the frontier called into existence the most powerful claim association ever organized in Iowa. Here assembled the men who first formulated into constitutional and statutory provisions the fundamental principles of Iowa law and jurisprudence.

It was the objective point of the first railroad agitation west of the Mississippi River. And later on it became the seat of higher education.

Located on the left bank of the Iowa River, Iowa City is about sixty miles directly west of the Mississippi, one-half that distance from Muscatine, eighty-six miles from Dubuque, eighty miles east of the Raccoon fork of the Des Moines River, seventy-five miles from Burlington, and eighty-three miles north of the Missouri State boundary line. Near the geographical center of Johnson County, its latitude is 40 degrees 38 seconds north, and its longitude 90 degrees, 30 seconds west.

PRELIMINARY LEGISLATION.

As to origin and causes of growth, Iowa City differed widely from the ordinary town. Usually a town is simply the expansion of a

small community—a country village enlarged. Sometimes it centers about a mine, or clings to some great river course. It flourishes at the junction or terminus of large railway systems. It springs up where fields are fertile and harvests abundant. And favorable commercial points are never long without the shop, the store and the office. In all cases the ordinary town has a natural unplanned origin, and grows by reason of the superior advantages of its location. With Iowa City, however, it is all different. This town was not simply the expansion of a group of country dwelling houses. Without mines, it had over one thousand inhabitants before railroads had reached Chicago. Before the sod of the surrounding country had been turned, Iowa City was, with the exception of Dubuque and Burlington, the most prominent town in Iowa. In short, Iowa City was deliberately planned and created by the Territory of Iowa to afford a location for the permanent seat of government of the Territory. Having grasped this fact we have the key to the origin, growth and character of the town.

The founding act of Iowa City, "An act to locate the Seat of Government of the Territory of Iowa, and for other purposes," passed at the first session of the First Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, was approved January 21st, 1839. This act provides that the Legislative Assembly shall meet at Burlington until, by proclamation of the Governor, the public buildings at the permanent seat of government shall be declared ready for its reception; that three commissioners, consisting of one person from each judicial district of the Territory, shall be appointed by joint ballot of the Council and House of Representatives, to locate and establish a permanent seat of government; that said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall, on the 1st day of May, meet at the town of Napoleon and proceed to locate the seat of government at the most eligible point within the limits of Johnson County; that they shall agree upon a plan and issue proposals for the erection of the necessary public buildings; that they shall agree upon one of their number to be "Acting Commissioner," whose duty it shall be to superintend daily in person the rearing and finishing of said buildings; that they

shall employ one or more competent surveyors and all other hands necessary and shall have six hundred and forty acres of land laid out in lots, out-lots, streets, squares, and alleys at the place where the seat of government is located, if practicable; and that they shall have the town platted.

"An Act supplementary to 'An Act to locate the Seat of Government of the Territory of Iowa, and for other purposes,'" provides further, that so soon as the place shall be selected, and the consent of the United States obtained, the commissioners shall proceed to lay out a town to be called "Iowa City"; that, after a plat of the town shall have been recorded, the Governor shall direct a sale of lots to be held under the direction of the commissioners, the proceeds of which shall go into the Territorial Treasury, to be expended as may be directed by law; that the acting commissioner shall give bond to the United States in the penal sum of forty thousand dollars for faithful performance of duty; that the Governor shall apply to Congress for a donation of, or a pre-emption to, four sections of land on which to locate the Seat of Government of the Territory of Iowa; and Chauncey Swan, John Ronalds and Robert Ralston shall act as commissioners to locate the seat of government and superintend the erection of public buildings.

In accordance with the fourth section of the act supplementary to the act locating the seat of government of the Territory of Iowa, and in the manner prescribed by a joint resolution of the Council and House of Representatives, Congress was asked to donate "at least four sections on which to locate the seat of government of the Territory of Iowa." Congress took action on the matter by passing "An Act making a donation of land to the Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon." This act was approved March 3rd, 1839. It directed that only one section—instead of four—be selected; which section must be on surveyed lands. Furthermore, the second section of this act provides, "That if, at the time of the selection of land to be made as aforesaid, the contiguous sections thereto have not been made subject to public sale, or being so subject have not been sold at public sale or by private entry, then each and every sec-

tion contiguous to said selected section, and not so sold, shall be thereafter reserved and withheld from sale in any manner, until the further order of Congress thereon." This provision was not repealed until August, 1842.

SELECTING THE SITE.

It now remained for the territorial commissioners to select the site. The morning of May 1st, 1839, found a small group of somewhat roughly clad pioneer settlers collected at Napoleon to await the arrival of the commissioners. For over three months the sturdy farmers had been looking forward to the coming of the commissioners with intense interest and delight. But on this particular morning they carried a look which betrayed anxiety. Each man desired that the location be made *near* his own claim, yet at the same time he was fearful lest it should include his land and improvements. For, they all well knew that they had, to the land they occupied, no rights which the United States or the Territory of Iowa were bound to respect. But as the day advanced this anxiety took an unexpected turn.

Burlington and the counties in the southeastern part of the Territory were bitterly opposed to locating the seat of government in Johnson County. And it was thought that an attempt had been made to prevent a majority of the commissioners from meeting on the 1st day of May, as directed by law. The only commissioner on the grounds on the morning of May 1st, was Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County. As noonday approached, and no other commissioner appeared, the crowd began to suspect fraud. There was now excitement and alarm lest the entire county should be cheated out of the prized location.

It is said that about noon the excitement became intense, when Chauncey Swan mounted a dry goods box and made a short speech to the agitated crowd, presenting the situation as follows: The Legislative Assembly had directed the locating commissioners to meet at Napoleon on the first day of May. Should a majority of them fail to meet on that day, their actions would be null and void. Chauncey Swan then called for a volunteer

who would undertake to bring another commissioner before midnight. This certainly seemed like a hopeless undertaking; for John Ronalds, of Louisa County, the nearest commissioner, resided thirty-five miles from Napoleon. It would therefore require a ride of seventy miles in twelve hours, including all stoppages and ferrying the Cedar River, both going and coming. But a young lad named Philip Clark stepped boldly out and volunteered his services.

Henry Felkner, who was among the anxious crowd at Napoleon on that memorable May day, continues the narrative as follows: "Of course there was much anxiety lest the effort should prove a failure. Fears were entertained that (John) Ronalds might not be at home, or not disposed to come, or that he could not reach the place in time. But these were all idle fears, for as soon as (Philip) Clark told him the situation he got ready at once and they started with the determination to reach their destination in time. While they were going at their best speed the watchers at Napoleon had their doubts and their fears, and as it began to draw on toward midnight, and no tidings, their fears began to give way to despair. (Chauncey) Swan often consulted his watch and then would send some one out to listen. But no sound could be heard. This was repeated frequently, until at last the sound of horses' hoofs were heard in the distance, approaching rapidly. They did not slack up till they had arrived at the place of meeting. And when the riders dismounted and went in, (Chauncey) Swan again consulted his watch and found that it was just five minutes to 12 o'clock." Robert Walker, a Justice of the Peace, was on hand to administer the oath, which was signed by the commissioners and the date "May 1st, 1839," thereunto affixed. It has, however, been shrewdly intimated by one who was present, that perhaps the hands of Mr. Swan's watch were turned back that night; "for it was noticed that from midnight to sunrise were the shortest six hours on record." It is not improbable that Mr. Swan did either stop his watch or turn back its hands; for it is difficult to understand how a man on horseback could travel seventy miles in twelve hours over such roads as existed in the Territory at that time.

On the morning of May 2d the two commissioners, Chauncey Swan and John Ronalds, "proceeded to examine the County of Johnson with a view to select the most eligible point for said location." They did some preliminary surveying. The location was finally made on Section Ten, Township Seventy-nine North, Range Six West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, on the 4th day of May, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine. The site was indicated by a post or slab, driven in the ground about where the old capitol building now stands, bearing the following inscription:



*Sketch of First Slab Marking Seat of Government
in Iowa City. Pen and ink sketch by Bertha
Horack Shambaugh.*

Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, the commissioner who did not appear at the meeting on the 1st of May, arrived at Napoleon on the 6th day of May and agreed to the proceedings of the majority of the commissioners. On the 7th day of May Chauncey Swan was appointed by the board "Acting Commissioner" to superintend in person the affairs in connection with the seat of government.

The commissioners after making the location on the 4th day of May agreeable to the laws of the Territory, found that by the act of Congress of March 3, 1839, the location was to be made on "surveyed lands." Thereupon the commissioners unanimously agreed to send a memorial to the President of the United States, respectfully request-

ing a special survey of two townships in Johnson County, embracing the seat of government. The object of this was to make the location as perfect as possible under the act of Congress, as well as that of the Territory. Accompanying the memorial, which was forwarded by Chauncey Swan from Dubuque, was a request from the Surveyor General's office at Dubuque calling for the survey of twelve other townships, in addition to the two townships above mentioned. The commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington immediately ordered the survey of the two townships as requested by the commissioners in their memorial.

It was further provided by the act of March 3rd, 1839, that notice of the selection shall, within one year from the passing of the act, be officially returned to the Register of the Land Office in the district in which the land is situated. This provision was complied with in October, 1839. At the second sale of lots in Iowa City, which took place early in October, John Ronalds and Chauncey Swan, commissioners, "did then and there give notice to the Register of the Land Office at Dubuque, that the seat of government of Iowa Territory was located on Section ten, Township seventy-nine north, and Range six west of the fifth principal meridian."

THE JOURNAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

But the most eloquent account of the location of the historic Capital of Iowa is the journal of the locating commissioners. This journal has recently been discovered among the archives in the office of the Auditor of State, and is now printed for the first time:

JOURNAL

*Of the Proceedings of the Commissioners
to Locate the Seat of Government.*

May 1st, 1839. Chauncey Swan, one of the Commissioners appointed under the act of the Legislative Assembly of Iowa entitled "An Act to locate the Seat of Government, and for other purposes," met at the town of Napoleon, in the County of Johnson, this day at nine o'clock A. M. A quorum not being pres-

ent, other Commissioners were sent for. Eleven o'clock P. M. John Ronalds, another one of the Commissioners, appeared and was qualified, after which the board adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

May 2nd. The board met pursuant to adjournment, appointed John Frierson clerk to the board and adjourned to meet at the house of Wheaton Chase at 12 o'clock. Met pursuant to adjournment and went to examine the country on the Iowa River above Napoleon. Adjourned at 6 o'clock to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

May 3rd. Met pursuant to adjournment. Went to examine quarry supposed to contain marble and survey the lines to ascertain the section on which it was found. Selected the spot, ascertained to be on Section 10, Township 79 North, Range 6 West of the 5 principal meridian. Adjourned to meet at the house of Saml. H. McCrory to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

May 4th. The board met pursuant to adjournment and consumed the day in drawing plans for the Capital and placing a stake in the center of the proposed site, and then adjourned at 6 o'clock to meet at the house of Wheaton Chase on Monday at 10 o'clock.

May 6th. The board met pursuant to adjournment this day at 10 o'clock. Robert Ralston, Commissioner from the First Judicial District, appeared, took the oath prescribed by law, and entered on the discharge of his official duties, at the board. The proceedings of the majority of the commissioners were exhibited and fully explained to Mr. Ralston, all of which he approved.

May 7. Chauncey Swan, Commissioner from the Third Judicial District, was appointed Acting Commissioner, and received his certificate agreeably to law. The board adjourned to meet at Iowa City at such time as they may be called together by the Acting Commissioner.

JOHN RONALDS, ..
C. SWAN*
ROBERT RALSTON

*The name of C. Swan is marked out in the original.

June 27. Two of the Commissioners, viz., C. Swan and John Ronalds, met at the house of John Ronalds and ordered that Thomas Cox and John Frierson be employed to survey the town and L. Judson to draw the necessary plats.*

C. SWAN,
JOHN RONALDS

*This minute of June 27 is crossed out on the original.

Aug. 22. Ordered that from this date to the time of the next sale the Acting Commissioner shall employ hands and open the marble quarry and perform any other necessary work about the location which he may deem expedient.

JOHN RONALDS,
C. SWAN,

Nov. 15th, 1839. Ordered that Thomas Cox receive two hundred dollars in addition to what he has received for surveying Iowa City.

C. SWAN,
ROBERT RALSTON,
Commissioners.

THE SITE.

Judging from the present appearance of Iowa City, with its seven thousand inhabitants, its University, its houses and graded lots, its semi-graded streets and its door-yard trees and bushes, it would be impossible to form anything like a realistic conception of the town site as it presented itself to the territorial commissioners in May, 1839.

As early as October, 1837, a claim was made to a part of the site by a pioneer farmer. But up to the time of the meeting of the commissioners, little or nothing had been done in the way of preparing the ground for cultivation. The whole site, therefore, was practically in its wild and natural state. It was a wilderness, in which the Indian campfire had scarcely gone out. Poweshiek, with over a thousand red men, camped but a few miles to the south. Few white men had settled farther west.

Originally the topography of the town site was unique—reminding the tourist of the city of St. Omer in France. Lying fifty feet above the water level of the Iowa River, the land was beautifully carved into

the form of a vast amphitheater. On the west there was an eminence running parallel with the river and covered with large white oaks. From this eminence the land descended from five to seven degrees to the eastward. On the northwest a high bluff, shaded by oak and hickory trees, overlooked the river to the west and sloped gradually down to the south and east. To the north, northeast, and less prominently eastward, was a range of hills covered with hazel shrubbery and scattered growths of oak, while on the south there was a plain followed by a receding eminence crowned with heavy timber. The basin of this natural amphitheater, which, in some places, was spongy enough to mire a horse, was drained by a small stream known as "Palston Creek."

A Burlington newspaper of that day says: "The most vivid imagination can scarcely picture to itself so captivating a spot, situated in the midst of all that wild rural scenery, which can tend to embellish and render it desirable. The river first approaches the town from the north, through rocky banks of moderate height, covered with a thick grove of stately trees, and then runs to the south, and flows off between unequal banks scattered over with venerable oaks. Opposite the city, on the west side of the river, the banks are abrupt and bold, and rise from the water's edge about fifty feet above its surface to the level of a smooth prairie, which approaches the bank of the river at this place, and then sweeps off westward in beautiful undulations of hill and dale." These banks of the Iowa River contained an inexhaustible store of good building rock.

Added to the resources of the earth was an abundance of timber. The large grove near the site was described in these words: "Big Grove, which is situated between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers, has been pronounced to be one of the largest and best bodies of timber in the Territory, being about twenty miles in length, with an average width of six or seven miles." As for building material, the town could not have been more favorably located. The surrounding country was a variation of hill, prairie and forest.

SURVEYING THE TOWN.

Nearly two months after the locating of Iowa City, the town survey was begun. "On the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D., 1839, it was ordered by the board of locating commissioners, that Thomas Cox and John Frierson should be employed to survey Iowa City, and L. Judson to draw the necessary plats." In company with these men and the necessary hands, Chauncey Swan, the acting commissioner, returned to Iowa City in the latter part of June, and on the 1st day of July began the work of laying out the town into streets, alleys, squares, blocks and lots.

The surveys were well under way when all work was suspended in honor of a public celebration. It was the Fourth of July, 1839. The settlers of the neighborhood in conjunction with the town surveyors had planned what they were pleased to call "a good old-fashioned celebration," to be held on the site of the future capitol. A tall young oak tree, which stood on the spot now occupied by the old capitol building, was stripped of its branches and to its top the national flag was attached. Here for the first time the stars and stripes were unfurled to wave over the frontier capital. The day was a pleasant one. Pioneer settlers for miles around came together to enjoy this first crude social event. Many of them shook hands on this occasion for the first time. The regular dinner was prepared at an Indian trading house about four miles down the Iowa River and brought to the celebration in a lumber wagon. Added to this regularly prepared meal, were the baskets of provisions brought by the settlers. At the proper time this "picnic dinner" was served on wagon boxes, lifted from the very wagons which had brought the settlers and their families "to town." After dinner toasts were offered and responded to. The Declaration of Independence was read. John Frierson delivered the oration of the day. While delivering this oration the speaker stood in a wagon which had been drawn into the shade to serve as a platform.

After the celebration "the work of surveying the town was pushed forward energetically. The ground for the capitol

square was selected first, the southeast corner being established as the initial starting point. From that point the west line of Clinton street was run north and south, and established as a meridian line. The survey was extended eastwardly without ever having definite base line established. The lines were run with an ordinary surveyor's compass, and measured with a pole twenty feet long, made of two strips cut from a board and nailed together. It was graduated to feet and inches by a carpenter's square, and afterwards each end was bound with a hoop of iron; and in measuring, tally pins about one-eighth of an inch in diameter were used, which added about three-sixteenths of an inch to every twenty feet.

On July 27, 28 and 29, five men, John Miller, Pat. Fitzpatrick, Mich. Duffy, Mich. McCarthy and Pat. Folly, were employed

in prospecting for a quarry on the Iowa River.

The special survey of township seventy-nine, ordered by the commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, was so far completed before the survey of the town was finished, that the bounds of the town were closed on the government lines as established by the surveyor appointed to survey the said township. At the southeast corner of the section a monument of rough grey limestone was erected as a permanent landmark. It still stands on Summit street, a novel relic of the founding of Iowa City. Covered with the marks of an advertising dry goods merchant it certainly reflects discredit upon the art sense of the present residents of Iowa City, who are content to allow such ruthless defacing of historical landmarks. There are two inscriptions on this historic monument.

The inscription on the side facing the east reads:

M. VANBUREN
President of the U. S.
and
R. LUCAS
Gov. of the Territory.

The inscription on the side facing the west reads:

IOWA CITY
The Capital of
Iowa Territory
as situated on
Section No. 10,
Township 79 N. R.
6 W of the 5th Pr M
located
May 4th 1839
by Messrs
Chauncey Swan
John Ronalds
and
Robert Ralston
Commrs & Surveyed
By Messrs
Cox Frierson & Judson
under the direction of
C. Swan Actg Com



Old Corner Stone Monument on Summit street, Iowa City—Southwest Corner Section Ten.

"It required two thousand stakes to be used on the location and something like fifty hewed posts from six inches to one foot

square, and from six to nine feet long for the corners of the town plat, the public square and reservations. For boarding the surveyors and hands employed I paid at the rate of four dollars per week. The amount paid for surveying, including all the expense of surveyor's hands, teams, setting of posts, and the necessary plats of the city is \$1,476.99." (Swan.)

THE TOWN PLAT.

L. Judson's plan of Iowa City, as drawn by him in 1839, and laid out by the surveyors, was appropriate for a capital city. The streets were run directly east and west, and north and south. A square of about twelve acres was laid out on the eminence near the west boundary of the town. This square commanded a view of the Iowa River on the west, and nearly the whole of the town on the east. It was designated "Capitol Square," being especially reserved as a site for the public buildings. The block upon which the Chemical Laboratory of the State University now stands was to be the city "park." On the extreme eastern boundary of the section an out-lot, west of Governor street and lying between the Avenue and Washington street, was reserved as "Governor's square." The present College Hill park was designated on the map as "College Green." Three squares, each equal to the ordinary block, were reserved in different parts of the town as markets. "North Market" included the southeast quarter of block thirty-five, the southwest quarter of block thirty, the northwest quarter of block twenty-nine and the northeast quarter of block thirty-six. "Center Market" was the block now occupied by the city Grammar and High schools. "South Market" included the block upon which the B. C. R. & N. R. R. depot now stands. The west half of block sixty was reserved for school purposes. Four reservations were made for churches. These reservations were located as follows: The south half of block fifty-one on Church street, between Gilbert and Van Buren streets; the south half of block thirteen on Church street, between Dodge and Lucas streets; the south half of block sixty-seven on Jefferson street, between Dubuque and Linn streets; and the north half of block

sixty-six on the Avenue, between Dubuque and Linn streets. The ground next to the Iowa River, being reserved for public purposes, was designated as the "Promenade." A narrow strip of ground bordering on the river, and lying between Market and Davenport streets, was marked "Lumber Yard." The south half of block twenty was designated on the plat, "Mineral Springs." It was supposed that valuable mineral springs were located at this point.

According to the original plat there were twenty-three streets, one avenue and one promenade. The names of the streets running east and west were: (beginning on the north) Brown, Ronalds, Church, Fairchild, Davenport, Bloomington, Market, Jefferson, Iowa avenue, Washington, College and Burlington. The names of those running north and south were: (beginning on the east) Governor, Lucas, Dodge, Johnson, Van Buren, Gilbert, Linn, Dubuque, Clinton, Capitol, Madison and Front.

Iowa avenue was one hundred and twenty feet wide; Washington, Jefferson, Clinton, Capitol and Madison streets were each one hundred feet, and all others were eighty feet. The alleys were twenty feet. The national road ran on a line with the Avenue directly west across the river. One hundred blocks, seven hundred and sixty-four lots, and thirty-one out-lots are marked on the plat. The blocks as laid off were three hundred and twenty feet square, and the regular lots eighty by one hundred and fifty feet. Beginning with the monument at the southeast corner, there was a row of out-lots laid out along the east boundary of the section. There were also similar rows of out-lots along the north and south boundaries.

THE FIRST INHABITANTS.

When the acting commissioner, Chauncey Swan returned from Dubuque in the latter part of June, 1839, to direct the surveys of Iowa City, there seem to have been at least three dwelling houses on the site. These were plain, ordinary claim cabins, built of logs. One was located on the site of the present residence of Mrs. Sarah A. Myers, on Clinton street, in block 21, and was occupied by Matthew Teneick and family. Here the acting commissioner had his

headquarters while conducting the surveys. The other two cabins were situated near what afterwards became the corner of Brown and Gilbert streets. These two cabins—one of which was built in February and the other in June—being only twenty feet apart and united under a common roof, were used as a tavern, the enclosed space between forming a large barroom. The proprietors were George T. Andrews and Asaph Allen.

Soon after the location was made in May, Matthew Teneick began to prepare timber for a regular dwelling house. This house was constructed of "good sized hewed logs," and stood on the corner of Iowa avenue and Dubuque street, or directly across the street south of Close Hall. It was finished before any of the town lots were offered for sale; but Mr. Teneick had no title to the ground on which it was built. Chauncey Swan, however, promised to use his influence in preventing any outsider from bidding on the lot. Accordingly when the lot was offered at the public sale, Chauncey Swan made a statement of the facts to the crowd, and Mr. Teneick was allowed without opposition to take the lot at the minimum valuation of three hundred dollars.

It is further recorded by Cyrus Sanders that, previous to the first sale of lots, Joseph Coe, who had erected a log house on the northwest corner of Clinton and Jefferson streets, and Walter Butler, who had erected a frame for a hotel in block eighty on Clinton street, (near the present location of Bloom's clothing house), were both permitted to bid in their lots at the minimum price fixed upon them. But Wesley Jones, who had erected a frame for a store in block eighty-four on Washington street, and John Willison, who had dug a cellar on the northeast corner of Clinton and Jefferson streets with the expectation of getting their lots at the minimum price, were disappointed, "as the bidders had come to the conclusion that the claim business, in western parlance, was about played out."

The most noteworthy building erected before the first sale of lots, was a temporary tavern which stood in block 61, near the corner of Linn and Washington streets. It was a small building and bore the appropriate name of "Lean-back Hall." Erected

hastily of poles, it had a rough board attachment which extended back some fifty or sixty feet for sleeping accommodations. Lean-back Hall was built in a few days, and contained a bar-room, kitchen, dining hall, and one lodging room. The lodging room, it is said, had but one bed; but this bed was large enough to accommodate thirty-six men. "This number reposed in it many a night, and no complaint was ever entered against it."

THE FIRST SALE OF LOTS.

At the 4th of July celebration it was officially announced that there would be a public sale of lots on the 18th of August. The Governor's proclamation of the sale was published in eastern papers. Six hundred and thirty dollars were expended by the acting commissioner for eleven hundred lithographic maps of Iowa City. These maps were sold throughout the Territory at the rate of seventy-five cents for the ordinary sheet map and one dollar for the pocket map.

During the early part of August the arrivals of strangers at the seat of government became more numerous; so that by the morning of the 18th it was a considerable crowd that gathered about Lean-back Hall. There were present several capitalists from the east, citizens from the eastern part of the Territory, and settlers from the neighboring country. At the proper time "Mr. Dougherty, of Dubuque, who was employed as auctioneer, mounted a wagon and announced the terms of the sale. The wagon then moved off, and the crowd followed on to a lot near where the North Presbyterian Church now stands, which was the first lot offered for sale, and was knocked off to John Trout, an employee of the American Fur Company, for \$100.00. They then moved on to the next lot offered, and so continued during the day, moving from lot to lot as sold, with occasional intermissions for refreshments at Lean-back Hall."

This first public sale of lots continued for three days, during which time one hundred lots were sold, amounting to \$17,292.75. Of the one hundred lots thus sold, six were forfeited, which leaves the amount for which certificates were actually given, \$16,571.75. The lots previously selected to be offered at

this sale were the alternate lots in the blocks in the vicinity of Capitol Square. The average price paid for these lots was about \$176.30; the lowest price paid was \$25.00; and the highest price was \$750.00.

At the second public sale of lots which was held on the 10th, 11th and 12th of October, one hundred and six lots were sold. This number includes the six lots that had been forfeited after the first sale, also three out-lots. Up to the 1st of November certificates had been given for only eighty-four lots and three out-lots, amounting to the sum of \$10,168.00. The average price paid at this sale was \$115.72; the lowest price was \$20.00, and the highest price was \$606.

By the 1st of January, 1840, lots had been sold to the amount of \$34,397.75. But only

\$14,648.53 of this amount had been paid down; for there remained in the office of the acting commissioner notes to the amount of \$19,749.22.

From the autumn of 1839, dates the existence of Iowa City as a district social entity. Men who bought lots at the public sales considerable number of dwellings were now put in process of erection. Some were simply log cabins; others were frame houses sided and roofed with clapboards hewed from the trunks of native trees. Occasionally sawed lumber was obtained from Felkner's and Meyer's mill on Rapid Creek. The little pine lumber that was used came by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Bloomington (now Muscatine), from which place it was hauled overland to Iowa City.

EARLY LIFE AND HISTORY OF THE TERRITORIAL CAPITAL.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

The years 1840, 1841 and 1842 stand out pre-eminently as the most eventful period in the history of Iowa City. It was the springtime, when the municipal germ planted in 1839 shot up, as it were, in a single night, unfolding and developing the organs of social and municipal life. It was the period of youthful vigor, of expansion—seemingly without limit. Back to these years are traced the beginnings of industry, education, courts, politics and religion. And withal this was the period of enthusiasm, the time when men hoped most and planned most.

Fortunately the winter of '39 and '40 was a mild one, without storms. Around Capitol Square many buildings stood partially or wholly uncovered; others were in the first stages of erection. Day after day could be heard the ring of the ax and the crashing sound of falling trees. Men warmed themselves about brush-heap fires, and talked and rejoiced over the prospects of the future.

The one hundred inhabitants who were on the town site at the opening of the year 1840 witnessed, as the year advanced, their number double, treble, then double again. In the course of six months Iowa City had become the most popular point in Iowa. The name of the frontier Capital was carried

across the Mississippi into Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and beyond the Alleghanies.

The growth of the town at this time was certainly a marvel. Its rapid increase and development were extraordinary, and up to that time are said to have been unparalleled in all the west.

John B. Newhall, in his "Sketches of Iowa," published in 1841, says: "The unprecedented growth of Iowa City from a wilderness frontier, beyond the pale of civilization, is indeed a wonder in the growth of towns. * * * I have heard of cities springing into existence as if by magic, but in no case have I ever known the application to be so just as when applied to this young capital of Iowa. * * * Up to the present time, being about fourteen months from the commencement of Iowa City, it contains a population of about 700 inhabitants, a spacious city hotel, three or four brick buildings and several others in progress, ten dry goods, grocery and provision stores, one drug store, one saddlery, two blacksmiths, one gunsmith, three or four coffee houses, four lawyers, three physicians, one church, and one primary school—in short, presenting all the appearance, bustle and activity of a city of years, rather than a prodigy of months. Should the skeptical feel inclined to question the accuracy of this statement, I can assure them it has been the

result of personal inspection. I counted even in the middle of last May, the rising of one hundred buildings, and saw and heard the busy workmen engaged on half as many more. At that time, conversing with a gentleman from Pennsylvania, who came to the 'city' the week preceding and had a frame house covered and his goods in it, he said to me: 'Five days ago my house was in the woods, growing.'"

AN OLD-FASHIONED ECONOMY.

It has become a familiar remark that the decades since the war are more unlike the decades preceding the war than those years



An Old Lime Kiln from a sketch by Bertha Horack Shambaugh.

theory of the social compact, and the introduction of rapid steam transportation and communication by telegraph, broke down are unlike the time of Elizabeth or the First George. The progress of the domestic freedom of trade since the close of the eighteenth century is not the less remarkable because it has been unobserved. The growth of faith in freedom, nourished by the mystic philosophy that spun itself about the

forever the old system of restrictions that once hung upon every avenue of business life. Vestiges of the old system are found in the early history of Iowa in the licenses which were then regarded necessary for the lawful pursuit of ordinary trades.

On the 7th of October, Edward Foster was granted a license to sell goods in Iowa City for one year at the rate of twenty dollars per annum. Mr. Foster's store was kept in a log cabin just north of Capitol Square. On the day after Mr. Foster was granted a license to sell goods, Asaph Allen and Walter Butler obtained licenses to "keep tavern" for one year at the rate of thirty dollars. Mr. Allen had, for at least three months previous to this time, been conducting a tavern; but Mr. Butler opened his tavern about the time the license was issued. Butler's tavern, which was kept in a frame building erected especially for the purpose, was for several years the principal public place in Iowa City.

Robert McKee & Co. took out a license to keep a store for one year at the rate of eighteen dollars. Their store was located in a small log house which stood near the northwest corner of Clinton and Burlington streets, near the present location of the Baptist church. It is also recorded that about the middle of November Charles Drury took out a license to keep a general store at the same rate.

The first grocery was in a cabin on the east side of Dubuque street between College and Burlington streets, and was known as the "Buck Grocery." Above the door a pair of deer horns naively served as a sign—the proprietor's name was Henry Buck. That Mr. Buck's store was a grocery is certain. For, according to the third section of "An Act Regulating Grocery License," passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, "a grocery shall be deemed to include any house or place where spiritous or vinous liquors are retailed by less quantities than one gallon," and it is known that spiritous liquors were sold in such quantities at the "Buck Grocery."

MAIL FACILITIES.

The mail facilities, which up to this time had been meagre and uncertain, were now

made more adequate by the establishment of regular mail routes to the more important points in the Territory. The Napoleon postoffice, which had been established in March, 1839, was removed to Iowa City by Samuel H. McCrory and located in the store of Charles S. Foster, just north of Capitol Square, sometime during the same year. Chauncey Swan, who succeeded Mr. McCrory as postmaster on the 14th of November, 1839, changed the name of the postoffice from "Napoleon" to "Iowa City." Mr. Swan was succeeded in office by James M. Hawkins, September 2nd, 1841. On the 3rd of August, 1842, Samuel C. Trowbridge was appointed postmaster, which position he held for seven years.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Along with the increase in mail facilities there was a development of public means of travel. While the first emigrants of '39 were compelled to follow rivers, streams and Indian paths, those who came later in the year were guided by the crooked wheel-tracks of ox wagons. In 1840 and 1841, regular public roads were laid out.

All the principal highways at that time were established by acts of the Legislative Assembly and were known as "Territorial roads." In 1841, four of these principal highways connected Iowa City with the outside world, namely: One running from Iowa City through Muscatine County to Bloomington (Muscatine); one running from Iowa City through Louisa and Des Moines Counties to Burlington; one running from Iowa City through Cedar, Clinton, Jackson and Dubuque Counties to Dubuque, and one running from Iowa City south to Mr. Pleasant to Henry County. Indeed, Iowa City was at that time the converging point of all the important territorial roads.

One of the most popular roads in the Territory was a "military road" established by Congress between Iowa City and Dubuque. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated by Congress for the improvement of this road.

But previous to the establishment of either territorial or military roads there existed between Iowa City and Dubuque a public highway that was characteristically

pioneer. Strangers in crossing the prairie found it difficult to keep the direct course and often wandered far out of their way. This was especially true of travelers between Iowa City and Dubuque. The citizens of Iowa City desiring to remedy this difficulty employed one Lyman Dillon, to plow a furrow between the two towns in as direct a line as practicable. Early one morning Mr. Dillon, accompanied by a driver, started from Iowa City with a large breaking plow drawn by five yoke of oxen. When he reached Dubuque he had made a furrow one hundred miles long. "Dillon's Furrow" was an efficient guide to the traveler, and soon a well-beaten road was made by its side.

FERRIES.

The settlers west of the Iowa river reached the town by crossing the river in canoes and on what may be termed "flatboat ferries." Benjamin Miller started the first regular ferry across the Iowa river in the winter of 1838-39. This ferry, which crossed in the vicinity of the present location of the B., C. R. & N. R. R. bridge, was subsequently managed by F. A. A. Cobbs.

On the 6th of March, 1840, Messrs. Sturgis and Dougless were granted a license to keep a ferry across the Iowa river; and on the same day Andrew D. Stephen was granted a license to keep a ferry at the point where the "National Road" crossed the river. But Mr. Stephen having neglected to establish a ferry in due time, his license was revoked on the 13th of October, 1840, and a new license granted to John D. Able. Mr. Able established his ferry where the upper wagon bridge now crosses the river; and this was the first regular ferry to cross the Iowa river at Iowa City. On the 11th of September, 1841, Mr. Able transferred, along with a claim on the west bank of the river, the "ferry boat, rope, canoe, etc., belonging to and heretofore used at said ferry" to Pleasant Arthur. About a month after the transfer, Mr. Arthur had the license renewed.

COMMERCE.

In the early years of Iowa City, water courses were still the great channels of

traffic. But, as has already been observed, the location of Iowa City commanded no commercial point of advantage. The traffic of Iowa City, therefore, was mostly overland; and before railroads had become the common carrier, this was slow and expensive transportation. Articles of produce and merchandise were hauled overland in ox-wagons to and from the Mississippi river.

Dry goods and the like were purchased in New York, Boston and other eastern cities, and shipped by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, or by way of the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi, to Bloomington (Muscataine), Burlington, and Dubuque. Groceries were purchased almost exclusively in St. Louis, for at that time St. Louis was to the west what Chicago is to the Northwest today.

Produce, which consisted mostly of corn, wheat, pork and lard, was sent overland in part to the Mississippi towns for exportation. But in the transportation of produce the Iowa river—a considerable body of water, especially in the spring months—was utilized to a great extent. Loaded on flat-boats or keel-boats, corn, wheat and pork were floated down the Iowa river to the Mississippi, and thence on the same boats to St. Louis, where both the produce and the boats were disposed of.

Moreover, the inhabitants of Iowa City believed that the Iowa river could be made a navigable water course and that Mississippi steamers would some day carry on a direct commerce with the town. This belief was greatly strengthened by an event which occurred on the 20th of June, 1840.

On the evening of that day, which was Sunday, the inhabitants were startled by the puffing of a steamboat. In a few minutes the entire population of the town turned out and rushed down to the ferry landing to welcome with hearty cheers the arrival of what proved to be the steamboat "Ripple." The next morning the citizens held a mass meeting at the city hotel. At this meeting resolutions were passed providing for a grand public dinner to be held in commemoration of the event and appointing committees to investigate the matter of improving the Iowa river and making it navigable.

The editor of the Iowa City Standard

declared that "the comparatively low stage of water will effectually silence any sneers that may be thrown out concerning high water navigation, etc., and we now have the fact proved, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the Iowa river is navigable beyond this place for seven months in the year. This arrival has effectually changed the relation in which we formally stood to the other towns in this territory. We are now no longer dependent upon the towns on the Mississippi for our imports—nor are we subject to the labor and expense of drawing across the country all articles brought from abroad. We have now a situation in many respects superior to any in the territory."

In a speech at the public dinner Major John B. Newhall said: "From this day forward the practicability of navigating the Iowa river remains no longer the subject of conjecture. From this day henceforth, a new era will commence in the destinies of your city. The most skeptical must believe; for here is the evidence before you—yes, gentlemen, ere another month shall elapse the performance of the gallant little "Ripple" shall be emblazoned to the world in letters of living light."

But all this was enthusiastic exaggeration, and the hope in the navigability of the Iowa river never was realized. In 1847 and 1848 the General Assembly considered the question of slack-water navigation on the Iowa river, and addressed a memorial to congress on the subject; but before any effectual movement could be inaugurated railroads had robbed the water of its former superiority as a means of internal commerce.

MINING.

A discovery of what was supposed to be lead ore in the month of April, 1842, created considerable excitement in Iowa City. The discovery was made by Jesse McCart, who, it is said, "found, nine miles above the city, on the banks of the Iowa river, a load of lead by digging fourteen feet below the surface."

Of this discovery the editor of the Iowa City Standard says: "Nothing better could have happened to make this section of the

country, and especially Iowa City, a perfect Eldorado, than the discovery which has been made in Johnson county. It has, ever since the settlement of this county, been believed that it abounded with immense mineral of various kinds. Several townships of land west of Iowa City, we are told, were returned to the General Land Office as mineral lands. This must form a new era in the history and existence of Iowa City."

Mining, however, as in the case of the first steamboat arrival, was simply an exciting incident instead of an epoch-making event. It reminds one of the eager search for valuable minerals in the early settlement of America.

THE COMMON INDUSTRIES.

The ordinary trades, such as those of the carpenter, the smith and the mason, were introduced and flourished during the first year of the town's existence. At one time there was a turning-lathe on Ralston Creek. For a number of years Mr. Gaymon managed a chair factory. John A. Copenhafer also established a chair factory. This latter factory was located on Ralston Creek, opposite the present site of the oil mill. Here marble-headed canes were manufactured, the marble used being none other than the bird's-eye marble from the Iowa City quarries.

The making of brick was also begun at an early day. In this occupation Sylvanus Johnson was the pioneer. He operated a brick-yard in the year 1840, and on the 15th day of April of that year moulded with his own hands the first brick ever made in Johnson County. From his kiln Mr. Bostwick obtained the material for the first brick building erected in Iowa City. The walls of this building were laid in 1840 by George T. Andrews.

The transportation of produce down the Iowa river on flatboats created a lively business in the building of boats.

THE IOWA CITY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The distinguishing characteristic of Iowa City was political, and not industrial. The industrial organizations of the town were, therefore, ordinary and commonplace. Yet to this general rule there was one noteworthy exception—the "Iowa City Manufacturing Company."

worthy exception—the "Iowa City Manufacturing Company."

It was on the evening of the 13th day of April, 1843, that a few citizens assembled at the office of the territorial agent, John M. Coleman, for the purpose of taking steps in reference to a burying ground that had been donated by the Territory. The business for which they were called together was duly arranged, and the meeting adjourned. But immediately after adjournment, Mr. Coleman arose and requested the citizens to remain, saying that he desired to make a suggestion. The citizens again took their seats. Mr. Coleman then brought forward his suggestion, which was to the effect that the citizens of Iowa City make an effort to utilize the water power of the Iowa river. The suggestion was favorably entertained by those present, and it was resolved to hold a meeting within a few days at the "American Hotel" for a more thorough consideration of the matter. Mr. Coleman's proposition met with enthusiastic support on every hand. The result was that on the 17th the "Iowa City Manufacturing Company" was organized and articles of association adopted.

Chauncey Swan was elected President of the company. Other men who interested themselves in this new enterprise were: A. E. McArthur, Silas Foster, M. M. Montgomery, Thomas Snyder and David Switzer.

The management having been vested in a board of directors, it was resolved to commence operations just as soon as capital stock to the amount of \$5,000 had been taken. This amount was soon subscribed, and the erection of a dam was begun on the 18th of June, under the direction of A. B. Newcomb. By the middle of August the capital stock had swelled to \$10,000 and at the dam thirty hands were employed in hewing and digging. During the fall months the work was pushed forward with wonderful vigor. At the same time a gristmill was in the process of erection. By the 1st day of January, 1844, the dam and mill were so far completed that the officers and workmen, who surrounded the table at a rudimentary boarding house near-by, were served with "corn dodgers" and mush made of meal ground that day by the water power of the Iowa river.

The location of the mill and dam was about two miles northwest of Iowa City, at a point now known as Coralville. This site was donated to the company by Walter Butler, with, however, the reservation by him of erecting a mill on the west bank of the river and of using water from the company's mill sufficient to run a saw mill with one saw. The Iowa river throughout its entire course afforded no better site; here the bed of the river was of solid rock with a beautiful fall below.

found in the company's industrial system. As the Claim Association of Johnson County was operated on modern socialistic principles, so the Iowa City Manufacturing Company founded an industry on the principles of co-operative labor. Many of the stockholders, instead of paying for their shares in money—which, to be sure, they did not have—paid for them in the labor of their own hands; while some few, merchants, paid for their shares in goods and provisions. A rare spectacle it must have been



Clark's Mill, near Iowa City. It was from this mill that Samuel J. Kirkwood was called, in 1859, to be elected Governor of Iowa by the Republican party.

The dam when completed was perhaps the finest structure of its kind west of the Mississippi river. It was ten feet high, and with an ordinary stage of water contributed hydraulic force equal to seven hundred and eighty horse power.

Yet, after all, it was not the erection of a great dam and the building of the gristmill that gives the Iowa City Manufacturing Company a truly great significance in the history of Iowa City. This significance is

to see the stockholders with their own picks, spades and axes, digging, shoveling and hewing, and wading deep in the Iowa river; while merchants, who had taken shares, contributed groceries and provisions for their support. So thoroughly was the system carried out that upon the completion of the dam, it is said, the books of the company showed a total expense of but twenty-five dollars in money.

On the 5th of November, 1845, the mill

and dam passed from the control of the Iowa City Manufacturing Company into the hands of Newcomb & Harris. But the immense power afforded by the dam was never efficiently utilized until after 1848, when the improvements were purchased by Ezekiel Clark. By the year 1850 Mr. Clark had put in a large and well equipped plant. The flouring mill was then "driven day and night, and furnished the greater portion of the flour for the inhabitants of the north-western part of our State. It was no unusual sight to see fifty and sixty wagons ranged at this mill at one time, some of them from as far north as Woodbury County, and from all the intermediate settlements and from Southern Minnesota." It was from this mill that Samuel J. Kirkwood was called into his remarkable political career.

LOCAL POLITICS.

In early times Iowa City was an enthusiastic Whig town. Every one was interested in politics. Men, however, did not seem to be so broad in their political views as they were later on. Their narrowness was strikingly reflected in the editorials of the press, which were often insulting and scurrilous.

Being a Whig town, the victory of William Henry Harrison was commemorated by an "illumination." "The hearts of the people," it is said, "were given over to utter joyousness. Almost every inhabitation was resplendent with light. The square, the park, the avenue, indeed the whole city, was one grand mass of embodied light from nine o'clock until about midnight. Men became boys and played their antics over again. Every movable thing became a sleigh and every locomotive was put in requisition to give them impetus. The United States flag with her stars and stripes added beauty to the scene."

Iowa City remained a stronghold of the Whigs until 1845, when in August of that year the Democrats carried an election by a small majority.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

The importance of the average American town is generally determined by its official

relation to the state and county in which it is located. In these relations, Iowa City was doubly favored. As capital it was the first town in Iowa; and as seat of justice it became the center of Johnson County.

Created by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin, passed at the winter session of 1837-38, held at Burlington, Johnson County was temporarily attached to Cedar County. But the few inhabitants soon petitioned for a separate organization. There being at that time two rival communities in the county, the "Harris Community" and the "Gilbert Community," the former desired the seat of justice to be made at the proposed town of Osceola, while the latter maintained the superior importance of the proposed town Napoleon. The question was finally settled by an act of the Wisconsin Assembly, approved June 22nd, 1838. This act provided for the separate organization of the county of Johnson with the seat of justice at Napoleon. Situated on the left bank of the Iowa river about one and a half miles below Iowa City, the town of Napoleon never consisted of more than two houses. Yet in that place Johnson County had its official beginnings. There the District Court of the United States sat to hear a case of frontier horse-stealing.

On the 7th of October the court of county commissioners assembled at Napoleon for the last time; on that day the court "adjourned to meet tomorrow morning at eight o'clock at the house of F. M. Irish in Iowa City." Pursuant to adjournment, the court met with Henry Felkner, Robert Walker and Philip Clark present. From this time on it is very probable that Iowa City was in reality the official town of the county; for, having been created the capital of Iowa Territory in the preceding month of May, it was now the universal opinion that the county seat should be near the seat of government. In December, 1839, the re-location of the seat of justice of Johnson County was authorized by the Legislative Assembly.

Having met on the 27th day of January, the commissioners, upon the motion of Henry Felkner, repaired to view the several quarter-sections of land adjoining the seat of government. After due examination they decided upon the northwest quarter of sec-

tion fifteen for the future seat of justice. Philip Clark was then authorized by the commissioners to repair to Dubuque and enter the quarter-section for county purposes. Furthermore, it was "ordered that a memorial be forwarded to Congress, directed to the care of W. W. Chapman, requesting Congress to pass a law authorizing the aforesaid board to locate upon the aforesaid quarter-section of land for county purposes." In compliance with this request, Congress in an act approved August 1st, 1842, granted the right of pre-emption at the minimum price for the fractional northwest quarter, east of the river, of section fifteen, containing one hundred and seventeen acres and sixty-four one-hundredths of an acre, more or less, on the terms and conditions of an act passed May 26th, 1824, relating to county seats. In the meantime the commissioners had made satisfactory arrangements with Andrew D. Stephen, the claimant of the land.

On the 9th of November, 1841, the board ordered the new county seat to be laid out as follows: "Twenty-four blocks to be surveyed off the north side at present, each block to be three hundred and twenty feet square, including alleys, the north and south streets to correspond with the streets which run north and south in Iowa City; and the streets running east and west to be eighty feet wide, each block to be divided into eight lots, and alleys to be twenty feet wide." The first sale of lots was held on the 24th and 25th of May, 1841; lots were sold to the amount of \$2,903.50. With this considerable sum it was resolved to begin the erection of necessary county buildings—jail and court house.

Experience led the county to erect the jail first. Jesse Berry and James Herron drafted the plans, according to which a small brick building was erected by James Trimble on the corner of Clinton and Prentiss streets. But this building, though better than an ordinary frame house, was not always efficient for jail purposes. In August, 1843, two prisoners broke through its walls and escaped. Again in 1852 another criminal broke jail and fled. In 1864 the "old jail" was sold to C. H. Berryhill for the sum of sixty dollars.

On the 8th of April, 1842, F. H. Lee, the agent for the County of Johnson, was instructed and authorized to receive proposals for the erection of a temporary court house. The building was to be twenty-eight by fifty-six feet, two stories high, and constructed of brick. And during the next few years such a court house was erected on block 8, lot 8, in the county seat. Previous to the completion of these two county buildings the county had rented other rooms and buildings in Iowa City for court and jail purposes.

EARLY JUSTICE.

The first District Court in Iowa City (the second one in the county) met on the 9th, 10th and 11th of September, 1839. The cases brought before the court at this session were for the most part cases relating to the violation of the law regulating the sale of liquors to Indians. At this session the following men were impanelled and sworn in as grand jurors:

Andrew D. Stephen,	William Kelso,
Alonzo C. Dennison,	Fred Dysinger,
I. P. Hamilton,	Abner Wolcott,
Isaac Bowen	Jesse McCart,
William Sturgis,	Ebenezer Douglass,
Henry Felkner,	William M. Harris.
John Hawkins,	Robert Walker,
S. B. Mulholland,	Sam ^l . H. McCrory.

It must be remembered, however, that in frontier settlements law and justice were not administered by the courts alone. Criminals were not unfrequently punished other than by "due process of law." Cases involving real estate difficulties were generally settled by the "claim court," while other offenses against the community or individuals of the community were often dealt with by the "vigilance committee" or the "mob."

And in the frontier settlements of the West the people were justified in taking the law into their own hands; for in the absence of courts and local government the vigilance committee was often absolutely necessary to the proper administration of justice.

To this pioneer method of administering justice, Iowa City was no exception. In one instance a prisoner was taken from the offi-

cers and whipped and choked till he confessed his crime; in another, the obnoxious citizen was drowned in the Iowa river. In July, 1844, the "vigilance committee" as chosen in Iowa City consisted of the following persons:

Wm. B. Snyder,	Chas. Cartwright,
Wm. McCormick,	G. W. Hawkins,
H. Downer,	Thos. Cahill,
G. T. Andrews,	D. Calhoun,
E. T. Lock,	John Parrott,
S. Williams,	John Matthews,
A. J. Lucas,	I. N. Sanders,
L. D. Gobin,	A. Jones,
Ed. Eatman,	Jas. Robinson,
N. A. White,	Wm. Sheladay.

public buildings at Iowa City were not in condition to receive the Legislative Assembly at that time the Assembly would still meet in Iowa City in case other and sufficient buildings shall be furnished, rent free. The citizens of Iowa City were not slow in informing the Assembly that "other and sufficient buildings" would be provided for their accommodation.

The whole town was now filled with enthusiasm. That one thing for which many of the inhabitants had crossed the prairie and endured the privations of pioneer life was about to be located in their midst. During the summer, Walter Butler—the most public-spirited of all his townsmen—erected



Early Territorial Seals. From the Originals in the Library of the State Historical Society at Iowa City.

COMING OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Iowa City did not become the capital of Iowa in fact until the 6th day of December, 1841. In the meantime Burlington remained the temporary seat of government. It was explicitly stated in the founding act of Iowa City, that the Legislative Assembly should meet at Burlington for three years, until by proclamation of the Governor the public buildings at Iowa City were declared ready for its reception. But at the end of two years it had already become quite evident that the capital would not be in condition to receive the Legislative Assembly at the time contemplated in the above mentioned act. In view of this fact, an act passed in January, 1841, fixing the time for the meeting of the next Legislative Assembly as the first Monday in December, 1841, contained the special provision that if the

a building for the accommodation of the coming Legislative Assembly.

Butler's Capitol was a two-story frame structure, and was located on Washington street in block 80, just east of what is now Whetstone's drug store. Its dimensions were sixty by thirty feet.

And in this plain unattractive building the Legislative Assembly of Iowa first met in Iowa City on the 6th day of December, 1841. It was a cold day, made disagreeable by wind and rain and sleet. The Council, with nine members present, met in the second story and was called to order by the secretary, B. F. Wallace. Promptly at twelve o'clock M, Joseph T. Fales called the House to order in the rooms below. At this first meeting of the Representatives at Iowa City seventeen counties were represented, namely: Lee, Van Buren, Des Moines, Henry, Louisa, Washington, Muscatine, Johnson, Cedar,

Jones, Linn, Scott, Clinton, Dubuque, Clayton, Delaware and Jackson. The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hummer. Only one session of the Legislative Assembly was held in Butler's Capitol; for by December, 1842, the Capitol on Capitol Square was so far completed as to accommodate the Legislative Assembly as well as the territorial officers.

ERECTION OF THE CAPITOL.

The historical importance of the first regular Capitol of Iowa justifies a detailed description of its erection. For today it is the most significant monument of the early history of Iowa. The story of its erection, its financial history, the legislative, judicial and educational memories that cluster around its walls, lend it a reverential distinction unparalleled by any other public building ever erected in the State. Begun in 1839, the building of the Capitol extends over the long period of fifteen years.

Immediately after his return from Dubuque in the latter part of June, 1839, Chauncey Swan, the Acting Commissioner, having procured tools and assistance, began opening up a quarry on the left bank of the Iowa river about six blocks north of Capitol Square. From this quarry rock was obtained for the foundations and a portion of the walls of the Capitol. Early in July, a site was cleared and in September men were employed to prepare the ground for the foundation. The turf and dirt removed at this time were deposited in Iowa Avenue on the east side of Capitol Square.

In the meantime the commissioners had adopted plans for the Capitol. John F. Rague was the architect; although it is said that the Rev. Samuel Mazzuchielli, a Catholic priest at Dubuque, was the original designer of the building.

The following is a fair description of the Capitol as originally planned by the architect and afterwards erected by the Territory: Being located in the center of Capitol Square "it is one hundred and twenty feet long north and south, and sixty feet east and west. It is to be ornamented by magnificent porticoes, one on each side, supported by four massive pillars six feet and ten inches in advance of

the walls of the building. The base of each portico is forty feet long and including the steps extends twenty-two feet and seven inches in advance of the walls. The exterior of the building is thus described: From the window sills of the basement, which will be level with the pavements, to the water table, the face of the walls is made of large blocks of cut stone. The water table, which is five feet one inch from the ground, is composed of forty-eight blocks, sixteen inches thick, from seven to nine feet long, said to weigh from six to eight thousand pounds each after they were dressed. These blocks form for the heavy basement walls a kind of coping; from the outside of which the walls of the upper story make an offset of sixteen inches, leaving the water table for that width exposed to view entirely around the building, which adds much to the beauty and apparent strength of the work. On each of the fronts there are eight pilasters, three feet and ten inches wide, and projecting twelve inches from the face of the walls; these are to be surmounted by cut stone caps supporting the architrave, thus giving to the building the appearance of being studded by pillars. (At the suggestion of the investigating committee the pilasters were dressed in the same manner as the doors, water table, jambs, etc.) It is the intention to use rough-cast or hard-finish on the whole building except where the dressed work may appear. The cornice if made to the plan will be highly ornamental. * * * * * The roof is to be surmounted by a cupola, which * * * * * will be ornamental but expensive. The base of the cupola is an octagon, supported by the interior vestibule walls. Upon this base stand eight corinthian columns crowned with handsome capitals supporting a spherical roof. Within the circle of the columns the space is enclosed by eight long windows placed also in an octagonal form by which light is communicated to the stairway descending in the middle of the building through the successive stories. As constructed the light is shut out from the main stairway which leads to the halls of the Assembly in the second story. The interior arrangement is as follows: The basement story is entered by two doors in the oppo-

site ends, both opening into a hall seven feet wide, which runs directly through the building north and south dividing it into two equal parts. There are four rooms on each side, about twenty feet square, designed for committee rooms. There is also a large and convenient wood room, and a fire-proof vault, arched with brick, and covered with grouted masonry more than three feet thick, for the safety of public documents. On the next floor there is the same division north and south, and a broad hall or vestibule east and west entered from the porticoes on each side of the building. North of the vestibule, east side, in a room forty-two by twenty-one and a half feet, designed for the supreme court; a corresponding room of the same size on the south of the vestibule, is designed for the use of the Secretary of the Territory. West of the north and south hall are four rooms, equal in size, designed for the use of the Governor, Auditor, Treasurer and the Library. On the upper floor the north and south hall is omitted. In the south wing is the Representatives Hall, fifty-two feet and six inches by forty-two feet in the clear. In the north wing are the Council Chamber and three small committee rooms, cut off from the west side of it."

Proposals for the above described building having been published in the Iowa News, at Dubuque, the contract for its erection was finally let to Rague & Co. Early in the spring of 1840, Skeen and McDonald, contractors for Rague & Co., began operations on the Capitol with a large force of hands. The work was prosecuted so vigorously that by the Fourth of July the contractors were ready to lay the corner stone; accordingly preparations were made for the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol on the national holiday.

Elaborate arrangements were made for this imposing ceremony. Governor Lucas came up from Burlington to deliver the oration. A great public dinner or barbecue was held in the city park, followed by toasts and speeches. And all the while the booming of guns was accompanied by the cheers of pioneers, shouting for "liberty" and "freedom," for "Iowa" and her "Capitol."

About this time Skeen and McDonald, having received \$10,000 for the work already done, quit their contract, leaving matters in

a somewhat embarrassing condition. The erection of the Capitol, however, was continued under the personal direction of Chauncey Swan. But the work progressed slowly. Rock for the water table was transported overland twenty miles from Cedar County. By the close of the year the inside walls of the building were raised to the second floor, the outside walls of the north end to the top of the second tier of windows, the east front to the center of the second tier of windows, and the south end and west front nearly to the bottom of the same. In this condition the walls were covered for the winter.

Doubts as to the ability of Chauncey Swan and a vague suspicion that accounts of the public buildings were not quite accurate led to the appointment of a committee by the Assembly to investigate affairs at Iowa City. This was in December, 1840. The committee proceeded to the capitol, where they were cordially welcomed by the townsmen and invited to a public dinner. After examining the plans, material and workmanship of the Capitol, the committee thoroughly inspected all papers and accounts found in the office of the acting commissioner, the condition of all of which was embodied in a detailed report to the Assembly. This report, while it revealed the fact that some papers and accounts were not made out in the most business-like manner, contains no charges of corruption.

All this, however, led to a change in the management of affairs at Iowa City. An act passed in January, 1841, created two new offices, namely: the office of "Superintendent of Public Buildings" and the office of "Territorial Agent." The duties which had heretofore belonged to the acting commissioner were now divided between these two officers, the Superintendent of Public Buildings having charge of the erection of the Capitol, and the Territorial Agent, acting as secretary and treasurer, having charge of the sales of lots. For the year 1841, Chauncey Swan was appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings, and Jesse Williams, Territorial Agent.

Agreeable to the directions of the Assembly, the Superintendent of Public Buildings now "proceeded with a vigorous prosecution of the work" on the Capitol. During the

months of March and April a competent number of hands were employed and set to work. Yet it was impossible to put the Capitol in readiness to accommodate the Legislative Assembly in December. The condition of the building at that time was described as follows: "The walls of the Capitol on the east front are raised to the bottom of the cornice, being thirty-five feet from the ground. The walls of the west front and the ends of the building are thirty feet from the ground. The east portico has also been raised this season."

For the year 1842, Wm. B. Snyder was appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings, and John M. Coleman, Territorial Agent, both thoroughly efficient and competent men. Thinking that the rock that was being used in the Capitol was of an inferior quality, Mr. Snyder, after some preliminary examination, discovered a very promising bed of rock about ten miles northwest of Iowa City, on the right bank of the Iowa river. This quarry—known from that time as the Old Capitol Quarry—was opened and boats were prepared for the transportation of rock down the river. On the first day of April the cutting of this new stone was begun at the Capitol. Much of the rock already laid in the walls was replaced by the superior material from the new quarry. During this season the roof was raised and covered with "Alleghany shingles" purchased in Cincinnati. The Capitol was in this condition when, on the first Monday in December, 1842, the furniture having been removed from Butler's Capitol, the Fifth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa met within its walls.

With an unfinished interior, semi-erected porticoes and no cupola—thus the Capitol remained for a number of years. After Iowa had become a State, appropriations were made from time to time for its completion. But to this day the old stone Capitol stands unfinished, the portico on the west front being entirely wanting.

FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE CAPITOL.

The financial history of the Capitol, which to be properly understood must be separately considered, is truly significant. It explains the difficulties under which Iowa's first Cap-

itol was erected, the long delayed completion of that Capitol, the interference on the part of the Territory with the price of Iowa City real estate, and the money famine that existed in Iowa City from 1841 to 1844. Furthermore, it illustrates admirably the law that bad money tends to drive out good money, the parsimony of the early Legislative Assemblies, state opposition to corporations, and that tendency to over legislation characteristic of new commonwealths.

In the first place, Congress donated to the Territory of Iowa \$20,000 for public buildings, and a section of land on which to erect said buildings. This was certainly not a large donation; but from the outset it was the fixed policy of the Territory to erect its Capitol out of the funds created by the \$20,000 of cash and the proceeds of the lots laid out on the section of land selected as the site for the Capitol. It was the persistence on the part of the Territory in carrying out this policy that led to the financial difficulties involved in the erection of the Capitol, to its long delayed completion, and finally to a breach of faith on the part of the Territory.

No sooner was it discovered after the sales of '39 that the proceeds of the lots at the seat of government would not meet the immediate expenses of erecting the Capitol, than the Territory, ignoring the laws of supply and demand, appeared as a "bull" in the market and attempted to raise the price of Iowa City real estate. This was to be accomplished by means of legislative enactments fixing the average minimum price of the lots in Iowa City. The first legislation was exceedingly bold. By an act approved on the 24th of June, 1840, the Assembly directed a valuation of the lots to be made that would not reduce the total valuation below the average sum of \$300 per lot, notwithstanding the fact that the average price paid for lots the preceding season was only \$146. But the interference on the part of the Territory to raise the price of lots met with no success. For in less than seven months after the approval of the act of June 24th, the Assembly ordered the average minimum valuation per lot reduced from \$300 to \$200. Again in February, 1842, the Territorial Agent was directed to reduce the average minimum price of the unsold lots, and of

any and all lots which had become forfeited, fifty per cent below the prices fixed thereon by the last valuation. In 1843 the average minimum price was reduced to \$80 per lot.

Even after these sweeping reductions lots could hardly be sold at any price. In 1845, Morgan Reno, the Territorial Treasurer, gave it as his opinion that the unsold lots would not sell for more than an average of \$30. In that year twenty lots were sold at the average price of \$14 per lot.

The causes which compelled the Territory to make such great reductions are evident. The valuation in the first instance was much too high; the stream of immigration had ceased to flow in so rapidly; good desirable lots purchased at the first sales by speculators were afterwards offered at prices more reasonable than those fixed by the Territory upon the remaining unsold lots; and being short of money the territorial agents had issued large amounts of scrip for labor and material on the Capitol, which scrip was good for its face value only in payment for lots purchased of the Territory. Many laboring men who had purchased lots with this scrip would offer their lots at a sacrifice in order to get United States money. In competition with the speculators and the scrip-purchased lots the Territory was outdone.

In the meantime, while the Legislative Assembly was admirably illustrating the foolishness of the attempt to artificially raise the price of Iowa City real estate by means of legislation, the acting commissioner and territorial agents were evolving a novel monetary scheme, which in the end all but resulted in complete ruin.

In this Chauncey Swan took the initiative, when in 1840 he sold lots to the amount of several thousand dollars to be paid for in labor and material on the Capitol. Men who worked on the Capitol were paid in Iowa City real estate certificates which were receivable at the office of the acting commissioner in payment for lots. In 1841, Jesse Williams, the Territorial Agent, went a step farther than his predecessor. Mr. Williams issued certificates of indebtedness to laborers and other creditors of the Territory on account of the Capitol, payable to the bearer and receivable in payment of any debts due

the office. Notes or certificates of indebtedness of this sort were issued during the year 1840 to the amount of \$4,285.60. Many of these certificates naturally found their way into the hands of men who were debtors of the Territory for lots purchased. Thus the certificates would in the course of time return to the office of the Territorial Agent.

It will be observed, however, that while the certificates of indebtedness served well enough as a medium of exchange, they as inferior money drove the lawful United States currency out of the office of the Territorial Agent; and the difficulty now resolved itself into the problem, how to get enough good money to meet the demands of the office. There was but one recourse—a loan. Accordingly on the 28th of June, 1841, the Territorial Agent made a loan of \$5,000 of the Miner's Bank of Dubuque, and on the 30th of September of the same year an additional loan of \$500. Both loans were negotiated on the faith of the unsold lots in Iowa City. The \$5,000 note was to be paid at the Bank of America in the City of New York, eighteen months after date, with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable quarterly at the State Bank of Missouri in the City of St. Louis; while the \$500 note, with the same rate of interest, was to be paid nine months after date at the State Bank of Missouri in the City of St. Louis. But to the disgrace and humiliation of the Territory of Iowa, the \$500 note was protested at the Bank of Missouri, and the \$5,000 note was not fully settled until the year 1847, being nearly five years after it had become due. And in the meantime, the Assembly of Iowa, had closed the doors of the Miner's Bank. When paid, the Treasurer's report shows that this debt amounted to \$6,931.23.

It was, however, in 1842 that the monetary scheme adopted by the Territorial Agents came to its logical conclusion—repudiation. The large number of hands employed in March and April were all paid in scrip, issued and based exclusively on unsold lots, and made payable to the bearer and receivable at the office for all sales made after the first day of May. The town was flooded with this scrip, and United States money began rapidly to disappear.

At the office of the Territorial Agent the

money famine took a serious turn. The laborers at the quarry and on the Capitol demanded at least money enough to supply their daily wants; for the scrip would not always pass with the merchants for goods, neither would it be taken by the farmers for provisions. And all the while this scrip of '42, along with certificates of '40 and '41, was being returned to the office in payment for lots and for redemption. In this almost hopeless condition, the Territorial Agent,

manifest intention of the Assembly to have the work on the Capitol carried on without further delay. Good United States money was necessary to prosecute the work; and to obtain this money repudiation was necessary. As to the technical discrimination, he explained that the scrip of '42 having been issued on the basis of unsold lots and receivable for lots sold after the first day of May, he did not consider himself bound to redeem it in any other way. Furthermore,



The Patriarch Oak, Capitol Square. Torn out in 1899, to make room for the new collegiate building of the State University.

prohibited by the Legislative Assembly from making any loans, began to repudiate scrip and certificates issued by his own office. It was but a partial repudiation, based upon technical discrimination, and naturally caused much dissatisfaction throughout the town. The Territorial Agent was finally called upon to explain his actions to the Assembly. Whereupon he set forth the whole matter, seeking justification in the fact that his course of action was in keeping with the

in refusing to accept certificates of the issues of '40 and '41 in payment for arrears on lots sold in 1839, he maintained that these certificates were based on lots sold in '40 and '41 and not on lots sold previous to that time. The plain fact in the matter was, the Territorial Agent resorted to repudiation because it was his only means of getting money, and he adopted a technical discrimination to give this repudiation the face of justice.

COST OF THE CAPITOL.

The reports of the acting commissioner and territorial agents are so compiled that it is impossible to work out with any satisfactory degree of accuracy the sums total of the receipts and expenditures involved in the erection of the Capitol. Some of the accounts of Chauncey Swan are exceedingly vague and indefinite. The reports are all too general and by no means uniform. Accounts on the Capitol are often inseparably connected with expenditures arising from the town surveys and improvements.

I will, however, venture several approximations, which, although not strictly correct, are of sufficient accuracy as general estimates. The receipts arising from the sales of lots from 1839 to 1846 amounted to about \$75,000. The special cash appropriation of Congress was \$20,000. At the Miners' Bank \$5,500 was borrowed. And after being admitted into the Union the State made appropriations of between \$15,000 and \$20,000. This would make as receipts the total sum of about \$117,000. After deducting from this sum \$5,000 for expenses connected with the town surveys and incidental matters, there remains the sum of \$112,000 for the erection of the Capitol.

From another line of investigation I come to nearly the same estimate. After taking from the reports those accounts which seem to pertain to the Capitol alone, I find that they amount in total to nearly \$111,500. We may, therefore, I think, safely estimate the cost of the Capitol in round numbers as \$112,000.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL CAPITAL.

As the territorial capitol, Iowa City, had no corporate form of municipal government. In this respect it was behind the other important towns of the Territory.

But it was certainly not the fault of the Legislative Assembly that Iowa City did not sooner become an organized municipal corporation, for as early as January, 1841, an act was passed to incorporate the town under a special charter. Rejected at the time of its first passage, this act was successively revived in 1842 and in 1844. As to the rejection of the act after its second revival in 1844, the Capital Reporter comments editorially as follows: "We are gratified in being able to state that the good sense of our citizens has rejected the act for the incorporation of our city, revived at its last session by the Legislature. Had this act of incorporation gone into force, the consequences would have been in all probability that our present taxes would have been at least doubled within one year—and the city but little benefited by the additional burden." The dread of the extra burden of taxation undoubtedly had much to do with the rejection of the charter.

Another potent factor which meets us in the consideration of the attitude of the town towards municipal government is the peculiar circumstance which always confronts us when we attempt to analyze the character of Iowa City. I refer to the fact that Iowa City was originally founded and owned by the Territory.

During the first six years of its existence, Iowa City was virtually controlled and managed by the officers who had charge of the affairs of the Territory at the Capitol. From 1839 to 1841 this officer was styled "Acting Commissioner." From 1841 to 1845 he was styled "Territorial Agent," and shared his duties and influence with another officer known as "Superintendent of Public Buildings." These officers, it is true, were clothed with no municipal authority; but by virtue of the high prestige of their offices they had a great influence in local matters.

EDUCATIONAL BEGINNINGS AT THE CAPITOL.

These beginnings, although tiny when contemplated in the light of our present institutions, do, nevertheless, reflect much credit upon the character of the early inhabitants of Iowa City and the Territory of Iowa. Such a luxuriant growth of schools

as sprung up during the first decade certainly indicates a richness of soil; and if they died prematurely, that was due to their own over-abundance. Education, at first confined to private schools, was taken up after a few years by academies and colleges,

which in turn were succeeded by the former system of private enterprise. The private schools reigned for about six years, when they were superseded by the free public schools established by the town council.

It was in the year 1840 that Jesse Berry opened the first school in Iowa City in a one-story frame building, which he had erected on College street in block 84. Here, in this building—which was used as school house, church and court house—the children of Iowa City first met to learn to read and write and spell and count. Jesse Berry was a “school-master” of the “old school days” of which the present generation knows but

incorporation of a certain “Iowa Seminary” as early as December 1840. This Mutual Aid Association was organized on the 6th of January, 1841, by seven Iowa City mechanics. It was a thoroughly public-spirited association and at once became very popular, increasing its membership from seven to sixty in the course of one year. The greatest work of the association was the founding of the “Mechanics’ Academy.”

The academy building was erected in 1842 on the “School Reserve” east of the “City Park,” the south half of which reserve was donated in 1842, and the north half in 1844 to the Mechanics’ Association, for lit-



The Mechanics' Academy.

little. He was a faithful teacher and highly respected throughout the town. Sometime during the same year, I. M. Choate opened another private school on Market street, in that little old frame building which still stands on the north side of block 78, just back of the English Lutheran church.

MECHANICS' ACADEMY.

The movement in favor of higher educational institutions was inaugurated by the “Mechanics’ Mutual Aid Association of Iowa City” in 1842—notwithstanding the

erary purposes. On the 14th of June the corner stone was laid, and a proud day that was for the members of the association. “Agreeable to invitation, the citizens assembled about 2 o’clock in the temporary State House for the purpose of forming a procession and marching to the building to witness the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Mechanics’ Academy. Business was suspended and all classes left their occupations, and devoted the afternoon to the recreations attendant upon the occasion. The procession formed about 4 o’clock; and after marching through the principal streets of the

city, proceeded to the ground. At the head of the procession we noticed different clergymen of the city, next came the invited guests of the Association, then the officers of the Association, the teachers and children of the different schools, and a large concourse of citizens brought up the rear. The choir of the Methodist Protestant Church lent their aid in the entertainment." The oration of the day was delivered by the Rev. John Libby.

Filled with enthusiasm for the enterprise so favorably begun, the mechanics pushed forward the work on the academy with much vigor. As in the erection of a dam by the Iowa City Manufacturing Company, little money was required to carry on this educational enterprise. For the stockholders paid for their shares in labor and material; the mason contributed his labor in the laying of the walls, and the carpenter his skill and his lumber. In this novel manner the mechanics erected a two-story brick building fifty-four and a half feet long by twenty-six and a half feet wide. When completed it was the finest school building in all the Territory. Within its walls the State University of Iowa had its beginning.

In 1860 the university rented the academy building for a period of five years at an annual rent of \$300. By this time the bulk of the stock had fallen into the hands of Robert Hutchinson, who in a deal with the university gave up all his claim to this property in exchange for a lot on College street, which had come into the possession of the university on the foreclosure of a mortgage. In 1866, however, the General Assembly declared that the original "School Reserve" as granted to the Mechanics' Mutual Aid Association had reverted to the state because it had been used for other than "literary purposes"; and in order to give the university a clear title to the property the General Assembly redonated the "reserve" to the university.

The academy was divided into two departments: a "male department" and a "female department." The female department was opened to students as early as June, 1843; while the male department was first organized in October. During the winter session of 1843-44, one hundred and twenty students were enrolled. Messrs. W. Hamil-

ton and H. Hamilton, assisted by Mrs. Hampton, conducted the school under the direction of the trustees.

With all its favorable and promising beginnings the Mechanics' Academy was soon abandoned. The members of the association lost interest in the institution and left it to die for want of proper support. It is very probable that it would have developed into a first-class academy had not so many other schools sprung up about that time to rob it of its patronage.

SNETHEN SEMINARY.

The "Snethen Seminary" was established in 1844 by the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Protestant denomination. According to the original plan of organization there was to be a preparatory, a collegiate and a theological department. W. B. Snyder was the chief promoter of the institution, and W. K. Talbot was the principal teacher. The Methodist Protestant church on Iowa Avenue was used for recitation purposes. Snethen Seminary was never a strong school, and when trouble arose with the principal, Mr. Talbot, it went down rapidly. Its total existence fell short of two years.

IOWA CITY COLLEGE.

By an act of the Legislative Assembly approved February 15th, 1843, "Iowa City College" was incorporated. Established by and under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, this college was to be founded upon "a plan most suitable for the benefit of the youth of every class of citizens and of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal advantages and privileges." The board of trustees, together with the faculty, were granted the power "to confer upon the deserving any and all degrees in the arts and in the learned professions." The north half of block five was donated to the college, provided that a college edifice be erected thereon within a limited time.

On the 3rd of April, 1843, the board of trustees were sworn in with the Rev. James L. Thompson as President; and in April, 1846, the college was organized by James

Harlan, who took charge of the institution as "President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science." Mr. Harlan was assisted by an additional professor and several instructors. The grade of studies actually taught was preparatory. For recitation and other school purposes the college occupied the edifice on Iowa Avenue, formerly owned and occupied by the Methodist Protestant denomination. Like its predecessors, Iowa City College was in active operation less than two years. It was brought to a close primarily by the resignation of Mr. Harlan. During its existence it was satisfactorily successful as a college preparatory school.

IOWA CITY UNIVERSITY.

Iowa City University was incorporated by an act of the Legislative Assembly approved June 2nd, 1845. The act provided: That the university shall be under the direction of a board of thirty regents, who shall hold their first meeting at the Capitol on the first Monday in June, 1845; that the first board of regents chosen by the stockholders shall be elected on the first Monday in March, 1845, and ever afterwards once in every three years; that the stock of said university shall consist of shares of twenty-five dollars each; that the Governor of Iowa shall be, ex-officio, President of the Board of Regents; that the Board of Regents shall have power to connect with the university a Law School and a Medical School, and may admit charity students, receive donations and bequests for the university, and confer any and all degrees in the arts and in the learned professions—and in conferring such honors any person entitled to a seat in the Council or House of Representatives shall be entitled to a seat and vote with the Board of Regents.

Besides the articles of incorporation, the only other source of information regarding this university is a small bundle of letters and papers preserved in the library of the State Historical Society. From these we learn that James Robinson was President of the Iowa City University, and in the absence of the Governor, served as President of the Board of Regents; that George S. Hampton was Secretary; that agents were sent out to solicit "donations and bequests;"

and that "the multiplicity of agents for the various benevolent causes and the Society to aid Western Colleges" were a "great hindrance" to these university agents. Furthermore, we learn from these same papers that it was resolved, "That there be a preparatory department to the Iowa City University which shall go into immediate operation, and also that classes be organized for the university itself as fast as students may be obtained or are sufficiently advanced for the purpose;" that "any selected professor of the university who shall obtain funds sufficient to endow a professorship shall be permanently continued;" that the practical duties of religion may be recommended by the professors to the students of the university, yet no sectarian tenets shall be taught to the students of said university; that students who are unable to defray the expense of tuition, on producing evidence thereof, shall be entitled to have their tuition free, provided they evince a scholarship to entitle them to this favor."

The committee appointed to employ instructors for the preparatory department reported that they had secured the services of the Rev. W. R. Talbot, the Rev. W. D. Talbot and the Rev. Charles R. Fisk as said instructors.

A committee also recommended "that the sessions of each department consist of five calendar months each, and that all, except such as with whom a special agreement is made at entrance, by the trustees or professors, be taxed for not less than a whole session, unless in the opinion of the trustees they are detained by sickness, and the prices of tuition be per session, as follows:

For Orthography, Reading, Writing,	
Mental Arithmetic	\$3.75
For Orthography, Arithmetic, Grammar and the commencement Latin..	6.00
Modern and Ancient Geography, History, Elements of Astronomy, Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Rhetoric, Logis, Mathematics, etc., and the remaining Collegiate studies.	8.50

To the above prices \$1.00 per session to be added where payment is delayed to the close of the session.

Agents of the Iowa City University went so far south as Kentucky and as far east as

Boston to solicit donations. In the library of the State Historical Society there are about one hundred and forty volumes, some of them over one hundred years old, which were presented to the university.

The only evidence that the university was ever put into actual operation is, that in the latter part of March, 1846, there was a public examination, and at the public exhibition given on the 1st and 2nd of April "the original addresses, dissertations, dialogues and disputations of the young ladies and gentlemen, a portion of which were in Greek and Latin, were all respectable, and many of them of superior quality."

FROM PRIVATE TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The whole movement toward higher education was premature. There was neither wealth nor patronage in Iowa adequate for its proper support. Consequently, the birth of Academy, Seminary, College, and University, all within the period of five or six years, proved fatal to all. There was not patronage enough for all; and in the struggle for existence they strangled each other. Not one of these larger institutions survived, and education was again left to private individual enterprise.

Thus in proportion as these more ambitious attempts failed, private schools flourished. Mr. Choate's school had continued all the while; and as early as September, 1841, Mrs. Hulin opened a school for young ladies in a little house on block 61, near the corner of Linn and Washington streets. From the Standard we learn that in 1843 there were two private schools in operation: one conducted by Dr. W. Reynolds, called the "Select School" and numbering forty pupils; the other numbering thirty-five pupils and was managed by Mr. Hart.

In 1844 there was still another private school, known as the "Iowa City Institute." Three years later, H. W. Lathrop opened a school in the basement of the old Methodist Protestant church. From 1847 to 1853 private enterprises in education reached the acme of its success.

But the transition from private to public education had already set in as early as 1847. Iowa City township was then divided into two districts, viz: No. 1, southern, and

No. 2, northern. On the 25th of May, 1847, Mr. A. G. Gower opened the first free public school in a building, which by that time had become noted as a school edifice—the Methodist Protestant church on Iowa Avenue. It was at the close of Mr. Gower's first term that Mr. Lathrop opened his school in the same building. But for six years after this beginning the free schools were of little consequence, there being no adequate funds for their support. There was no local taxation for educational purposes, and the apportionment from the State was meager.

The change from the private to the public system of education is interestingly illustrated in the experience of H. W. Lathrop in the northern district. When the free school was closed for want of funds, Mr. Lathrop would organize private classes. But when the State apportionment was received he would secure the contract for the free school, take his private pupils with him and become a public teacher. When the public funds were exhausted he would again organize his private classes. But after the incorporation of Iowa City in 1853, all this came to an end, and an efficient system of ward schools was established by the town council.

IOWA FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

As the period of educational beginnings was coming to a close a final attempt was made to establish a large educational institution. The scheme this time was inaugurated by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and aimed at the founding of a female seminary. As the originator of this project the Rev. A. Russell Belden first laid his plans before the lodge on the 20th of July, 1853. On the records of the next meeting of the lodge appears the following: "Resolved, That this lodge subscribe \$600 for the erection of a Female Seminary in Iowa City, under the articles of incorporation proposed by Bro. A. R. Belden, etc."

Under the name of the "Iowa Female Collegiate Institute" the proposed institution was incorporated for a period of twenty years, beginning with the 29th day of July, 1853. The capital stock, which was divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, was not to exceed twenty-five thou-

sand dollars nor be less than five thousand dollars, and was to be "raised by voluntary donations to the institution by encampments, lodges, members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and other friends of the enterprise." One hundred dollars in stock secured a fellowship, consisting of free tuition in all branches of the collegiate department for twenty years or for life. "The sole government of the school, together with the use of the buildings, appurtenances, and profits of said school shall be vested in A. Russell Belden and Sarah L. Allen during the period of twenty years under the direction of the board of trustees. The board of

The erection of the seminary building was under the personal direction of Mr. Belden, who indeed was the chief promoter of the whole undertaking. As planned by Mr. Banbury, the building was to be constructed of brick, thirty by eighty feet and three stories high. By the month of August, 1855, the walls of the basement and first story were completed, when Mr. Belden suddenly died of Asiatic cholera. This sad death proved disastrous to the Iowa Female Collegiate Institute; for no one could be found with the ability and enthusiasm necessary to carry on the work so successfully begun.



First State School in Iowa for the Deaf—Iowa City, 1855.

trustees shall consist of the principals of the institution and two persons chosen annually from each lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Iowa City."

The new enterprise had the confidence of the community and the lodges, and six thousand dollars was speedily raised. The use of the west half of College Green (now known as College Hill Park) was granted by the town council as a site for the seminary building, which was located near the southwest corner. The corner stone was laid in October. C. O. Waters, of Muscatine delivered the address on this occasion, and R. H. Sylvester read a poem.

In 1856 C. Billings Smith made an attempt to revive the fallen enterprise, but met with complete failure. College Green reverted to the town, and in the course of time the half-completed walls were torn away. With the downfall of the Iowa Female Collegiate Institute, Iowa City witnessed the last failure to establish a large educational institution in her midst. State institutions now became the principal factors in Iowa City's educational history.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

By an act of the General Assembly ap-

proved January 18th, 1853, an "Asylum for the Blind" was established at Iowa City under the principalship of Samuel Bacon. The institution was opened for the reception of students on the 4th of April. Mr. Bacon was assisted by T. J. McGittigen as instructor in music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon as matron. As principal, Mr. Bacon, though blind himself, conducted the institution with eminent success. In August, 1862, the school was removed from Iowa City to Vinton, in Benton County.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The State "Institution for the Deaf and Cordance with an act of the General Assembly approved January 24th, 1855. At that time, out of the three hundred and one deaf mutes in the State, fifty attended this State school. W. E. Ijams, who in fact had started the institution as a private school, was made principal; but in 1862 he resigned and Benjamin Talbot was appointed in his stead. In 1866 a strong effort was made to remove the institution to Des Moines, which failed. Soon afterwards, however, it was removed to Council Bluffs.

CHURCHES.

It can hardly be charged that Iowa City was the seat of infidelity; for the growth of her churches was as luxuriant as the growth of her schools, and far more persistent. Almost from the very beginning the inhabitants of Iowa City were surrounded by the

most favorable religious conditions. Within a single decade seven different societies had been organized and seven church buildings erected.

The impetus and diversity given to religious development in these early years were, however, in a measure the result of an outside stimulus as found in the liberal policy of making certain land donations. This policy was outlined by Chauncey Swan in 1839, when on the town plan he caused four half-blocks to be reserved for church purposes. In keeping with Mr. Swan's policy the Legislative Assembly in July, 1840, passed "an act to grant certain lots of land in Iowa City for church and literary purposes." According to this act any religious denomination then existing in the United States was entitled to one equal half of any of the reserved half-blocks, "conditioned that they will erect and finish on said lot a meeting house or place of worship within three years from the passage of this act." The conditions of the act, it will be observed, necessitated immediate action on the part of those denominations wishing to obtain the benefits of the land donations.

From 1840 to 1843 there seems to have been a general religious movement in Iowa City, which resulted in the organization of local branches of the following denominations: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Catholic, Presbyterian, New School Presbyterian, Baptist and Universalist. Of these all but the Presbyterian and New School Presbyterian built on lots reserved and granted by the Territory in accordance with the conditions above named.

THE FIRST STATE CAPITOL.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Iowa City is pre-eminently the historical capitol of Iowa. For not only was it the permanent capitol of the Territory of Iowa, but, upon the admission of the Territory into the Union, it also served as capitol of the State for a period of twelve years.

Two years and ten months after the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly at Iowa City, "an act to provide for the expression of the opinion of the people of the

Territory of Iowa upon the subject of the formation of a State Constitution for the State of Iowa" was passed by the Assembly and approved February 12th, 1844. At the township elections held in the month of April following the passage of this act, the people of the Territory decided by large majorities in favor of a constitutional convention. Accordingly at the next regular election seventy-two delegates were chosen to attend such a convention.

On Monday, October 7th, 1844, the dele-

gates from the different counties of the Territory assembled in the Capitol at Iowa City to draft a constitution for the future State. The convention was called to order by Gen. Francis Gehon, of Dubuque County, and upon his motion Ralph P. Lowe, of Muscatine, was appointed President pro tem. The Rev. Mr. Snethen opened the convention with prayer. After the delegates had presented their credentials, committees were appointed to examine these credentials and prepare rules for the government of the convention.

On the day following, Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines County, was unanimously elected President of the convention. After listening to a short speech by Mr. Leffler the delegates at once vigorously applied themselves to the task before them in a business-like manner. A constitution having been formulated, the first constitutional convention, after a session of twenty-four days, adjourned sine die on the morning of November 1st, 1844.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

But when the constitution of 1844 was presented to Congress a dispute arose between Congress and the people of the Territory over the question of State boundaries. As fixed by the constitutional convention the boundaries of the future State were:

Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river; thence up the said river Des Moines in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "Old Northwest corner of Missouri;" thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet river; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peter's river, where the Watonwan river (according to Nicollet's map) enters the same: thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river;

thence down the middle of the main channel of said river, to the place of beginning.

Congress was not satisfied with these boundaries, and in an act approved March 3rd, 1845, ordered that part of the constitution which referred to boundaries to read:

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines river, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth river, thence west along the said parallel of latitude to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line, seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington city, thence due south to the northern boundary line of the state of Missouri, thence eastwardly following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines river, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

In April the new state constitution was submitted to the people of the Territory. But the people, unwilling to accede to the few changes made in the boundaries by Congress, rejected the constitution entire. When the Legislative Assembly met in June, 1845, an act was passed ordering the constitution to be re-submitted to the people of the Territory upon the first Monday in August for their ratification or rejection: "Provided, That the ratification of the constitution shall not be construed as an acceptance of the boundaries fixed by Congress in the late act of admission, and the admission shall not be deemed complete until whatever condition may be imposed by Congress, shall be ratified by the people." At the August election the constitution of 1844 was again rejected by the people of the Territory.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

In these early days there existed in Iowa a predominant sentiment against negro suffrage. Accordingly the provisions relating to suffrage incorporated in the constitution drafted in 1844 read: "Every white male, etc." Yet there did exist a small minority who advocated negro suffrage; and when the convention of 1844 met at Iowa

City to draft a constitution for the future State, a petition, praying that all the rights and privileges of other citizens be granted also to people of color, was presented and read to the convention. A few days after the reading of the petition, the committee appointed to consider it reported that in their opinion it would be inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petition. And in support of their position the committee attempted to reconcile the doctrine of expediency with the social compact theory of government, as will be seen in the following:

"That all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with equal unalienable rights, your committee are free to admit: That so far as nature is concerned those rights are as sacred to the black man as the white man, and should be so regarded. This, however, is a mere abstract proposition, and although strictly true, when applied to man in a state of nature; yet it becomes very much modified when man is considered in the artificial state in which government and society places him. Thus the infant is not entitled to liberty or the pursuits of happiness until he arrives at the age of twenty-one years. Females by the arbitrary rules of society are excluded and debarred from many things which males consider rights and high privileges—such as the elective franchise, holding office, etc. Now in these cases the female and infant are denied what we abstractly term unalienable rights, and they submit without complaint or murmur. No one thinks of sympathizing with them in their deprivations. The philanthropist has never had occasion to commiserate their fate, still it is in those respects the same as the *citizen of color*. The negro is surely no better than our wives and children, and should not excite sympathy when they desire the political rights which they are deprived of.

"The great error that exists in the minds of our citizens who reason in favor of negro suffrage and citizenship, arises from their mingling the natural and artificial rights of man, and treating the artificial institutions of government as sacred and as undeniable to *man* as the abstract rights of nature; a position which is untrue in point of fact, and in opposition to the experience of the whole world. Governments are strictly con-

ventional, and although based upon the laws of nature, they are necessarily limited and circumscribed in their operation. It is made for those who are to be benefitted by it, and is not bound to unbar its doors and receive every vagrant who may take refuge in it.

"Government is an institution or an association entered into by man, the very constitution of which changes or modifies to a greater or less extent his natural rights. Some are surrendered, others modified. The compensation for these sacrifices, is found in the greater security in those rights retained, and a cheapening of the expense of protecting them. It is a means sought by man to make more available, secure, and certain his *unalienable* rights of life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. Thus the citizen acquires a species of property in his government, which he has a right to enjoy without molestation and without disturbance. In forming or maintaining a government it is the privilege and duty of those who have or are about to associate together for that purpose to modify and limit the rights or wholly exclude from the association, any and every species of persons who would endanger, lessen or in the least impair the enjoyment of these rights. We have seen that the application of this principle limits the rights of our sons, modifies the privileges of our wives and daughters, and would not be unjust if it excluded the negro altogether. —'Tis the party to the compact that should complain, not the stranger. Even hospitality does not sanction complaint under such circumstances. True, these persons may be unfortunate, but the government is not unjust.

"If your committee are correct in their views, the question presented for consideration is plainly this: Would the admission of the negro as a citizen tend in the least to lessen, endanger or impair the enjoyment of our government institutions—in other words would the accession of a negro population produce any of these consequences? If it would, we should be unwise to admit them, if it would not, then it would be wanton and wrong to exclude them. The whole subject should be properly treated as a question of policy or contract where self interest is just as properly consulted, as in the promotion of a commercial treaty or a private contract. 'Tis the *white* population who are

about to form a government for themselves—no negro is represented in this convention, and no one proposes to become a member of the compact. 'Tis the white population of this Territory who petition for the admission of the negro. They necessarily believe that the introduction of such a population as citizens would not interfere with the enjoyments of the white citizens, or they place this admission on the ground that the negro has the arbitrary claim, based on a natural right. The proposition would stand thus:

miserate with the degraded condition of the negroes, and feel for his fate, yet they can never consent to open the doors of our beautiful State and invite him to settle our lands. The policy of other States would drive the whole black population of the Union upon us. The ballot box would fall into their hands and a train of evils would follow that in the opinion of your committee would be incalculable. The rights of persons would be less secure, and private property materially impaired. The injustice to the white population would be beyond computation.



State Bank Notes—From Originals in the Library of the State Historical Society at Iowa City.

"First. That the negroes are a desirable or at least a harmless population.

"Second. That the negro has a *natural* right to be admitted as an equal citizen.

"The former proposition begs, the latter commands.

"Can he negro be admitted to those privileges and not impair the rights of the whites? Your committee think not. The government then would be unjust to admit them. The negro, not being a party to the government, has no right to partake of its privileges.

"However, your committee may com-

There are strong reasons to induce the belief that the two races could not exist in the same government upon an equality without discord and violence, that might eventuate in insurrection, bloodshed and final extermination of one of the two races. No one can doubt that a degraded prostitution of moral feeling would ensue, a tendency to emalgamate the two races would be superinduced, a degraded and reckless population would follow; idleness, crime and misery would come in their train, and government itself fall into anarchy or despotism. Having these views of the subject your commit-

tee think it inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petition."

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The constitution of 1844 had been rejected; but by an exceedingly small majority. The sentiment in favor of state government was still strong throughout the Territory; and on the 17th day of January, 1846, an act of the Legislative Assembly was approved providing for the election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution and state government. In pursuance of this act thirty-two delegates were elected at the township elections held in April.

On the 4th day of May, 1846, the second constitutional convention convened at Iowa City in the halls of the Capitol. Enos Lowe was elected President of the convention. As in 1844 there was a business-like disposal of the work in hand. There was no loafing, no waste of public funds. In the course of two weeks the labors of the convention were completed, and final adjournment was made on May 19th. The constitution adopted by this convention was subsequently accepted by the people of the Territory on the 3rd day of August, 1846, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036.

The two important questions discussed in the convention of 1846 related, the one to state boundaries, and the other to corporations (especially banking corporations). After much debate the question of state boundaries was settled by the adoption of those lines which to this day obtain for the State. The discussion on corporations was more intense and resulted in the total prohibition, for a time, of all banking corporations within the limits of Iowa.

THE ABOLITION OF BANKS.

The hostility toward banking corporations, which was so effectually incorporated in the constitution of 1846, was as old as the Territory. It first manifested itself in repeated attacks on the Miners' Bank of Dubuque. Inherited from the Territory of Wisconsin, the Miners' Bank never was cherished by the people of Iowa. Indeed it was looked upon by them with a feeling of jealousy and suspicion. Intensified by the

hard times that followed the panic of 1837, this feeling began to call for the repeal of the bank's charter. At the same time a general movement against banking corporations was inaugurated throughout the Territory.

The strength of this sentiment in 1844 may be gauged by section 3 of article IX of the State constitution drafted in that year, which section reads:

"The Legislature shall create no bank or banking institution, or corporation with banking privileges in this State, unless the charter with all its provisions, shall be submitted to a vote of the people at a general election for State officers, and receive a majority of the votes of the qualified electors of this State, cast for and against it."

In 1845 the Legislative Assembly repealed the charter of the Miners' Bank of Dubuque and provided for "winding up the affairs of the same." This action of the Assembly was based upon the charge that the charter had been abused or misused. On the other hand, the Miners' Bank maintained that there had been no such abuse or misuse, and resisted the enforcement of the act. The matter was then taken to the courts, and a decision rendered against the bank by the Supreme Court. Whether the Assembly was justified in abolishing the Miners' Bank, I do not know. But in repealing the charter without at the same time making satisfactory arrangements for the payment of certain just debts due the bank from the Territory, the Legislative Assembly certainly committed a disgraceful breach of faith.

The movement against banking corporations did not end with the repeal of the charter of the Miners' Bank. In 1846 it reached the point where the total abolition of all banks and banking corporations was demanded. And to satisfy this demand the following provision was incorporated in the constitution under which Iowa became a State:

"No corporate body shall hereafter be created, renewed or extended, with the privilege of making, issuing, or putting in circulation, any bill, check, ticket, certificate, promissory note, or other paper, or the paper of any bank, to circulate as money. The General Assembly of this State shall prohibit, by law, any person or persons, asso-

ciation, company or corporation, from exercising the privileges of banking, or creating paper to circulate as money."

Iowa remained without banks until 1857, or for about twelve years. By the new State constitution drafted in 1857, banking business was again legalized. In 1858, "an act to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa" and "an act authorizing General Banking in the State of Iowa" were passed by the General Assembly.

AN ERA OF PROGRESS.

It has already been observed that the growth and development of Iowa City during the first two years of its existence was phenomenal. But as early as 1842 a reaction had set in. There was a general decrease in real estate values; business congested, and the ambitious attempts in education failed completely. However, with the admission of Iowa into the Union in 1846, with all the privileges and powers of a sovereign State, the tide of fortune again turned in favor of the capitol city.

The constitutional conventions of '44 and '46 had added much to the reputation of Iowa City abroad. For throughout the Territory the constitutions were discussed and incidentally Iowa City would receive mention in the same breath. Then besides there was the added dignity of being the State Capitol. With the increase of population there had been a corresponding increase of public business. The Assembly expanded, and new public offices were created. And all this helped to intensify the activities at the capitol.

The re-invigoration was soon perceptible. In May, 1847, the Standard records that: "At no time within two or three years past has there been such a show of active business operations in our city as at present. The merchants have fine stocks of goods and seem to be driving a profitable trade in their respective lines; the mechanics are busily employed; the citizens enjoy good health; and in every part of the town there is a general righting up of houses, door-yards, gardens and enclosures, indicating a reaction of public spirit. The country having taken a healthy start, we may now look forward to a steady improvement."

And this was the glorious period in the history of Iowa City, the era of progress—from the meeting of the first two constitutional conventions in 1844 and 1846 to the meeting of the third convention in 1857. Just beginning to realize the vast possibilities of her resources, Iowa felt strong in the vigor of youth; and as the capitol, Iowa City partook of this robust and exuberant feeling. Furthermore, the town was now influenced by the touch of such highminded men as Robert Lucas, John Chambers, James Harlan, W. Penn Clarke and Samuel J. Kirkwood.

Iowa City was the seat of high courts of justice. The Supreme Court of Iowa met in the northeast room on the lower floor of the Capitol. And from time to time the United States District Court met in the same room.

During this period Iowa City became historic as the birthplace of the fundamental principles of Iowa law and jurisprudence. The three state constitutions, as well as the code of 1851, were all drafted in Iowa City.

EARLY RAILROAD PROJECTS.

Iowa City was just beginning to feel the impulse of a renewed life, when by the entrance of railroads into the city of Chicago, there was aroused throughout the West a general interest in railroad construction. In Iowa this interest was most active in and around Dubuque, where on the 11th of March, 1848, a large public meeting was held for the purpose of taking steps in reference to a railroad that would connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi and extend into Iowa. At the same time the people of Bloomington (Muscatine), Iowa City, Keokuk, Davenport and Burlington were not asleep to the advantages of railroads. Moreover, Iowa City, being the capitol of the State, was naturally the objective point of all the early railroads projected within the limits of Iowa.

The first railroad proposed within the limits of Iowa was to run from Dubuque to Keokuk via Iowa City through the counties of Dubuque, Jones, Linn, Johnson, Washington, Henry and Lee. And so considerable was the interest taken in this scheme that in January, 1848, the General

Assembly memorialized Congress for lands to be appropriated in the construction of a railroad from Dubuque to Keokuk.

In December, 1848, the board of directors for the Dubuque & Keokuk Railroad met at Iowa City and elected Maj. L. H. Langworthy, of Dubuque, President; P. R. Skinner, of Anamosa, Secretary, and J. H. Fisher, of Iowa City, Treasurer. At this meeting the directors listened to a report of the engineer appointed to make a reconnoissance of the proposed route. According to this report the length of the route was estimated

of lands to aid in the construction of the proposed road. In 1851 the company was granted a right-of-way; but the Dubuque & Keokuk Railroad was never constructed.

Besides the Dubuque and Keokuk project the other proposed roads were: The Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad, to run "from Davenport via Bloomington (Muscatine), Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to some suitable point near Council Bluffs on the Missouri River;" the Camanche & Council Bluffs Railroad, to run "from Camanche in Clinton County via Dewitt, Tip-



The Home of Governor Kirkwood, in Iowa City.

at about one hundred and ninety-six miles. The superstructure contemplated was to consist of "longitudinal sills, cross sills and rails, all of timber, the rails surmounted with iron plates." As estimated, the cost of the road completed and ready for cars was to be \$2,071,788.00. The detailed report of the engineer was presented to the General Assembly, and accepted by that body in January, 1849, in a joint resolution memorializing Congress a second time for a grant

ton, Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs on the Missouri River;" and the Lyons Iowa Central Railroad, to run "from the Narrows of the Mississippi River in the town of Lyons, in Clinton County (via Iowa City), to Council Bluffs."

DAVENPORT & IOWA CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

On the 14th day of October, 1850, the Davenport & Iowa City Railroad Company

was organized by a few of the citizens of Iowa City, who on that day met at the office of George S. Hampton. James P. Carleton was elected President; LeGrand Byington, Treasurer, and Henry W. Lathrop, Secretary. Five thousand dollars had already been subscribed to the capital stock of the company.

The people of Davenport had already expressed their willingness to concur with the citizens of Iowa City in this new enterprise, when, on the 21st of October, 1850, at a special meeting of the board of directors held at Iowa City, LeGrand Byington was authorized to proceed to Davenport and Rock Island for the purpose of procuring the services of an engineer to make a survey of the proposed route. Soon afterwards the necessary surveys were made by one, Richard P. Morgan. The notes of the survey, along with an estimate of the cost of constructing a road and the probable amount of business, were then published in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the East, the object being to get eastern capitalists interested in the proposed railroad.

At a regular meeting of the board of directors held at Iowa City on the 2nd of November, it was resolved to send a memorial to Congress praying for a grant of lands. In January, 1851, the use of "Center Market" in Iowa City was granted to the company by the General Assembly, as well as a right-of-way through the State.

It was, however, not so much the sincere object of the Davenport & Iowa City Railroad Company to build a railroad as it was their purpose to survey a route, obtain a right-of-way, show up the feasibility of building railroads in Iowa, and, when the opportunity should present itself, to transfer their rights and property to the first railroad company that proposed to enter the State, provided Iowa City be made a point in the construction and operation of the road. The desired opportunity came with the organization of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company at Chicago in 1853.

MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY

At the meeting of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company in Chicago in May, 1853, LeGrand Byington represented the in-

terests of the Davenport & Iowa City Railroad Company, and W. Penn Clarke, assisted by LeGrand Byington, was delegate on behalf of the people of Iowa City. After the Chicago meeting, the leading men at the M. & M. R. R. Co. appeared in Iowa City, and at a public meeting unfolded their plans as follows:

1. They assumed to build the first division of the main line to Iowa City in two years.

2. To extend a branch from Iowa City to the Minnesota line, through Cedar Rapids.

3. To construct and operate another branch from Iowa City through Washington to the Missouri at St. Joseph.

4. To pay all interest on county and city bonds issued until the road paid dividends at the rate of 10 per cent.

In consideration whereof they required local stock subscriptions to the amount of about \$140,000.

About \$30,000 was immediately subscribed by the citizens. Soon afterwards bonds were voted by Johnson County to the amount of \$50,000 and by Iowa City to the same amount. And the Davenport & Iowa City Railroad Company transferred to the M. & M. R. R. Co. all their rights, franchises, property and stock on the conditions heretofore named.

The work on the main division of the road from Davenport to Iowa City, which was begun at once, was to be completed by the 1st day of January, 1856. As the eventful day approached there was great excitement and stir in Iowa City. The citizens resolved to hold a grand railroad festival on the 3rd of January, and donated \$2,600 to meet expenses. Invitations were sent out to prominent citizens of Chicago, Rock Island, Dubuque, Burlington and other Iowa towns.

On the last day of December it was feared that the road would not be finished that day. Whereupon a number of the citizens of Iowa City laid hold of the work with their own hands. Their labors were continued far into the night and in the light of large wood fires and burning tar barrels presented a dramatic scene.

At two o'clock January 3rd the booming of guns announced the arrival of seven cars filled with guests, who were received by the

citizens and escorted to the Capitol. Here they were welcomed by LeGrand Byington, the President of the day. Dr. Maxwell, of Chicago, responded on behalf of the guests. Then followed the banquet with toasts and speeches. The Old Stone Capitol never witnessed a more joyous occasion. It was long after midnight when the last strains of music hushed and the last foot-falls resounded through the corridors of the Capitol.

Having reached Iowa City in January, 1856, the M. & M. R. R. Co. did not for

A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Without an organized form of municipal government for a period of fourteen years, Iowa City was finally incorporated under special articles of incorporation passed by the General Assembly and approved on the 24th of January, 1853.

Previous to this, however, there had been an attempt to maintain a town government which after a trial of several months proved ineffectual. The officers elected at the time were: James Robinson, Mayor; Anson Hart,



Where Governor Kirkwood stored his books.

several years extend their road farther west. This fact contributed much to the importance and growth of Iowa City; for, being the terminus of the only railroad in Iowa, the traffic and immigration to interior Iowa necessarily passed directly through the town. The era of progress which had set in about 1847 continued; and Iowa City now grew rapidly, notwithstanding she was about to lose her distinction as the capital city.

Secretary; Thomas Ricord, Treasurer. Ebenezer Sangster, who had been appointed marshal, at once proceeded to carry out the duties of his office by ordering the inhabitants to clean up the streets and alleys. These orders, unfortunately, led him into difficulty; for the inhabitants were so unaccustomed to the commands of a town officer that in many cases they flatly refused to obey. But the real crisis of this admin-

istration came when the officers, finding it necessary to obtain money for the support of the government, levied a municipal tax. This tax the people refused to pay. Whereupon the officers, disgusted at being left without financial support, dropped their official duties and returned to their ordinary pursuits.

On Wednesday, the 6th of April, 1853, the following officers of Iowa City took the oath of office before George S. Hampton, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Iowa: Jacob DeForest, Mayor; Anson Hart, Recorder; C. H. Buck, Treasurer; Robert Hutchinson, Marshal; Benjamin King, Assessor, and Edward Lanning, William H. Hunt, Thomas Snyder, Franz P. Brossart, William Penn Clarke, Peter Roberts, Peter Statzer and John Van Fleet, Aldermen. On the evening of the same day these officers held their first meeting in the Capitol.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Up to the time of its incorporation Iowa City must certainly have presented a ragged appearance. The streets were neither paved nor graded. In many places they were almost impassable on account of brush and stumps of trees. With the exception of a few hundred feet on Clinton street there were no sidewalks. One hundred and fourteen dogs ran loose untaxed, and droves of hogs, running at large, rooted in the streets and ran before private door yards. Indeed, the hog had become an obnoxious public nuisance.

To the task of remedying this condition of affairs the new administration at once applied its energies. An ordinance to "provide for cleaning of streets, roads and sidewalks" passed by the City Council on the 13th of April was soon followed by others relating to nuisances, street grading, the removal of brush and stumps, and sidewalks. Hogs were prohibited from running at large, and all dogs were taxed. In February, 1855,

a Board of Health was created. In December, 1856, a permit to light the town by gas for twenty years was granted to David R. B. Nevin & Co.

A POLITICAL CENTER.

From 1839 to 1857, Iowa City, being the Capital, was the nerve-center of Iowa politics. It was the seat of the General Assembly and the town of public conventions of all kinds. From January to January the atmosphere was full of politics. During the sessions of the General Assembly discussions naturally became more vehement and heated, for all eyes in the State were then turned towards the capital. Lobbyists appeared at the hotels and plied their profession with much zeal; yet the lobby in those days was insignificant when compared to the body of persons that now hovers about the Capitol at Des Moines to "influence" public officials.

Then, too, the members of the earlier Assemblies were not so open to political intrigues and jobbery. Mostly farmers, they were as a rule straight-forward honest men, and did what seemed to them their duty towards their fellow citizens. It is true that their narrow-mindedness sometimes led them into blunders, but such mistakes were due to ignorance and not to corruption. In a certain respect they were at one with their successors. They were parsimonious. In practicing their economy they were over-zealous. Their conception of public business was narrowed by their ideas of private enterprise. To appropriate more money than could be readily counted on one's fingers was to them a great waste of public funds.

Full of life and energy while the General Assembly was in session, Iowa City was certainly dull when the members had finished their public business and departed to their homes. During the period of adjournment the town was even more forsaken than it now is after commencement.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

AGITATION FOR REMOVAL.

The same argument that led to the location of the Capital in Johnson County in 1839, forced its removal to Des Moines in 1857. I refer to the argument that the Capital of a Territory or State ought to command a central location, both geographically

in the location of the capital. But the change did not come without a struggle.

At the first session of the General Assembly which met at Iowa City in December, 1846, the question of the removal was first brought up, and at the time was discussed with considerable interest. The argument based on the principle of central



This: Grave of Governor Kirkwood, Iowa City.

and with respect to the future mass of population.

No sooner had Iowa become a State than it was observed, especially by the inhabitants of the Des Moines Valley, that the location of Iowa City was far from the geographical center of the State as bounded by the constitution of 1846. Hence the public mind began to look forward to an ultimate change

location was a strong one, but the opposition were undoubtedly in the right when they maintained that immediate removal would be premature. For the center of population had not yet passed Iowa City. Shortly before the close of the session the discussion ended in a compromise, that proposed to leave Iowa City in possession of the State University upon the removal of

the capital farther west. With this understanding, "an act to provide for the location of the seat of government of the State of Iowa and for the selection of land granted by Congress to aid in erecting public buildings" was passed by the General Assembly and approved on the 22nd of February, 1847. By this act, John Brown, Joseph Hoag and John Taylor were appointed commissioners to meet in the month of May, 1847, and examine the State for the purpose of selecting land and of making a location for the permanent seat of government, which location must be near the geographical center of the State.

MONROE CITY.

In accordance with their instructions from the General Assembly the above named commissioners met in Henry County and proceeded to examine such parts of the State as they deemed expedient; and after an examination of a considerable portion of the unsettled as well as the settled parts of the State, they selected five sections of land in Jasper County, namely: Sections four, five, eight, nine, the west half of section three and the west half of section ten, all in township seventy-eight north, range twenty west of the fifth Principal Meridian. On these lands the commissioners caused to be laid out a town which they called Monroe City.

After Monroe City had been surveyed and platted the commissioners gave notice of a public sale of lots. The sale was begun on the 28th of October and continued from day to day until the 2nd of November. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold at these sales. One of the commissioners alone purchased thirty-eight lots—for which he paid the average price of about \$6.50 per lot.

The location of Monroe City, however, met with general disapproval throughout the State. The people of the Des Moines Valley, for whose special benefit the removal had been made, called a public meeting to protest against the action of the commissioners. Even those who had so strongly advocated removal, now that the location had been made nearer the geographical center of the State, began to feel that it

was absurd to remove the capital while yet the center of population remained east of Iowa City. Indeed, so universal was the dissatisfaction that at the next session of the General Assembly an act was passed vacating the town of Monroe City. Thus the first agitation for removal proved abortive and Iowa City remained the capital ten years longer.

DES MOINES.

The Monroe City episode had the immediate effect of weakening the party in favor of removing the capital. But they still argued for a central location, and finally, when the Fifth General Assembly met at Iowa City in the winter of 1854-55, succeeded in passing "an act to relocate the seat of government."

This act, which was approved on the 25th of January, 1855, provided that five commissioners, appointed by the Governor, shall select a site within two miles of the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers in Polk County; and that "it shall be the duty of the commissioners in making the relocation to obtain at least as much land as is necessary for the capitol buildings, and may be practicable to obtain without charge to the State, and also any and all grants and donations of land and town lots, within their power to the State."

In compliance with the above act the commissioners appointed by the Governor selected as a site for the permanent seat of government of the State the land upon which the present Capitol of Iowa stands in the city of Des Moines on the east side of the Des Moines river.

THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

On the day previous to the one on which the act to relocate the seat of government was approved, an act of equal importance received the signature of the Governor. This was an act submitting to a vote of the people the question of a constitutional convention to revise and amend the constitution of 1846. At the general election held on the first Monday in August, 1856, the people decided in favor of revision—they had grown weary of the clause in the con-

stitution of 1846 which abolished banks—and on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November elected delegates to a convention.

This convention, the third of its kind called into existence by the people of Iowa, assembled at Iowa City on the 19th day of January, 1857. The General Assembly being yet in session at the Capitol, the convention held its meetings for a few days in the Supreme Court room, which on account of its size was somewhat inconvenient. On

The constitution of 1857, like the constitutions of 1844 and 1846, contained an elaborately drawn bill of rights, defined the conditions of suffrage, and besides prescribing the form of government in its legislative, executive and judicial departments, embraced detailed legislation respecting state debts, corporations, education and school lands, and miscellaneous topics. The several constitutions of Iowa have alike conformed to the general tendency in American commonwealths to legislative enact-

Depts. Burry, Iowa City, Jan. 2, 1857.

George Shepley		Dr.
To tuition	18 1/2 days	\$ 4.50
Solomon Kimball		Dr.
To tuition	87 days	\$ 6.00
E. R. Ward		Dr.
To tuition	233 days	\$ 15.25
J. E. Jones		Dr.
To tuition up to the time he was away		\$ 9.00
for by working up to the same time		\$ 2.00
Thos. H. Heltz		Dr.
To tuition	117 days	\$ 5.13
Asa Willis		Dr.
To tuition	246 days forward	\$ 14.00
L. P. Deple		Dr.
To tuition	26 1/2 days	\$ 1.75

A Page from an old Schoolmaster's Account Book

the 20th, permanent organization was effected with Francis Springer as President. On the 29th the General Assembly adjourned, after which the convention occupied the more convenient halls of the Assembly. After a session of forty-five days the third constitutional convention adjourned sine die.

The constitution drafted by this convention—known as the constitution of 1857—was submitted to the people and approved by them at the general election in August, 1857.

ments by constitutional conventions. This tendency, developed no doubt by the desire to secure permanence in legislation, marks on the one hand the confidence of the people in itself, while on the other hand it intimates a suspicion of the shifting caprice of successive Assemblies. It is an incident to democratic government, at least in its formative period, and constitutes in its most pronounced form the American type of the Swiss referendum. The location of the State University at Iowa City by the constitutional convention of 1857 is a fine ex-

ample of an enactment by the convention purely legislative.

THE GREAT COMPROMISE.

The struggle over the permanent location of the capital was a long one. Begun at the first session of the General Assembly of the State, it was waged incessantly for a period of eleven years. It generated a feeling of sectional jealousy so strong that from the beginning it was evident that the question could be settled only by a compromise.

Accordingly the first formal proposal for the removal of the capital farther west contemplated the establishment of a State University at Iowa City. This compromise was reluctantly entertained by the people of Iowa City—they insisted on holding the capital. But when, in the course of time, they saw that the argument in favor of central location would ultimately prevail, they acquiesced and petitioned the General Assembly for the State University. Thereupon two acts were passed by the General Assembly in February, 1847, one providing for organization of the State University de-

establishing the State University at Iowa City. The location of the capital in Jasper County, however, was disapproved, and the organization of the State University delayed.

When the third constitutional convention assembled at Iowa City in January, 1857, Des Moines had already been selected as the site for the capitol and the State University had been put into actual operation at Iowa City. To make the arrangement more binding the convention incorporated this great compromise into the new constitution:

"The Seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the City of Des Moines, in the County of Polk; and the State University at Iowa City in the County of Johnson."

In the fall of 1857 the capital was removed to Des Moines. The archives of the State were all transported overland; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company had not yet extended their road beyond Iowa City. The snows of the winter of 1857-58 had begun to fall when the public safe, the last article to be removed, was loaded on two bobsleds and drawn by ten yoke of oxen from the old capitol to the new.

PROGRESSIVE MEN OF IOWA.

William Boyd Allison, senior Senator from Iowa, was born on a farm near Ashland, Ohio, March 2, 1829. He removed to Iowa in February, 1857, making his home in the city of Dubuque, where he has continually resided until the present time. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, not only on his father's side, but also on his mother's. His ancestors were early settlers of Pennsylvania, his father removing from there in 1823 to Ohio, where he purchased a tract of unimproved land in what was then Wayne County, and commenced the making of a farm by clearing away the heavy timber which spread over that entire section. Mr. Allison's early education was acquired at a country school in the neighborhood of his home. The particular school which he attended had the good fortune to have an excellent teacher, who had the faculty of instilling into the minds of his pupils the idea that knowledge is power, and that this could only be secured by careful study. At the age of 16 he left his home on the farm to attend an academy at Wooster, then the county seat of Wayne County. After this he spent a year at Alleghany College in Meadville, Pennsylvania, and another year at Western Reserve College, then at Hudson, Ohio. Returning to Wooster he entered the office of Hemphill & Turner as a student of law, spending a portion of his time in the office of the auditor of that county, thus earning a portion of his expenses. After reading law two years at Wooster he removed to Ashland, which had then become the county seat of a new county established some years before, and which was nearer his father's home than Wooster. He continued the practice of law at Ashland until the spring of 1867, when he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where an older brother had preceded him.

The father of Mr. Allison took an active interest in the politics of the period. He was Justice of the Peace for the township continuously for more than twenty years, and at that time there were many contested neighborhood cases brought before these minor courts, and the young man thereby had an opportunity of hearing many discussions of the law. His father was a Whig in politics and a great admirer and supporter of Henry Clay, voting for him in 1824 and again in 1844. Mr. Allison took an active part in the local politics of Ashland county after his removal there and was a delegate from that county to the State convention of 1855, presided over by the late Senator Sherman, and was made one of the secretaries of the convention. This convention nominated Salmon P. Chase for governor. In 1856 he took an active part locally in the campaign of General John C. Fremont for President, and was placed upon the ticket for the position of district attorney. The county being Democratic, he failed to secure an election. During his resi-

dence at Ashland he made the acquaintance of Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, who was a practitioner at the bar there, residing at Mansfield, only fourteen miles distant. Mr. Kirkwood came to Iowa in 1854, three years before the removal of Mr. Allison. Many of the younger men of Ohio removed to Iowa about this time, and no doubt many of them were influenced, as was Mr. Allison, by the fact that Mr. Kirkwood, who was a prominent man in Ohio, had changed his residence to this new and growing State.

Mr. Allison was a delegate to the convention of 1859 which nominated Mr. Kirkwood for Governor. He was also a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860 at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln, and was one of the secretaries of that convention.

In the beginning of the Civil War Governor Kirkwood made him a member of his staff and authorized him to raise regiments in northern Iowa and to equip them for service in the field. He had charge of the organization of two regiments in 1861 and two additional regiments in 1862, all these regiments having their rendezvous in a camp established at Dubuque. In the summer of 1862 he was nominated by the Republicans at West Union, Iowa, to represent the old Third district in Congress, and was elected.

During the year 1862 several regiments were organized in different portions of the State, and Mr. Allison became satisfied that it would be a wise thing to allow the soldiers in the field and in camp to vote at the coming election, believing that if this was not done Iowa would lose at least two of her six Republican members of Congress. He presented his views to Governor Kirkwood, and asked him to call a special session of the Legislature to make provisions to that end. The Governor, while expressing himself as favorable to the plan, hesitated on account of the additional expense of an extra session, and he did not wish to make the call unless it was approved by Republican State leaders generally. He requested Mr. Allison to go to Burlington and consult with the late Senator Grimes, and in the meantime he himself consulted with others. Senator Grimes unhesitatingly advised an extra session and wrote a note to the Governor to that effect, which was delivered to the Governor in person by Mr. Allison. The next day the special session was called and a law was passed providing for taking the vote of soldiers in the field. The lead taken by Iowa in this respect was followed by many states.

His service in the House of Representatives began March 4th, 1863. He was three times re-elected, serving in that body until March 4th, 1871. He was not a candidate for re-election in 1870. At the beginning of his second term in the House he was placed on the Committee on Ways and Means, which then had charge of all



financial subjects relating to taxation, tariff, loans, currency and the standard of money, and all questions incident thereto.

In 1872 he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Harlan. He has been continuously a member of that body since that time, and his fifth term will expire March 4th, 1903. He took his seat in the Senate March 4th, 1873, and was assigned to the Committee on Appropriations, the most important committee of the Senate. He was also placed on the Committee on Indian Affairs, then as now an important committee, taking rank next to the chairman, and became chairman of that committee in 1875, which chairmanship he held until made chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in 1881. He has remained chairman of this latter committee up to the present time, except for two years, when the Democrats had control of the Senate.

His first important service began almost immediately after the opening of the session of December, 1873. There had been serious complaints respecting the government of the District of Columbia, as organized under the law of 1871. A joint committee of investigation was appointed to examine and make report, with full power to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses under oath, etc. It began its labors in the spring of 1874 and continued in session day by day during the long session of Congress which followed. Senator Allison became chairman of this committee, and at the end of the investigation made an elaborate report, which proposed to abolish the then existing District government and Board of Public Works, and provided for a complete settlement of all accounts and debts of the District government up to the time of the passage of the proposed law, and the conversion of the District debt into fifty-year bonds bearing .0365 per cent

interest, interest and principal to be paid proportionately from the United States Treasury and from the taxes levied on property in the District. It provided for a temporary government, which should have charge of all the affairs of the District, and should consist of three Commissioners, one of whom should be an engineer of the army, not below the rank of major. This government was to continue until Congress by law should provide for a permanent government for the District. A bill embodying these provisions was introduced by the joint committee and became a law without material amendment. This temporary form of government was made permanent by an act passed in 1878, and from 1874 to the present time this has constituted the government of the District of Columbia, and has been so satisfactory that no agitation has at any time been made for a change.

In March, 1877, he was placed on the Finance Committee, and has been a member of that committee since that time. He was entitled to the chairmanship of that committee in March, 1899, by reason of his seniority on the Committee, but it seemed wiser for him to continue as head of the Committee on Appropriations, where he had so long served as chairman. He retains his membership on the Finance Committee, being next in rank to the chairman.

During his service on the Committee on Ways and Means in the House many important measures were passed relating to the refunding of the debt, reduction of internal taxation, revision of the tariff, etc. Upon all questions arising in the discussion of these subjects he took an active part. During the whole period of his service in the House the country was upon a paper standard, which resulted in the practical banishment of gold and silver from circulation, and because of the large volume of paper money and the large debt, funded and unfunded, it was not practicable during his service in that body to deal with the question of the restoration of specie payments. After he left the House and before he became a member of the Senate, a law was passed in January, 1873, revising the mint laws, which had been under discussion for some years. Before that time, although we had been on a paper standard from 1862, the law remained providing for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. In revising the mint laws these coinage provisions were repealed and gold alone was made the standard of money and the unit of value for all transactions, the mints were closed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and that metal was relegated to a limited coinage on government account as fractional silver only, being made legal tender to the extent of five dollars. Later on it was claimed that the demonetization of silver, as it was called, was a mistake and not so intended by those who voted for the Act of 1873.

In the Congressional campaign of 1874 it was strongly urged by Republicans and eastern Democrats that the time had come for a restoration of our currency to a specie basis and that steps should at once be taken to that end. The Democrats of the south and west, generally, took an opposite view, contending that the greenback circulation was a valuable circulation and there

was no necessity for a return to specie payments. In that election the Democrats, for the first time since 1861, secured a majority in the House of the next succeeding Congress. After this election the leading Republicans in both Houses decided that it was of the utmost importance to pass a law looking to the restoration of specie payments before the new Congress should assemble. The Republicans of the Senate held a caucus and selected a committee of eleven to prepare a bill. This committee consisted largely of the then older members of the Senate, but Senator Allison was made a member of it and participated actively in its deliberations. This committee unanimously reported a bill to the Senatorial caucus, which was unanimously agreed to by the caucus. It was reported to the Senate from the Finance Committee, passed the Senate without amendment, passed the House without amendment, and became a law with the signature of President Grant. This law has since been known as the Resumption Act of 1875. During the debate on this bill in the two Houses no question was raised as respects the Act of 1873 before alluded to, but the new Congress, which came in in December, 1875, criticised the act of 1873 on account of the change regarding silver coinage, and bills were introduced for the restoration of silver as it had stood in our statutes before 1873. In the Presidential election which followed in 1876 it was strongly urged in some portions of the country that silver should be restored to free coinage. Following this election there was a wide agitation for this restoration, and the House Coinage Committee favorably reported a bill providing for free silver coinage. When the new House assembled in October, 1877, on motion of Mr. Bland the rules were suspended and the House passed, by a vote of 163 to 34 a measure for the free coinage of silver, although silver was depreciated 10 or 11 per cent as compared with gold, by reason of the abandonment of the free coinage of silver by the Latin Union states in Europe and by Germany.

Senator Allison's first important service on the Finance Committee related to this subject. He had been a member of the committee but a few months when, in November, 1877, this bill, then called the Bland Bill, came to the Senate from the House, and was referred to the Finance Committee. The committee then consisted of nine members. Four of them were in favor of the Bland Bill, and four others were in favor of the single gold standard as established by the Mint Act of 1873. Senator Allison believed then that because of the depreciation of silver as compared with gold, it would be impossible to maintain the parity of the coins of the two metals at the ratio proposed, which had been the statutory ratio since 1837, except through an international agreement to be made by all the leading commercial nations of the world, and if that were not done the opening of our mints then to the free coinage of silver, as proposed by the House, would result in the silver standard in this country. Therefore, he voted with the four members who were for the gold standard and against the House proposition, thus defeating the free coinage of silver in the committee. He then offered two amendments to the bill, one of which proposed the coinage of a limited quantity of silver each month on govern-

ment account, thereby maintaining the standard as established in 1873, but giving to the United States a supply of silver for circulation in our own country to be maintained at the standard of gold. The other amendment proposed that the nations of Europe be invited to a conference with a view to re-establish among the commercial nations of the world the use of silver upon a ratio of equivalence to be agreed upon, with the free mintage of both metals in all these countries at such ratio. The bill, with these two amendments, was favorably reported to the Senate by a majority of the committee and placed in charge of Senator Allison in the Senate, which was followed by a long and interesting debate upon the money standard. The result of the discussion was the adoption of the amendments by the Senate by more than a two-thirds majority, and the passage of the bill thus amended by a like majority, and when the bill was returned to the House the bill as amended was accepted by that body. It was vetoed by President Hayes. It was passed over the veto by a two-thirds majority in both Houses and became a law, resulting in the coinage of about 370 million silver dollars before it was changed by the Act of 1890. In the debates on this bill Senator Allison took a leading part, making the closing speech in the Senate in behalf of the amendments and the bill, which speech is well worth perusal by all who are interested in the money standard. His contention at that time has been fully vindicated by the history of these two metals from that time until now, and in all the discussions which have taken place and in all the plans and projects respecting our money standard during these intervening years, he has consistently adhered to the position he took at the outset, and has constantly maintained that it was for the interest of the United States to maintain the gold standard upon which we resumed specie payments in 1879, until by international agreement silver and gold could be placed upon a parity in general use throughout the world by the adoption of a common ratio.

The policy advocated by him respecting an international agreement and incorporated in the legislation of 1878 was generally accepted by the people of the United States, both the Democratic and Republican parties in their national platforms having declared explicitly in favor of it as the only method of securing the universal circulation of both gold and silver as money metals, locally and internationally. The first international conference was held in 1878. This failed, and Congress unanimously provided for another conference to be held in 1881, which also failed. At both these conferences the United States was represented by able commissioners; at the latter one especially, the three members being Hon. W. M. Evarts of New York, and Senators Thurman of Ohio and Howe of Wisconsin. Notwithstanding these failures, this government still adhered to the policy, and in 1892 Congress made provision for another international conference, which met at Brussels in November, 1892. The United States was represented by five Commissioners, chosen by President Harrison, who selected Senator Allison as the chairman on behalf of this country. This conference, like the others, failed to adopt any plan, but made progress to-

ward an agreement beyond what had hitherto been made. This subject then seemed important, not only to the United States, but to all the nations as well, and its importance has only diminished by reason of the enormous production of gold during the last five or six years. So it will be seen that his familiarity with this subject and his ability to deal with it was recognized by the President and Congress, as well as generally throughout the country.

The Act of 1890, known as the Sherman Act, greatly increased the government purchases of silver and provided that Treasury notes, made a full legal tender, should be issued for circulation to the amount of the cost of the silver bullion purchased, and authorized the coinage of the silver from time to time to meet the redemption of these notes. Senator Allison objected to this bill on the ground that it would be impracticable to sell on a depreciating market the silver thus purchased, and although these notes were nominally redeemable in silver they were precisely the same kind of notes as the greenbacks, which were constantly redeemed in gold, and that these Treasury notes must necessarily be redeemed in gold if the gold standard was to be maintained; that, as they gradually accumulated, the reserve for their redemption and of the greenbacks would have to be largely increased, and that finally the whole system would fail and result in the silver standard. But he was overruled in this opinion by most of the leaders of the Senate and House, and when this bill was finally agreed to as a compromise, although it did not meet his approval, he voted for it, as did all the Republicans in both Houses. His fear was soon realized in part, and in 1893 the law was repealed so far as it related to continued purchases of silver, and by that repeal the unavoidable result of a silver standard of money, which otherwise would have followed its continuance on the statute books, was averted. The experience of the two or three years following this repeal clearly indicated that the provisions for the redemption of greenbacks and Treasury notes were inadequate to at all times maintain their convertibility into gold coin, and various plans were suggested to strengthen the laws providing for the gold standard and for the maintenance of all forms of money at that standard. This discussion resulted in the pledge made by the Republican party in 1896 in its national platform, and in the subsequent authorization of a special committee in the House and of the Finance Committee in the Senate to formulate laws which would accomplish these ends. Senator Allison took a prominent part in the preparation of these measures, which resulted in the passage of what is known as the Currency Act of March 14th, 1900, which provides for a permanent reserve sufficient to make certain the convertibility, directly or indirectly, of all forms of money in circulation into gold at the will of the holder. This law also provided for the refunding of the great body of the public debt, by exchanging for the three, four and five per cent coin bonds outstanding, a gold bond bearing two per cent interest, and up to the time of writing this sketch more than one-half of all outstanding bonds have been so converted—a financial operation unparalleled in the history of the world, and showing that the credit of the United States is

stronger and better than that of any other nation. Therefore, it may be said that in all the important legislation on this subject during his service in Congress Senator Allison has borne a conspicuous part, and his general views are largely embodied in the legislation.

He has also had a large part in shaping the tariff laws from 1877 to the present time, having been an active participant as a member of the Finance Committee in the frequent revisions of the tariff since that time. The Tariff Commission created by Congress in May, 1882, made its report in December of the same year, and following this report the House considered a bill revising the rates of duty. The Senate Committee on Finance in the meantime took up the internal revenue bill, which passed the House during the preceding session, and attached to that bill an amendment revising the whole tariff system substantially in accord with the report of the Tariff Commission, but making many changes in the details of that report. The bill as amended passed the Senate after considerable debate near the close of the session. When it reached the House it led to an acrimonious debate upon the privileges of the two Houses, but a conference was finally agreed upon between the two Houses, and the bill became a law on the day of final adjournment. Senator Allison was a member of the sub-committee of the Finance Committee which prepared this revision and was a member of the conference on the part of the Senate.

In 1885, after several Secretaries of the Treasury had called the attention of Congress to the imperfections in the administration of the custom laws and the administrative features of those laws, the Senate authorized the Finance Committee to investigate the subject. The chairman named a sub-committee of three for this purpose, and Senator Allison became chairman of this sub-committee. The committee labored on the subject for more than two years, making a thorough personal examination of the details of administration as disclosed in the New York, Boston and other custom houses. Senator Allison reported from the committee a bill making a complete revision of the methods of collecting the duties and creating new machinery for the classification and appraisement of imports. It was accompanied by an elaborate printed report collating all the laws on that subject which had been enacted since the foundation of the government up to that time. This bill passed the Senate in 1888. It was not considered in the House. When the Mills tariff bill came to the Senate this bill was attached to it as an amendment, but failed of enactment with the Mills bill. This bill, however, was introduced by Mr. McKinley in the House in December, 1889, and became a law substantially as it passed the Senate about a year before. Under this law all our customs collections are now made, no material amendments having since been made to it.

The House passed in 1888, at an early stage of the session, a bill providing for a revision of tariff duties on the lines of the Democratic contention of a tariff for revenue only, known as the Mills Bill. It was thoroughly considered by the Finance Committee in the Senate, first by a sub-committee of which Senator Allison was chairman.

This sub-committee held hearings and took testimony comprehending three large octavo volumes, and continued its work during most of the summer of that year. He reported the bill from the full committee in September and had charge of it on the floor of the Senate. It was considered up to adjournment on October 20th without passing. It passed the Senate at the following short session in 1889, but did not become a law because of the failure of the House to agree to the Senate amendments or to a conference. These Senate amendments made an elaborate revision of the tariff on the lines of "protection" as distinguished from that of "for revenue" as proposed by the Mills bill, and it introduced many new views as to the classification of objects of import duty. It especially provided, among other things, for ample protection to the tin-plate industry, which provision was later on embodied in the McKinley bill, the important amendment relating to tin-plate being offered by Senator Allison on the floor of the Senate and agreed to after debate.

In 1890 the McKinley bill passed the House, embodying in its provisions the classifications and changes which were considered and passed by the Senate a year before, although it increased in many particulars the rates of duty proposed in the Senate amendments. The bill was considered by a sub-committee of the Finance Committee, of which Senator Allison was a member, and was reported to the Senate by Senator Morrill. During its consideration in the Senate, Senator Allison, having had charge of it in sub-committee, practically took charge of it on the floor of the Senate. He was also active in proposing and offering amendments to what was known as the Wilson bill, which became a law in 1894. He was on the sub-committee that prepared the amendments to the Dingley tariff bill of 1897, and gave patient attention to this subject for more than two months in the spring of that year.

He was strongly urged by President Garfield to accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury under his administration. The same tender was made by President Harrison in 1889, and it is well known that he could have taken the position of Secretary of State under President McKinley's administration, but he declined all these tempting offers of administrative positions, preferring to represent in part the State of Iowa in the United States Senate, that position being more congenial to his tastes and more in line with his life work and studies.

He was frequently mentioned as an available candidate for President, and was three times strongly supported by his own state in national conventions for that office. It should be said in justice to him that he never had a consuming ambition for the place, so that no disappointment lurked in his mind or memory because others were selected as candidates of the Republican party.

Although the Senate in its organization is supposed to be a conservative body, with long continued service of its members, there is no man now in the Senate who was there when Senator Allison took the oath of office in 1873, and there are few now living who served in that body prior to 1873. Senator Jones of Nevada and Senator Allison took the oath of office on the same day and therefore are contemporaneous, but the

latter having served eight years in the House is the senior in service at the Capitol at this time, and it may be truthfully said that he is the natural and recognized leader of that body and exerts a wider influence than any other member of it. He is chairman of the Republican caucus of the Senate, and as such has charge and control of the business of the Senate. His time is probably more fully occupied during sessions of the Senate than any of his colleagues. The exacting duties of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations make it necessary for him to know the scope of every bill which carries an appropriation of public money, and it is often necessary for him to be absent from the chamber during the sessions on committee work, especially during the short sessions and near the close of every session. And while his name may not appear so actively and prominently on the floor of the Senate as will the names of some others, yet all the important legislation undergoes an investigation from him and from his committee in some form. He is always listened to in the Senate, because when he speaks he endeavors to illustrate the topic under debate and to contribute information upon the matter pending.

He has always been an active though temperate partisan, and has been able to secure the respect and esteem of his political opponents by his fairness of method and deference to the opinion of those who differ from him. He has spoken in every campaign in Iowa since 1862, first making a thorough canvass of his district when he was in the House, and afterwards when elected to the Senate making a general canvass of the State. His speeches, though not as attractive in an oratorical sense as those of some of his colleagues, are always interesting, entertaining and instructive to his audience.

He was married in 1854 to Miss Anna Carter, daughter of Daniel Carter, of Ashland, Ohio, a man of prominence in that portion of the State. She was a highly intelligent, amiable and beautiful woman and greatly beloved by all who knew her. She died at Dubuque in 1860. In 1873 he married Miss Mary Nealley of Burlington, Iowa, the adopted daughter of Senator and Mrs. Grimes. It is said of her by a friend: "She was one of the loveliest women I ever knew. You can see that in her pictures. They show you a woman refined, but still strong; spirited, but still gentle; that combination of qualities and faculties which is associated with American womanhood." During the last few years of her life she was an invalid, and in spite of all that love and skill and affection could suggest she gradually declined and died in August, 1883.

Senator Allison has sometimes been criticised because of his hesitation to express opinions upon subjects or matters upon which he is called to make decision. This is a mistaken view of his character. He does hesitate, but only to give full consideration of the subject. Therefore he does not introduce into the Senate bills of an experimental character, or which meet the fancy or suggestion of some one who seeks radical changes in existing conditions. He is on this account often called a conservative, and he is conservative in the discussion and consideration of public measures. He carried this conservatism into his everyday life. As an illustration of this: He has

lived in the same house at Washington, No. 1124 Vermont Avenue, since 1877, during the life of his wife and Mrs. Grimes, her mother, and he still resides there. When in Iowa he resides at No. 1134 Locust Street, Dubuque, which has been his home from August, 1857, until now.

During his whole service he has been an active and tireless worker on matters of a public character, not only during sessions of Congress, but during most of the vacations. This constant attention to his public duties and willingness to take upon himself the consideration of public questions is probably one of the reasons why he has so much strength in the Senate, because it is believed by his associates that he gives full consideration to the subjects placed in his charge.

DOLLIVER, JONATHAN PRENTISS, junior United States senator from Iowa, has made his home in Ft. Dodge since 1878, when, a poor but ambitious, hopeful and industrious young lawyer, he came there with his brother, Robert H. Dolliver, and opened a law office. He has developed along with the city and state in which he has lived and has returned to both large dividends on the investment of confidence which they made in him. Senator Dolliver was born near Kingwood, Preston County, Virginia, now West Virginia, February 6, 1858. His father is James J. Dolliver, who spent over forty years in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, mostly in the mountains of West Virginia. Father Dolliver, as he is affectionately called by his friends, was born in Saratoga County, New York, November 25, 1816, of New England ancestry, who were mainly fishermen and sailors along the coast of Massachusetts, where the family name is still common. His father was a sailor. James J. Dolliver spent his youth in the state of New Jersey, though at an early age he emigrated to Ohio and began a business career as a country merchant. In 1841, however, he was called to the Methodist ministry, in which he spent the most of his active life. He was married in 1855 to Eliza J. Brown, daughter of Robert Brown, near Kingwood, Preston county, West Virginia. Five children were born to them, all of whom are living. Senator Dolliver is the second in age. The others are: Robert H., a Methodist minister, born in 1856, now a resident of Rochelle, Illinois; Victor B., born in 1861, now a lawyer and a



resident of Ft. Dodge, who shares with his brother the gift of oratory and is one of the most popular campaign speakers in the United States; Miss Margaret Gay, who makes a home for her father in Ft. Dodge, and Mrs. Mary H. Graham, wife of Mr. E. R. Graham, who resides in Evanston, Illinois. The two brothers, Robert H. and Jonathan P., were graduated from the University of West Virginia in the same class in 1875. That summer J. P. Dolliver went to Sandwich, Illinois, where he taught school the following winter in a country school known as Victor Center. The next spring he returned to his home in West Virginia and spent a year in the study of law in the office of his uncle, John J. Brown, of Morgantown, returning the next fall to Sandwich, Illinois, where he was principal of the high school. In the spring of 1878 the Dolliver boys invested all their money in law books and came to Ft. Dodge, where they opened a law office. They were not denied that valuable schooling which comes from the struggle of vigorous youth to gain a professional footing with but small financial backing. They had the usual struggles, such as other young men under similar circumstances have had, but it was not long

until the people of Ft. Dodge began to know that the Dolliver boys were made of good stuff and that there were some things they could do better than others. The future senator soon gained a local reputation as a speaker and it spread to the surrounding counties until he was frequently called upon for public addresses, lectures, etc. In 1884 a friend, the late Dr. Chas. Beardsley of Burlington, who was chairman of the republican state committee, told the committee about this wonderful young man from Virginia with the gift of oratory and the brains and industry and ambition to put something besides high-sounding phrases into his speeches. So Mr. Dolliver was invited to be temporary chairman of the republican state convention in Des Moines in April, 1884. The speech he made there lifted him from the obscurity of a country law office into national fame. It was the rising of a new star in the political firmament and its power and brilliancy were at once recognized by the republican leaders in charge of the national campaign. Mr. Dolliver was called east and bore a conspicuous part in that memorable campaign, traveling for a time and speaking with James G. Blaine, the republican nominee for the presidency in that year. In every campaign since then Mr. Dolliver has assisted his party wherever he was most needed. Experience and study have ripened him into an orator who not only appeals to the sentiment and arouses the enthusiasm of partisans, but convinces the judgment of the honest inquirer who, without partisan prejudice, is seeking the truth.

In 1886 the friends of Mr. Dolliver in the Tenth district concluded to bring him out as a candidate for the republican nomination for congressman. Cyrus C. Carpenter of Ft. Dodge, former governor and former member of congress from the Tenth district, took a leading part in this movement. He was a devoted admirer of Mr. Dolliver, who was then less than twenty-nine years old. In the campaign which followed Mr. Dolliver developed more strength than any other candidate, but was unable to secure enough to nominate. The opposition succeeded in combining against him and re-nominated A. J. Holmes of Boone county

for a third term. Two years later, however, Mr. Dolliver was nominated in the convention at Webster City, and at no time subsequently did he have any serious opposition for renomination. He was renominated by acclamation every year up to and including 1900. The death of Senator John H. Gear July 14, 1900, left a vacancy in the senate which the friends and admirers of Congressman Dolliver felt he was entitled, by his long and able service in the house, to receive. Governor Shaw took this view of the situation and, unselfishly putting aside his own interests, he tendered to Mr. Dolliver on the 22d of August, 1900, the appointment to be United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Gear, and the appointment was accepted. Mr. Dolliver at once resigned as member of congress and Judge J. P. Conner of Crawford county was nominated and elected to succeed him. The appointment of Mr. Dolliver was at once found to be so strong with the people, having been made strictly upon its merits, that all thought of opposition faded away and he was left a clear field, both for the vacancy and for the full term following it, in which he is now serving by appointment and to which his election by the legislature in 1902 is conceded by every one.

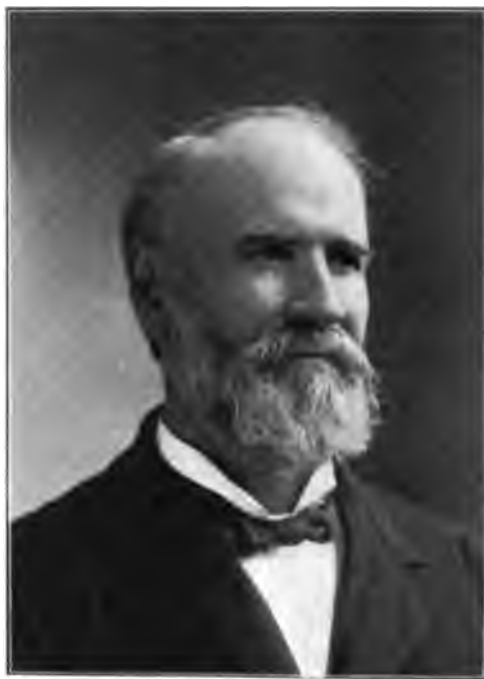
Mr. Dolliver has been entrusted by his associates in congress with many responsibilities and duties of the highest importance to the republican party, the administration and the country. He has often been the spokesman of the administration upon the floor of the house, and in many emergencies has been selected to present the policy of the ways and means committee, of which he was a member, to the congress and to the country. Not only on matters connected with this committee, but upon other great occasions, he has been called upon to make the principal speech, in which he set forth as strongly as possible the policy for which the republican party stood. To meet these demands, as well as to sustain himself upon other occasions, has required not only great industry, but prodigious capacity for assimilating facts and presenting them logically. Those who imagine that Mr. Dolliver's oratory is a spontaneous outburst are greatly

mistaken. He is, of course, the master of wit and invective and his natural command of language is marvelous, but the thought, the ideas, the logical arrangement, the finish which make Mr. Dolliver's speeches attractive, powerful and convincing are the result of the hardest kind of labor and the most systematic study. This is not for a day or a week or a month, for Senator Dolliver is a student the year around. He devotes himself unsparingly and conscientiously to the serious business of statesmanship. He has already collected a working library such as few public men possess, and in the intervals between the sessions of congress he spends a large share of his time preparing to meet the problems which he must help to solve.

For a number of years while he was a member of congress, Mr. Dolliver was eagerly sought after as a lecturer and as an after dinner speaker upon many notable occasions. His elevation to the senatorship takes him out of the lecture field, but increases other demands upon him from various organizations throughout the country where his services as a speaker are desired.

Mr. Dolliver was married November 20, 1895, to Miss Louise Pearsons, daughter of George R. Pearsons, of Ft. Dodge, who, while she was born in Vermont, has lived in Iowa practically since she was two years old. She is a graduate of Wellesley College, in the class of 1889, and is a woman of great intellectual vigor, who co-operates with her husband in his work and renders him most valuable assistance. They have one child, Marjorie Eliza, born January 22, 1900.

WILSON, JAMES, Secretary of Agriculture, has been closely identified with the farm and legislation for the farmer during all of his active life. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1835, of parents who were of the farming people of the country, and was brought up among people who understood breeding, feeding, dairying and "cropping," as it was then understood by progressive Scotch farmers. The family emigrated to Connecticut in 1835, and lived for three years in Norwich engaged in dairy



farming and market gardening. The family moved to Iowa in 1855, purchasing prairie land from the government just at the time when the Rock Island Railway crossed the Mississippi river. They were too far ahead of transportation routes to markets and realized this when meats and grains were not saleable at paying prices until the demand created by the civil war made better markets. The family was a large one, consisting of seven boys and seven girls, of whom James was the oldest. The father, John Wilson, began diversified farming at once, keeping dairy cows and making cheese, feeding cattle for the market on the theory that the farm in a new country must provide itself with feeders to consume grain rather than that grain should be sold. The neighborhood where the Wilsons settled is to this day one of the most progressive of any in Iowa. There is no complaint there of cheap grains and high rates on corn to the east. It is one of the greatest meat producing sections in the state; the farmers consume the grain on the farms and all the old settlers have become wealthy; they have well stocked farms, with good buildings, are out of debt, except for land purchased, they live well and educate the young people at colleges in the

state and out of it. That locality has always kept up farm organizations where farm policies are discussed.

James Wilson was sent to the state legislature in 1867 to secure acts to prohibit stock from running at large. Barbed wire had not come into use and fencing was not to be had for all the fields. He secured a beginning along this line that resulted in the county option laws under which the prairie homes have been settled. He developed an aptitude for managing men and became a leader in the legislature of that day. He was re-elected to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, and was made speaker of the house in the Fourteenth. Senator Allison was a candidate for Harlan's seat. The state was divided into two partisan camps, but Wilson was so strong with the membership of the house that he was nominated in the caucus without opposition. He acquired a taste for the logic of parliamentary law and made a careful study of it from its beginning three hundred years ago to the present time, noting its adaptation to the republican form of legislation.

He was sent to the Forty-third congress to help in securing cheaper transportation down the Mississippi than by the uphill pull over the Alleghanies, and during that congress the jettying of the mouth of the Mississippi was arranged for. Mr. Wilson was put on the committees of agriculture and of war claims, at the bottom of each as far as republican members were concerned. No new man gets prominence in that house until seniority of service gives it to him. He was returned to the Forty-fourth congress, but it was as heavily democratic as the Forty-third was republican, and again Wilson stood low on committees. He continued his studies in parliamentary law and soon became an authority on that subject, which gave him the recognition that age and service did not, so much so that when Mr. Blaine was elected to the senate, Speaker Randall put Wilson in his place on the committee on rules. This committee usually has two of the minority and three of the majority and has the power to re-arrange procedure so that pending bills are preferred or neglected. No member in two terms ever gets recogni-

tion from the leaders of his own party.

When efforts were made during the closing days of the Forty-fourth congress to stay the count of the election returns from the states as they were reported by the electoral commission and let the 4th of March arrive without a decision regarding the election, Wilson's opportunity came. Proctor Knott moved to return to the commission one of the state returns; a parliamentary battle ensued, leaders on both sides arranged the debate, who were to speak and of course all other members must be still and listen. This is always done. The party lash on its own membership is severe and there is no court of appeal. Fernando Wood stood with the republicans desiring the completion of the count, and it was agreed among republicans that he should occupy some of their time. While Mr. Wood, who was the soul of formality, was arranging his coat collar and his necktie and his gloves, Wilson, who knew Fernando intimately, rose and in a sentence made a point that all the leaders of his side overlooked, that it took both houses to create the electoral commission and one house could refer nothing to it. The speaker declared him out of order. He replied that he knew it, but had said all that he cared to say. Speaker Randall ruled Mr. Knott's motion out of order on Wilson's point, the count went on and President Hayes was sworn in.

He retired to his farm at the close of the Forty-fourth congress—the two term rule was quite rigidly applied in Iowa, and several gentlemen were anxious for their turns. Wilson had kept his farm in active operation, his family had lived on it most of the time, his wife was a lover of her home, her neighbors and her family and gave her influence against further public life. The subject of transportation was prominent in Iowa minds. The people wanted all railway men to behave as well as good railway men did, and this was not always had; legislation had been pending for many years when a commission was created by the legislature to inquire, advise and get facts. Wilson was appointed a member by Governor Sherman to represent the farmers. Much information was secured and many suggestions

were made to the railway men, all of which were promptly complied with, although many were quite radical.

He resigned from the railway commission to take a seat in the Forty-eighth congress. The state had voted on the prohibition question in the June previous to the November election, which disrupted the parties in the state very seriously. Many voters left the republican party, which resulted in a close vote in Wilson's district, the one now represented by Robert G. Cousins. The house of representatives was eighty democratic and Mr. Frederick, Mr. Wilson's opponent, contested his seat on the reasonable presumption that he would get it, because of the heavy majority in the house. The battle was stubbornly contested, Frederick putting 350 voters on the stand to reduce the majority of his opponent, and Wilson calling out 400 voters to increase his majority. Contested elections go frequently by party vote, and late in the congress the committee by a party vote, voted to give Frederick the seat. The case was permitted to rest quietly until such time as appropriation bills would be safely out of the way. The river and harbor bill in that session called for a matter of \$32,000,000, mostly for the southern waters. Frederick, who was pressing for his seat, had the promise that as soon as this bill was through the house he would get his seat. That bill was late in getting through the house, it was debated unusually long and unusual vigor was shown by the minority. It was never passed. Some of its friends thought Frederick cost them just the loss of that sum. But in the last day of the session in the last hour Wilson voluntarily gave up his seat on an agreement that a bill should be voted on to place General Grant on the retired list with the position of Lieutenant General. This was the only way to get Grant's bill through the house. At the end of the Forty-eighth congress Wilson retired again to his flocks and herds. A number of the editors of farm journals prevailed on him to write a weekly letter for their papers, which for ten years he did. He has reached more readers by this means than any other writer in the west.

The chair of agriculture was vacant at the Iowa Agricultural College in 1891. This

feature of education for the young man was on trial in all the states. It had not been a success in Iowa's farm college. Various farm organizations petitioned the trustees of the institution to put Wilson in it. They not only did that, but made him director of the Experiment Station as well. Since his going there the college has doubled in attendance, equipments and buildings. The station has been working with the farmers of the state. Research has been made in cattle feeding. Beef and milk breeds have been compared and the cost of meats and butter with Iowa conditions has been approximated. The station has every year grown sugar beets for analysis and has clearly shown that Iowa conditions are favorable to the manufacture of beet sugar. Extensive research has been made into leguminous plants suitable to Iowa conditions to avoid the drying up of dairy cows where pastures are bad in the summer. Experiments have been made to ascertain the practicability of this method of feeding dairy cows during protracted drouths. All of the well known breeds of sheep have been bred at the station under similar conditions to ascertain which breed is best adapted to Iowa conditions. An educational and experimental creamery has been built and kept in successful operation every week day in the year, where problems relating to butter and cheese production are studied and where about seventy-five young men are taught dairying and related sciences every year. Mr. Wilson has been engrossed in this work and would not leave it for any office his friends might suggest. When President-elect McKinley invited him to enter his cabinet to assist him in helping the farmers of the nation and the people of Iowa of all parties backed up the proposition, he accepted.

Secretary Wilson has accomplished a vast amount of good for the agricultural interests of the country since he became a member of the cabinet. He began to apply the rules of common sense to the work of helping the farmers to find a market for their produce and to produce what would most easily find a profitable market. Mr. Wilson has taken a great interest in the development of the beet sugar industry and through his special agent, Charles F. Saylor, of Iowa,

has gathered together a store of information of immense practical value to investors and farmers engaging in the business. He has also stimulated the dairy industry by finding a better market abroad for American butter and in various other ways.

Mr. Wilson was married May 7, 1863, to Esther Wilbur. They have six children. Miss Flora Wilson presides over the Secretary's home in Washington with rare grace and tact and is one of the favorites in Washington society. Two of the sons are operating the home farm in Tama county. Another was in Paris in 1900, connected with the United States Department of the Paris Exposition.

HENDERSON, COLONEL DAVID BREMNER, speaker of the house of representatives, was born in Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 14, 1840. The family came to America when David was six years old and first settled on a rented farm in Winnebago County, Illinois, in 1846. The family had one British sovereign left when they reached Chicago, they having, as they believed, been swindled out of the accumulations of the lifetime of the father, Thomas Henderson, before starting from Scotland for the new world, and which treatment induced their leaving the land of their birth. In three years in Illinois they accumulated sufficient to move to Fayette County, Iowa, where they acquired a large tract of government land in the northeastern part of that county which soon became known as "Henderson Prairie" and still bears that name.

When they landed in Chicago, George Kerr, a nephew of Mrs. Henderson, whose maiden name was Barbara Legge, met the family in Chicago with two covered wagons and they proceeded to Winnebago county, where by pluck and industry they prospered. The boyhood life of the pioneer was an exceedingly busy one. Many things that are now accomplished with the aid of machinery were then done by the exercise of muscle and native ingenuity. The hours of labor were long and furnished little time for play or study. Nevertheless young Henderson read largely of the English classics before he was sixteen years old, attended school, taught, among others, by his brother George in the frontier rude school houses, went to church on Sundays and in the vigor of his manhood became a famous athlete. He was the champion wrestler in that section of the country. In one wrestling match he broke an arm, which being improperly set by the rude surgeons of the period and place, incapacitated him for manual labor for several months. This gave him leisure for thinking and studying and soon he became inspired with a strong desire for a college education. In the meantime, even during the busy harvest seasons, when able to work, he never neglected his

studies, going, without aid, through Ray's Arithmetic, an English grammar and other studies. At the age of eighteen years he entered Upper Iowa University at Fayette, in Fayette County, Iowa, and for three years he was a student in this institution when not working in the harvest field. He taught school one term when his arm was broken and continued his studies at the Upper Iowa University until the civil war broke out.

Young Henderson made up his mind that it was the duty of young men to drop whatever they might be at and offer their services to their country. With the assistance of two fellow-students a plan was made to spring the question upon the university. One evening after prayers in the chapel he asked for permission of the faculty to speak a few moments "on a subject of vital interest to every one present." This was a strange request from a student, but giving assurances that he had no complaint and no protest to make, but merely wished to be heard in the interest of all the college, the faculty consented. Immediately young Henderson made his first war speech. Since he was eight years old he had belonged to debating societies, some winters attending three during the winter, and was ever ready to debate with feeling and effectiveness whatever he believed to be right and true. At the conclusion of the speech referred to he drew a series of resolutions concluding with the words, "we therefore drop our books to fight our country's battles." At once he signed the muster roll and was followed by twenty-one fellow-students. He immediately went out into Fayette county and in six days had increased his little band to 104 men. He was tendered the captaincy of the company, but declined it on the plea that he thought himself too young and inexperienced. Having enlisted on September 15, 1861, it will be seen that he was only in his twenty-second year. He then nominated a young man who was in his senior year, and much older than himself, namely, W. W. Warner, a farmer's boy, as captain. He was elected and immediately Henderson was unanimously chosen as first lieutenant, which he accepted. This band of Fayette county boys, mostly, went at once to Camp Franklin at Dubuque, Iowa, where Colonel William B. Allison, then a military aid to Governor Kirkwood, was recruiting troops to furnish Iowa's quota to the Union Army. They marched to Camp Franklin led by Colonel Allison. This was the first meeting of the two men who for nearly forty years have been more like brothers than friends. Some of the other companies in the Twelfth Iowa, to which they were assigned, not being full, Colonel Allison detailed Henderson to go back to Fayette county and get more volunteers. He was gone but a few days and returned with thirty-three volunteers and the whole cost of the expedition was \$13.16. Colonel Allison opened his eyes in wonder when most of the money was returned, and asked for an explanation as to how he had accomplished so much with so little expense. Henderson replied that he had found volunteers everywhere to feed and care for his men and when they reached McGregor the boats had stopped running. He found one boat at Prairie du Chien opposite McGregor. Most of the men had deserted the vessel, the captain and engineering alone remaining. He made a deal with this boat to work their passage down to Du-



buque if no charge was made. This proposition was accepted by the captain. Henderson put his thirty-three men on board and they acted as roustabouts from there to Dubuque, carrying on wood at Clayton City and other points, the young lieutenant shouldering the firewood with the rest of the boys. The men that he brought in were added to new companies, Company C, to which Henderson belonged, not needing any more.

The regiment saw the hardest kind of service. In a short time Lieutenant Henderson saw his first fight at Ft. Henry, crossed over twelve miles to Donelson and the captain being absent, led the company in a desperate charge at Fort Donelson, supporting the gallant Second Iowa. They moved steadily forward through the abatis under heavy fire to the first line of breastworks, where Henderson was severely wounded in the head. The ball fractured his jaw. It was supposed to be a fatal wound. But not so, his strength, courage and vigor carried him through and he lived to fight another day. In the battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862, he was again severely wounded, resulting in the amputation of a leg. Before he had recovered from this wound Colonel Allison on the request of William Larrabee, afterwards governor, and Elias H. Williams, afterwards supreme judge in Iowa, appointed him commissioner of the board of enrollment for the Third district of Iowa, and he worked continuously and earnestly to effect the organization of this board and prepared and conducted the draft which was used in 1864. But this did not content Henderson, who was constantly thinking of his comrades and friends at the front. When a call came from President Lincoln for more troops the Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry was organized and Lieutenant Henderson, though he had already lost a leg, tendered his services to the governor and he was

elected colonel of this regiment and appointed such June 10, 1864, and served until the end of his term of service, which was also practically the end of the war. In November, 1865, on the recommendation of Colonel Allison, then a member of congress from the Third district, Colonel Henderson was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Third district of Iowa and served until June, 1869, when he resigned to become a member of the law firm of Shiras, VanDuzee & Henderson, in Dubuque. He had studied law with Bissell and Shiras and when Mr. Bissell, then attorney general, died, Mr. Shiras, now judge of the United States district court, northern district of Iowa, tendered him the vacancy, although he had not tried a single case in court. He at once resigned the collectorship and entered vigorously into the practice of the law. Soon after he was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the northern division of Iowa, resigning in 1871 so that he might devote all of his energy to the practice of the law. He is now a member of the law firm of Henderson, Hurd, Lenehan & Kiesel. His ability to comprehend and analyze the motives of men and his great ability and long training as a debater, made him a very successful advocate.

No better analysis of Colonel Henderson's character has been made than that by his friend, Hon. Jacob Rich, of Dubuque, which is given herewith:

"With a great aptitude for public affairs, and a strong bent towards a public career, he hesitated long before entering upon it. But he had so endeared himself to thousands by his abounding good fellowship, his warm-hearted impulses, his intellectual strength, his political sincerity and tact, that he could not deny them when they called him in 1882 to accept the congressional nomination which they unanimously tendered him, and he was elected to the Forty-eighth congress by a splendid majority. It is surely a man of remarkable force and tact, of sincerity and honesty and ability, commanding the confidence as well as the friendship of party friends and constituents, who can so long overcome the natural antagonisms of opposing interests, personal and political, of his district, as to be able to secure for nine consecutive terms a unanimous nomination by his party friends, and even more than his party strength, at each resulting election. This Colonel Henderson has done and it gives one indication of his fitness to lead and harmonize his party in the house of representatives, should he be elected the speaker.

"His eighteen years of experience in the house, his service for long years on the appropriations committee and of late years as chairman of the committee on judiciary, and next to the speaker on the committee on rules, have not only given him fullest knowledge of the needs and resources of the nation, but have made him the peer of any member in parliamentary knowledge, and aptitude in forwarding the public business without arbitrary invasion of individual or party rights. His tact is proverbial, his judgment clear and head always cool. With a voice of splendid tone and volume, magnetic in oratory, ready of wit, knowing how to still passion by jolly speech or kindly

expression, but firm as adamant in maintaining personal rights or executive privileges, he has all the elements of a great speaker. Cut off from presidential aspirations by his foreign birth, he will have no ambition but to write his name alongside the names of Clay and Blaine and Colfax and Carlisle and Reed, who have so greatly honored themselves and the speakership. Going to the office, as he will, if he reaches it, unhampered by pledges or combinations, he will have but the single purpose to organize the house on the basis of the merit and efficiency of members. A keen student of men, with strength for almost exhaustless labor, he will act only on the fullest knowledge, and will know how to smooth out the wrinkles of disappointment by every demonstration of kindly intention. The iron hand of leadership will always have a velvet covering with great-hearted David Henderson, but it will be felt always when duty and country make its pressure necessary. But it will leave no pretext of faction, and give no excuse for party division.

"Colonel Henderson is universally popular in Iowa with all classes and all parties, despite his sturdy republicanism. For many years no council of his party friends in the state has been thought complete without him, and three times he has been sent at the head of Iowa's delegations to presidential nominating conventions. He is the idol of the veteran soldiers, whose sturdy champion he has always been, and yet he has no disposition to put the military above the civil arm, and has a brave soldier's horror of war. Some years ago he was the orator at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, and with the applause of the veterans of Grant and Sherman denounced war and its horrors and the tendency to glorify the triumphs of arms rather than the agencies of peace. Hence, like his fellow soldier, McKinley, he was slow in entering upon the struggle with Spain, and was a potent force in the president's inner council that sought first to exhaust every agency short of war to solve the Cuban problem, and succeeded in saving the nation from the mistake of a hurried recognition of Cuban independence. He has upheld the hands of the president in every step taken during the war and since and there can be no question that as speaker he will lend to the president an honest support in the working out of the great problems of administration which the war has brought upon the party and upon the country. No man was ever safer to repel the assaults upon the integrity of the currency, and protection to American labor and the laborer has ever been a cardinal doctrine of his political creed. He has been too poor to buy stocks in corporations and trusts, and too honest to accept a gift from any of them for expected services. So he is today even poorer than when he entered congress, and with all the marvelous vigor of his manhood's years given to the service of his country it brought him much in honor, but nothing in wealth.

"His home life is one of great simplicity in consequence. Both at Washington and Dubuque he occupies apartments in hotels, less from taste, perhaps, than from motives of economy. His family consists of a wife and a young lady daughter, one daughter being married, and a son in business in Minnesota. Mrs. Henderson, if she is to become the wife of the next speaker, is well

calculated to grace the position. Mentally accomplished, graceful in person, cordial in manner and lovely in character, she would do all that was needed to supplement the services and to augment the popularity of her distinguished husband."

Colonel Henderson was elected speaker of the house December 4, 1899. He had no opposition in the republican caucus. Other candidates who were suggested had all withdrawn some months before, because it became apparent that the house wanted Colonel Henderson for speaker; that he was pre-eminently the man best fitted and most clearly entitled to the high honor. He is now serving his tenth term. His re-election in December, 1901, is assured by the election of an increased republican majority in the house and by the satisfaction which his service in the chair has given to the members and to the country.

Colonel Henderson was married March 4, 1866, to Augusta A. Fox. Three children have been born to them, namely: Mrs. S. C. Peaslee, born July 21, 1867; Belle S. Henderson, born January 13, 1870, and Don A. Henderson, born November 2, 1872. He belongs to the Key City Club of Dubuque, the Chicago Club of Chicago, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. Upper Iowa University and Cornell College of Iowa conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

BOIES, HORACE, Governor of Iowa from 1890 to 1894, was probably more spoken of and oftener referred to throughout the United States than any other man the State of Iowa ever put forward, with the possible exception of Senator Allison. He arrested the attention of politicians and the people of the country generally by giving them a tremendous surprise in 1889, when he was elected governor of Iowa on the democratic ticket agent Joseph G. Hutchison, and two years later he repeated his victory by securing an increased majority over Hiram C. Wheeler, the republican nominee for governor. His first election was attributed almost wholly to the republican protest against the attitude of the republican party on the prohibition question, and was a demand for more liberal legislation. His election in 1891 was a continuance of this demand, especially from the locality where the prohibition law was not enforced, but other causes contributed to the result. The creditable administration of the office by Governor Boies was not the least of these causes. His personal popularity and his unequalled strength with the people probably contributed more to his re-election than any other



single cause. At this distance from the campaign this is the judgment of conservative observers of both parties. In 1892 and again in 1896 the name of Governor Boies was presented to the Democratic National Convention as a candidate for the presidential nomination. He developed a strong following both times, and the vice-presidential nomination was virtually offered to him in 1892. There is no doubt he could have had it, but he declined. Governor Boies has been a national figure from the day he was first elected governor and his speeches and public letters have attracted universal attention and respect throughout the nation. He has always had the reputation for conservatism and honesty in his public utterances and for this reason has never failed to command the confidence of the public. He has never gone to the length of the extremist, even in his own party.

Horace Boies was born in the town of Aurora, Erie County, New York, December 7, 1827. His father, Eben Boies, was a farmer in moderate circumstances and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was of French descent, the original family name being Du Bois, changed by some of the earliest ancestors in this country to Boies. The

governor is a lineal descendant of David Boies, the first of his family who came to this country. He settled in the town of Blanford, Massachusetts, some time in the seventeenth century and died there, leaving several children, one of whom was Joel Boies, grandfather of the governor. The latter's mother, Esther Henshaw Boies, was a daughter of a revolutionary soldier, also a farmer, who was of English descent. The educational advantages of the neighborhood in which the Boies family lived were very poor. He went to school in a log school house in the vicinity and had a few terms in a select school, but his father could not afford to send him away to school. The spring following his sixteenth birthday, Horace started west alone to make his fortune and for the next four years spent most of his time working on the farm in the summer and teaching school in the winter in Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. He endured a great many severe hardships and being but a boy was often imposed upon. This experience taught him to sympathize with the lowly and the struggling, and it made him a most tender hearted man. At the end of this struggle he returned to New York and May 10, 1848, married one of his boyhood school mates, Adela King, whom he had never lost sight of and who had waited for him all this time. Through her influence he entered a law office and for two years studied law, doing chores most of the time for his board, while his wife supported herself by teaching. At the end of two years hard study he was one of four in a class of thirteen who were admitted to practice in the courts of New York. He practiced his profession in and near Buffalo until 1867, and during that time was once elected as a republican to the lower house of the legislature. His first wife died in November, 1855, and in 1858 he was again married to Miss Versalia M. Barber, daughter of the late Dr. Barber of Waterloo, Iowa. "To these good women to more than all other causes combined," says Governor Boies, "I owe whatever success has come to me in this life." In the spring of 1867 Mr. Boies and his wife removed to Waterloo, Iowa, where his wife's parents had, in the meantime, located. Soon after his arrival he

formed a partnership in the practice of law with H. B. Allen, and not long after the late Judge Couch was taken into the firm, which continued until 1877, when Mr. Allen withdrew on account of his health. The business was thereafter conducted by Boies and Couch, and by Boies, Couch and Boies, the latter being the governor's oldest son. Mr. Couch was elected district judge in 1882, and James L. Husted, now district judge in the Dubuque district, was taken into the firm, which became Boies, Husted and Boies. Since his election as governor in 1889 Mr. Boies has taken no part in the practice of his profession. Since the expiration of his second term of office the governor has devoted his time to the care of his two large farms in Grundy county.

Prior to the organization of the republican party Mr. Boies acted with the Whigs. He joined the republican party at its birth and acted with it until 1884, when, on account of its position on the tariff and prohibition, he left it and united with the democratic party, where he has since remained. He has never belonged to any church or societies other than the Good Templars in his boyhood days. His parents were Presbyterians and he was educated in the faith of that denomination. One child was born of the first wife, Clara Adela, now Mrs. John Carson. The children by his second wife were E. L. Boies, Jessie Boies and Herbert B. Boies. Jessie spent most of her time with the Governor in Des Moines during his first term of office, and did much to make his services acceptable to the people of the state. Her health failed in the early part of his second term and she died at their home in Waterloo on January 1, 1894.

CLARKSON, RICHARD PERKINSON, editor and principal owner of the Iowa State Register, is one of the most interesting, original and forceful characters in the state. He has grown up in the newspaper business. His father, Coker F. Clarkson, lived in Brookville, Indiana, where Richard was born in 1840, and there the elder Clarkson conducted a weekly paper called the Indiana American, and his sons, Richard P. and

James S., learned their trade in that office. In 1855 the family came to Grundy County, Iowa, and settled on a farm, where they lived for some fifteen years. In the spring of 1861 Richard entered the office of the Des Moines Register as a printer, but the following October he enlisted as a private in Company A, Twelfth Iowa Infantry. He was captured with that regiment at Shiloh April 6, 1862, and was confined seven months in a rebel prison. Afterwards he returned to his regiment and served to the end of the war, when he returned to the Grundy county farm and remained until 1870. The father and his two sons then bought the Iowa State Register. Eighteen months later occurred the famous senatorial contest between James Harlan, then United States senator, and William B. Allison, member of congress and condidate for the senatorship. The elder Clarkson favored Harlan, but the boys were for Allison. The matter was settled quite unexpectedly to the senior partner, for the boys secured from him an offer to sell his share, and they raised the money and paid him the cash with the assistance of the then wealthy and powerful B. F. Allen, since a hopeless bankrupt.

The firm of Clarkson Brothers then formed has never been discontinued at the head of the paper, and it has always been the ambition of Richard, who is the elder of the two, to perpetuate that firm and make it as strong in the second generation as in the first. He probably takes as much pride in having accomplished this purpose as in any and all other achievements of his busy and successful life. James S. Clarkson's entrance into national politics, beginning along about 1880, took him gradually more and more away from his newspaper, until, in 1889, when he had been absent nearly all the time for more than a year, he sold his interest in the paper to his brother for \$87,500. The transfer was made December 4, 1889, nineteen years after the Clarkson family had bought the paper from Mills & Co., for \$30,000. The firm name of "Clarkson Brothers" was not taken down, and in 1891, when John R. Clarkson, eldest son of Richard P., became twenty-one years of age, he was made business manager and given one-tenth interest in the property. He had



been previously trained in the business office, and understands all departments of the newspaper business. In 1895, when Mr. Clarkson's other son, Frank P., became of age, he was made city editor and given one-tenth interest, the same as his brother. When in the spring of 1898 Cyrenus Cole, associate editor of the paper, resigned to become editor of the Cedar Rapids Republican, Frank Clarkson took his place, so that now the responsible positions of editor, associate editor and business manager are all held by Clarksons. R. P. Clarkson has also two daughters: Elizabeth R., married to Judge E. R. Meek of Texas, a United States district judge, and Bertha, the wife of Joseph S. Zwart, of Des Moines.

The editor of the Register is perhaps the most misunderstood man in the state. His habits of industry and his unwillingness to spend his time away from his work mingling with other men have given him the reputation of being a recluse, which he does not deserve, for he is always glad to see and talk to persons who have something to say and who say it in a businesslike way. It is true, however, that he is too busy to gossip or visit as some people would like to have him. Not one of his employes puts in as many hours of solid work as the head of the

establishment, for he works about sixteen hours a day.

Independence, integrity, industry, firmness, kindness and order are the prominent traits of Mr. Clarkson's character, and they manifest themselves every day in his newspaper. When James S., or "Ret," as he was better known, was in the editorial chair the editorial page was often the last one to go to the press room, and he frequently stayed away from his office until late in the evening, and then returned, set two stenographers at work and proceeded to write with lightning rapidity to fill the paper with the ideas and news which he had accumulated during the day. The present editor is quite the reverse. He does his work with careful regularity and according to a system which is never changed. The editorial copy must be in by 5 o'clock, and the editorial page is closed and sent to the stereotype room the first of all.

The Clarksons are known in every part of Iowa as loyal friends and dangerous enemies, and fighters always. But no one can show that in all these nearly thirty years of political strife they have ever done a mean or dishonorable thing, though they have often been extremely tenacious about having their own way, both as to candidates and policies, and have made some contests very bitter by stinging personal attacks. They never dispute with the republican party, however, and when a convention has settled a question it is settled in the Register office. But even in the most extreme partisan service there is a high degree of honor, which Mr. Clarkson once showed very plainly to a political manager who tried to publish through the Register a shameful campaign sensation a day or two before election. His suspicion was aroused, and when investigation proved the untruthfulness of the story his indignation was almost uncontrollable, and he ordered every vestige of the story destroyed, though elaborate fac simile plates had been made. He would not allow it taken out of the office.

His favorite nickname for the paper is "the always truthful," and he tries to make it deserve the name. He pursues a policy usually conservative, but sometimes radical in the extreme, for, once convinced that he

is right, he plunges into a controversy with all his might, and never quits while there is any cause to fight. Yet he is great enough to sometimes own that he has made a mistake that must be corrected.

Next to reliability, cleanliness is insisted upon in all departments of the paper, and charity for the unfortunate is never refused. Almost any person who gets into trouble can enlist Mr. Clarkson's sympathies, and especially if an innocent person is to be harmed by publicity, the Register will certainly be silent. The Register is sometimes spoken of as a paper with a heart, because it will never unnecessarily wound the feelings of any one.

Mr. Clarkson has no interest outside his newspaper. He has always refused to take stock in local enterprises, though he has been a liberal contributor toward securing them. He has preferred to retain his independence from all obligations outside his own office.

In 1867 Mr. Clarkson was married to Miss Aggie Green, and they have one of the happiest and most comfortable homes in Iowa. Of the four children, heretofore referred to, all are married but the eldest, John R., who was born June 21, 1868. Frank P., born July 14, 1874, was married April 29, 1897, to Miss Louise Knott, of Sioux City. They have one child: Katherine L., born February 20, 1898. Elizabeth R., the older daughter, was married October 2, 1890, to E. R. Meek. They have two children: Richard C., born November 12, 1891, and Douglas C., born August 2, 1893. The family lives in Ft. Worth, Texas. Bertha, the youngest child, was married December 27, 1900, to Joseph S. Zwart, of Des Moines.

CUMMINS, ALBERT B., republican nominee for governor of Iowa, and one of the most successful lawyers in the west, has achieved success by his own efforts, having been thrown entirely upon his own resources when he was nineteen years old. He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1850. His father, Thomas L. Cummins, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his mother, whose maiden

name was Sarah B. Flenniken, traces her parentage back to the Emerald Isle. With such a parentage, and careful training in their boyhood, the Cummins boys grew up to regard their honor as their most precious inheritance and most valuable treasure, no matter what else the world might give them. They have never departed from this governing motive. James C. Cummins, brother of Albert B., is a well known insurance man in Des Moines, secretary of the Equitable Life Insurance company. Albert B. obtained his elementary education in the public schools and the Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, college, from which he graduated in 1869, and came that fall to Iowa. He lived in Elkader, Clayton county, employed as a clerk in the office of the county recorder, as a carpenter, and finally as a clerk and then as messenger for the express company between McGregor and St. Paul. In 1871 he went to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he arose from assistant surveyor of Allen county to division engineer and then assistant chief engineer in the construction of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne railway. The next year he was engineer in charge of the construction of the Northern Central Michigan railway, between Jonesville and Lansing. When this work was completed, in December, 1872, Mr. Cummins concluded to study law, and entered the law office of McClellan & Hodges, in Chicago, Ill., January 1, 1873. He was admitted to practice two years later and was at once made a member of the firm, which was known as McClellan, Hodges & Cummins. Mr. Hodges soon retired and the other members of the firm carried on the business till 1878, when Mr. Cummins came to Des Moines and formed a law partnership with his brother, J. C. Cummins. This continued two years, when J. C. retired and went into other business. In 1881 Mr. Cummins went into the law firm of which Judge George G. Wright, Thomas S. Wright and Carroll Wright were members, the firm becoming Wright, Cummins & Wright. Judge Wright withdrew in 1883 and Thomas Wright in 1886, the latter going to Chicago to become assistant general counsel and then general counsel of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway. The firm for a



number of years was known as Cummins & Wright, enjoying the largest and most profitable practice of any firm in Des Moines, if not in the state. They have been the attorneys for some of the most important interests in the state and nation, making a specialty of corporation law. They were the attorneys for most of the railway companies having lines in Des Moines, including the Des Moines Union, Des Moines, Northern & Western, Wabash, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago Great Western, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In 1896 Mr. Carroll Wright withdrew from the firm and gave his entire time to the Iowa business of the Rock Island. The firm now is Cummins, Hewitt & Wright. The latter, Craig Wright, is a son of the late T. S. Wright, and Mr. J. P. Hewitt was for several years with Cummins & Wright. Mr. Cummins is the attorney for the gas and water companies and many other local corporations. In 1881 he took up the fight to break the barbed wire monopoly and succeeded in winning a victory for the unlicensed manufacturers, so that they were not obliged to pay tribute to the Washburn-Moen Company. This battle, which lasted for five years, was one of the most important legal victories against a monopoly

that has ever been won for the public. Mr. Cummins is a director in the Des Moines Union, Des Moines, Northern & Western and Des Moines & St. Louis Railway companies. When Mr. Cummins was nominated for governor, he withdrew from the firm and Carroll Wright resumed his place therein.

The name of A. B. Cummins is known to every republican in the state, and very few have contributed as much as he to party success. For many years he has been in great demand every year as a speaker, and he has never failed to give liberally of his time and money to any cause that he believed in. But he would not follow the republican party beyond his convictions, and in 1887, when a large number of republicans in Polk county concluded to nominate a legislative ticket that represented a more liberal view on the liquor question, Mr. Cummins reluctantly consented to be one of the candidates for the house. Though the county had given a republican majority of 2,000 the year before, he was elected, and in the legislature was acknowledged to be the most brilliant member, who was always listened to, though the majority of the house was not with him on the prohibition question at that time. Subsequent experience has brought the party and the people around to substantially the position then occupied by Mr. Cummins on this question. In all but this one issue, Mr. Cummins and others of similar views and position acted with the republican party, then and always.

The republican state central committee made Mr. Cummins temporary chairman of the state convention March 17, 1892, when delegates were selected to the national convention in Minneapolis. The effect of his speech upon the convention was such that it was with difficulty that he prevented the convention from making him a delegate-at-large, and as it was, he was unanimously chosen alternate-at-large. The republicans of the state have never lost sight of or ceased to admire Mr. Cummins since that day, and he was made the head of the republican electoral ticket the following June, and made a thorough canvass of the state that fall. In January, 1894, Mr. Cummins was presented by the Seventh congressional district as a candidate for United States sen-

ator to succeed James F. Wilson. After a hard contest, in which Congressmen Hepburn, Perkins and Lacey and Attorney General Stone were candidates, the field was unable to agree, and Congressman John H. Gear, of Burlington, was elected.

This contest was but an introductory one. It served to introduce Mr. Cummins to the friendship of many men who were then tied up to other candidates before he entered the field. Six years later Mr. Cummins was again a candidate to succeed Senator Gear. He drew about him the earnest, devoted and intensely active support of many thousand republicans, including a large proportion of the party leaders in the state. They made a campaign for Mr. Cummins that was the wonder and admiration of politicians. But the interests of other prospective candidates were such that their influence was thrown in the scale for Senator Gear, and he won, although Mr. Cummins lost the senatorship by a very narrow margin. Since the death of Senator Gear the friends of Mr. Cummins are again resolved to urge the election of the man they so much admire and respect.

Mr. Cummins was nominated for governor on the first ballot by the Republican State Convention in Cedar Rapids, August 7, 1901.

In 1896, at St. Louis, he was elected a member of the republican national committee from Iowa, succeeding James S. Clarkson. In the campaign that followed, he was one of the most important figures, being closely associated in the management of the campaign at Chicago. He is a prominent figure at all republican state conventions, a man whom every one wants to see.

Mr. Cummins was married to Miss Ida L. Gallery, of Eaton Rapids, Michigan, in 1874. They have a beautiful home on Grand avenue in Des Moines, where they dispense a cordial hospitality. One daughter, Kate, now the wife of Mr. Hollis Rawson, has been born to them. Mr. Cummins' private library, like his law library, is one of the choicest and largest in the state.

HULL, JOHN ALBERT TIFFIN, congressman from the Seventh Iowa district, chairman of the committee on military affairs in

the national House of Representatives, has been for a generation one of the strongest factors in Iowa politics. Few men in Iowa have been honored by the people as he has been, and few men ever won the confidence and support of the people and held it uninterruptedly as he has held it. Captain Hull was born at Sabina, Clinton County, Ohio, May 1, 1841, and is the son of Dr. A. Y. Hull and Margaret E. Hull, who were married in Frankfort, Ohio in 1837, and came to Iowa in 1849, settling in Polk county. Dr. Hull was one of the pioneer physicians in Des Moines and continued to live in that city almost continuously until the latter years of his life. He died in Kansas, where he was living with a son, in 1900. Captain Hull's mother died in Pueblo, Colorado, in 1892. John A. T. Hull has grown up with the state. He was educated at the public schools in Des Moines and attended Asbury, Indiana, University and Iowa Wesleyan College at Mt. Pleasant. In the spring of 1862 he was graduated from the Cincinnati, Ohio, Law School and immediately enlisted in the Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He became first lieutenant and was subsequently promoted to be captain, and in the famous charge of the Twenty-third Iowa regiment at Black River Bridge, May 17, 1863, he was severely wounded. He was compelled to resign on account of wounds in October, 1863. He had come home on a furlough during that summer and while in Des Moines recuperating his strength was married to Miss Emma Gregory, who was one of the most popular young ladies in Des Moines at that time. Notwithstanding his wounds, he returned to his regiment, but was not strong enough to endure the service, so he was obliged to resign.

After some experiments in the cattle business on the Yellowstone and in Arkansas, Captain Hull went into the newspaper business in Birmingham, Van Buren county, where he conducted a weekly newspaper called the Enterprise. Not long after he secured control of the Bloomfield Republican, which he successfully conducted for several years and in this way entered politics. In 1870 he was elected assistant secretary of the state senate and in 1872 became secretary. His efficiency in this position



and his obliging and courteous manner secured his re-election in 1874, 1876 and 1878. In the summer of 1878 he was nominated by the republican state convention for secretary of state and was elected and re-elected in 1880 and 1882. In 1885 he was a prominent candidate for governor, at the time William Larrabee was nominated, and at the urgent solicitation of representatives of both sides in the contest for the gubernatorial nomination, which was very close, he agreed to accept the nomination for lieutenant governor that the ticket might have the benefit of his personal strength in the state. He contributed not a little to the success of the party that year and in 1887 was again nominated for lieutenant governor and for much the same reasons. He was a superb presiding officer, considered by many to be the best the senate ever had. Clear, quick, fair and business-like, his administration was an exceedingly popular one. In 1889 he was again a candidate for the republican nomination for governor in the famous convention in which H. C. Wheeler of Odebolt and J. G. Hutchison of Ottumwa were his opponents. Captain Hull was the leading candidate, but his friends were not quite able to secure the necessary majority of the

convention and Mr. Hutchison was nominated after a two days' struggle. Mr. Hutchison was defeated by Horace Boies and Mr. Wheeler suffered the same fate two years later. It was claimed by the friends of Captain Hull that he was entitled to this nomination under a tacit agreement that he should have it in return for his sacrifice made in 1885, when he accepted the lieutenant-governorship for the sake of the party. The nomination of Mr. Hutchison was a compromise and, as is so often the case, was not entirely satisfactory. Captain Hull's friends think, and many who did not support him at that time now believe, that if he had been nominated he would have been elected. In 1890 Captain Hull was unanimously nominated by the republicans to represent the Seventh district in congress, succeeding Major E. H. Conger, who had been appointed Minister to Brazil. He has been nominated and elected to each succeeding congress, having had but one contest for the nomination, in 1896, when he was opposed by James G. Berryhill of Des Moines. He carried Polk county by a large majority, winning in nearly every precinct, and was thereupon renominated without further opposition.

Captain Hull took a deep interest in military affairs and served several sessions on the committee on military affairs, so that when the Fifty-third congress met in December, 1895, Mr. Hull had earned and received from Speaker Reed the chairmanship of the committee on military affairs. The war with Spain and the policy of territorial expansion growing out of it made this one of the most important committees in the House, and much of the time, the most important. As chairman of this committee, Captain Hull wielded a powerful influence in the country and became one of the most conspicuous, as well as one of the most useful, men in congress. He had charge of all the army legislation, both during and after the war, and it was he who brought about the reorganization of the army on a new basis which was satisfactory to the country and to the administration, as was shown by the strong approval it received in the national election in 1900.

Congressman Hull had attained high rank

and influence in congress before the Spanish war brought him into special prominence on account of his position at the head of the committee on military affairs. His long political career had shown him to be "a good mixer." He was popular with everyone. He was always willing and glad to help a friend, and few members of congress have as many personal friends among the members as he. He is a good student and quickly grasps the situation in all the great questions pending in congress. He is a man of clear judgment and practical business sense, who has been successful in his own affairs, as well as in the administration in his public business. These qualities gave him strength in Washington and he soon became a favorite and is regarded as one of the most valuable supporters of the administration on the floor of the House. No man in congress is closer to the president than the member from the Seventh Iowa district. His personal influence was demonstrated when he secured the location of an army post at Des Moines. It was made a full regimental cavalry post, which means an expenditure within a year or two of more than two millions of dollars.

Captain and Mrs. Hull have three children: Albert, born August 16, 1866, is now surgeon of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, located at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas; John Adley, born August 7, 1874, who early took an active interest in military life and was captain of Company A of Des Moines, entered the volunteer service when the Spanish war broke out and before he left the mustering camp in Des Moines was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate, United States Volunteers, serving in Mobile, Porto Rico, Lexington, Ky., and Huntsville, Ala., and reporting to Maj. Gen. Otis at Manila, P. I., just after the outbreak of the natives, where he soon had very important work. Upon the reorganization of the army in 1901, his record of service was such that he was appointed Major and Judge Advocate in the permanent establishment and was assigned to the Department of California at San Francisco, serving as the legal adviser of Major General Shafter, a position of great responsibility, which he fills with entire satisfaction to his superiors. He has a brilliant prospect, for it will not be

many years before he will necessarily be promoted and will become Judge Advocate General of the United States army. Miss Annette, born August 19, 1864, is the close confidant of her father, and is as ready to grasp a political situation as any of his advisers. Congressman Hull, who is extensively interested in business enterprises in Des Moines and in the Philippine Islands, spent the summer of 1901 in the Philippines, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He made an exhaustive investigation into the conditions in the islands, so that he might be prepared to act intelligently as a member of congress.

CONGER, MAJOR EDWIN H., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to China, is a resident of Des Moines. He comes of good old Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather, James Conger, of New York, served as a private in the Fifth Albany company in the New York state militia in the Revolutionary War. Major Conger's parents were Lorentus E. Conger and Mary W. Hurd Conger, the latter of sturdy Vermont ancestry. They came west at an early day and settled in Knox County, Illinois, near Galesburg, where they engaged in farming, and later Mr. Conger was interested in banking. By his industry and business judgment he accumulated a competence, wholly through the efforts of himself and wife, for they started with nothing but their own abilities and plenty of courage in a new country. Edwin was born in Galesburg, March 7, 1843, and his boyhood career was not different from others in that day. He worked on the home farm and learned how value is created by earning his own way in the world as he went along, on the farm. He attended the district school and fitted himself for college, graduating in the classical course in Lombard University in 1862. He immediately enlisted for the defense of his country in the One Hundred and Second Illinois infantry and was promoted from time to time on his merits to first lieutenant, captain, and finally was brevetted major "for gallant and meritorious



service on the field." He was with the Army of the Cumberland in all its battles, from October, 1862, until the close of the war; he went with Sherman on the famous march from Atlanta to the sea, and on through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington for the grand review at the close of the war. Major Conger belongs to the two great soldier organizations, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion. After the close of the war he entered the Albany Law School, graduated in 1866, and practiced law in Galesburg, Illinois, until 1868, when he removed to Madison County, Iowa, and engaged in farming and stock raising. It was not long until he was elected a member of the board of supervisors of Madison county. In 1874 he removed to Dexter, Dallas county, and opened a banking house under the firm name of Conger, Pierce & Company, and in 1877 was elected treasurer of that county.

While serving his second term as county treasurer, he was, in 1880, nominated by the republicans and elected state treasurer, holding the office two terms. In 1884 he was elected to the Forty-ninth congress from the Seventh district and was twice re-elected, resigning in 1890 to accept the

Brazilian mission at the hands of President Harrison. In this capacity he assisted in the negotiation and operation of the first reciprocity treaty under the McKinley tariff, that with Brazil. It was on account of his valuable services in this connection and the high repute in which he was held in Brazil, as well as on account of his high standing as a republican, that he was reappointed by President McKinley. It was conceded that he should return to complete the work he had so well begun.

Major Conger's congressional career was a distinguished and useful one. He was chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and was a member of the conference committee that framed the Sherman silver purchase act of 1890. He was the promoter of the "Conger pure lard bill," that passed the house in 1890, but failed in the senate. Among the most important of his congressional services was his successful effort to secure the transfer of the weather service from the war department to the department of agriculture, which has greatly increased its efficiency and value to the farmers. He was always active in pension work and is responsible for important amendments to the pension laws. Major Conger has never been anything but a republican and has always been active in the party's service. He is regarded as one of the strongest campaign speakers in the state, and in 1896 was unanimously chosen to head the electoral ticket for McKinley. He made a thorough canvass of every congressional district in the state, making fifty-seven speeches, and his work was among the most satisfactory and effective that was done in that memorable campaign. When the legislature decided to build a new hospital for the insane at Cherokee, Major Conger was appointed a member of the commission to have charge of the expenditure of the \$400,000 appropriated, and was treasurer of the commission. He belongs to the Masonic order and to the Grant Club of Des Moines. His church is the Universalist. Immediately after graduating from the Albany Law School he was married to Sarah J. Pike, of Galesburg, Illinois, and two children were born to them, Laura and Lorentus. The latter died in his youth.

In 1898, when the Chinese puzzle again presented itself to the civilized nations, President McKinley looked about for the man who could be trusted to represent the United States in this critical position. He had known Major Conger in congress, where they occupied adjoining seats. So he concluded without a hint from any one to ask him to consent to a transfer from Brazil to Peking. When Major Conger received this request by cable he fulfilled the prediction which Senator Allison made when the president asked him what Conger would do by saying that he was a soldier and this was in the nature of a command which he must obey. So he went to China, where his diplomatic experience, sound judgment and wide knowledge of the interests of the United States made his services there productive of the best results. When the Boxer uprising began in 1900, culminating in the action of the imperial government against all foreigners, including the diplomatic corps, Major Conger was surrounded by a household of women, including his wife and daughter and Miss Mary Conger Pierce, daughter of his sister, and several guests of the family. They passed through the terrible siege of 1900 when the civilized world supposed they had all been murdered. Major Conger bore an heroic part during this ordeal and so did the women of his household. When the trouble was over Major Conger put aside his personal feelings and with entire absence of a desire for revenge made himself, as the representative of the United States, the best friend that China had in the adjustment of her troubles. In May, 1901, the Conger family returned to the United States on leave of absence and were received with ovations and rejoicing over their almost miraculous escape from death. From San Francisco to Des Moines attentions were bestowed upon them and at Council Bluffs a great reception and banquet were given in their honor. In Des Moines the state house was thrown open and thousands and thousands of people came to greet the Congers and to congratulate them upon their return. Many public demonstrations were made in his honor throughout the country. He had managed the affairs of the United States in China with such good judgment that it was

the earnest desire of the president that he should return to his post, which he did after the expiration of his two months' leave in the United States. He was urged by many of his friends to become a candidate for the republican nomination for governor, but declined to do more than to say that if he were nominated he would feel it his duty to accept.

ROBERTS, GEORGE E., Director of the Mint of the United States, had, as the editor of the Ft. Dodge Messenger and an editorial contributor to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Chicago Times-Herald, St. Louis Globe Democrat, Des Moines Capital and other papers, won a national reputation as a writer on finance. He was best known in the United States prior to his appointment as Director of the Mint by his three books on finance, "Coin at School in Finance," 1895; "Iowa and the Silver Question," 1896, and "Money, Wages and Prices," 1897. It was this work which brought him to the attention of the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, and secured his appointment, wholly unsolicited, to be Director of the Mint. This appointment was made in 1897. Mr. Roberts is a native of the state, born at Colesburg, Delaware County, August 19, 1857. His father was David Roberts, whose father and mother came to this country from Wales, and David was born in Utica, N. Y. At the age of 18 David Roberts left New York and went to New Orleans and up the Mississippi river to Van Buren county, in 1840. Early in the fifties he went to Rock Island, Ill., where he met and married Mary Harvey. She was a native of Maine, who had removed to Rock Island with her parents as a child. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts lived in Delaware and Dubuque counties until they went to Fort Dodge, which was in 1873. Their son George was educated in the public schools in the counties where the family lived, and in the Fort Dodge high school. At the age of 16 he left school and went into the office of the Fort Dodge Messenger, then owned and conducted by Albert W. and Pauline Swalm, to learn the printer's trade. After several years training in this good school,



he started out with his first newspaper venture, the *Vindicator*, at Jesup, Buchanan county, in 1877, where he remained six months, when he sold the paper to accept the city editorship of the *Sioux City Journal*. Six months of that work made him long for a paper of his own, so in 1878 he bought an interest in the *Fort Dodge Messenger*, and a year later secured the full control of the paper, which he still owns. The *Messenger* is one of the strongest county papers in Iowa, having a daily and weekly edition. The paper occupies a position of wide influence in the city, county and state, and is very valuable property, making handsome financial returns. In January, 1882, at the age of twenty-four years, Mr. Roberts was elected state printer by the legislature, holding the office three terms, or six years. Mr. Roberts has held no other state offices, but he has been a prominent and influential figure in state politics almost since attaining his majority. He has helped to write many state platforms and has had much to do with the make-up of state, congressional and county tickets. He is a cool, clear-headed politician, whose counsel is regarded as valuable.

He made the subject of finance his speciality in the campaign of 1892, and though he prepared many articles that had a national circulation on the tariff, they were mostly relating to a comparison of prices and the purchasing power of money at different times during the history of the country. He contributed editorials on these subjects to the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* for some time and is now a regular contributor of signed editorial articles to the *Chicago Times-Herald* and the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, as well as to the magazines. His reply to "Coin's Financial School" was immediately recognized as the best and most effective of all the books that were published with that object in view, and it had the enormous sale of 140,000 copies. In 1896 he prepared a small volume called "Iowa and the Silver Question," showing the range of prices of farm products in Iowa since 1860, compared with the fluctuations of silver, showing that the one did not affect the other and that they did not go together, but the prices of both rose and fell in response to widely different natural causes. This was considered by the republican campaign managers to be their most effective argument, and the book was given a circulation of 150,000 copies. In 1897 Mr. Roberts prepared, for the National Sound Money League, another pamphlet, on "Money, Wages and Prices," following nearly the same lines as the one of 1896, only on a broader scale, including a view of wages, and based on prices on the Chicago board of trade. Senator Allison declared this to be Mr. Roberts' best work.

It was not until the campaign of 1900 that Mr. Roberts consented to undertake speechmaking. He had received many urgent invitations to speak at various places since he became Director of the Mint, but had declined them, for he had never thought himself a public speaker. When the campaign of 1900 opened and the issues were of a character on which Mr. Roberts was especially qualified to speak, he decided to try it and started out in small towns in Iowa in company with Hon. M. D. O'Connell of Ft. Dodge, Solicitor of the Treasury. Before the first meeting Mr. Roberts wrote to a

friend that he felt like a man who is advertised to jump off Niagara Falls, but he soon got over this and his speeches attracted attention all over the country, and he is now recognized as an able and very desirable speaker on notable occasions.

Mr. Roberts was married in 1885 to Miss Georgena Kirkup, of Fort Dodge. Three children were born to them: George Bassett, January 24, 1894; Amy Louise, June 2, 1895, and Katharine, who died at the age of three years. Mr. Roberts is a Knight Templar and a Knight of Pythias.

DRAKE, GENERAL FRANCIS MARION, fourteenth governor of Iowa, and one of the earliest pioneers of the state, is a resident of Centerville, Iowa.

This man, endowed with a great nature and entrusted by the Great Giver with large worldly possessions, being liberally used for the uplifting of the race through Christian education and the advancement of Christian civilization, and whose liberality shines with such resplendent luster, is possessed of a resourceful and many-sided character, while his career has been one of struggle and conquest, of triumph and honor.

As soldier, statesman, patriot, business man and philanthropist, he is equally conspicuous and almost equally great. The temptation to sketch his career in each of these realms is well nigh irresistible to one who admires him for his valor, his sagacity, his loyalty, and his large heartedness.

Among the early settlers of Iowa before that name marked one of the political divisions of the land, was John Adams Drake, a native of the state of North Carolina. He was born October 21, 1802. On the 12th of June, 1826, he was married to Miss Harriet O'Neil. Four years later he removed with his family to Schuyler County, Illinois. Here, on the 30th of December in the same year, Francis Marion Drake, destined to become the fourteenth governor of Iowa and the first philanthropist among a million Disciples, was born.

In 1837 the family moved to Ft. Madison, Iowa, then in the territory of Wisconsin. The elder Mr. Drake held the office of justice of the peace and probate judge in that county, where he resided nine years. He then removed to Davis county, where he founded the town of Drakeville, and engaged in business. Francis M. received the ordinary education that the schools of Ft. Madison and Davis county then afforded.

After the discovery of gold in California, young Drake, catching the mania of the day, organized a train to cross the plains to the distant Eldorado. The train consisted of two wagons, (each drawn by eight oxen), accompanied by five men and a boy. They crossed the Missouri river at Council Bluffs on the first of May, 1852.

He here organized a company of seventeen men, of which he was chosen captain. It was known

as the Drakeville train. When the party reached the Horse Shoe Bend of Shell Creek, near the Platte river, it was met by fifty Pawnees, who demanded a toll of five oxen for crossing the creek. Young Drake, refusing to pay, prepared for a fight. He sent back to another train for reinforcements, and began battle with the Indians. When Drake's reinforcements arrived the enemy had been strengthened so that they numbered about three hundred. The fight was desperate and bloody. Demoralized by the loss of their leader who was killed by Drake himself, the natives fled, leaving several of their number dead on the field. The party reached Sacramento without further incident.

Securing a ranch on the American river, Drake engaged a herder to attend to his cattle, while he sought gold in the Yuba diggings. He was afterwards engaged in the horse business at Sacramento, acting as his own actioneer in selling his stock. He returned to Iowa in 1853.

He crossed the plains again in 1854 with a drove of one hundred milch cows, ninety-seven of which were in good condition at the termination of the trip. Returning again by sea, the steamer "Yankee Blade," on which he was a passenger, was wrecked near Point Aguilla in Mexico. The vessel was a total wreck and many lives, estimated at 800, were lost. Securing a small boat which he wrested from some roughs who were robbing the passengers, he made a narrow escape to land, taking with him people whom he rescued from the wrecked vessel and waves. The shore they reached was barren and they lived for five days on raw meat. Finally, a steamer took them and landed them at San Francisco. Then he took passage on the "Golden Gate" for home.

He returned home about the first of November, and entered into the mercantile business at Drakeville with his father and older brother, John Hamilton, as partners under the firm name of Drake & Sons. This partnership was very successful, and continued until January 1, 1858, when Francis Marion retired from the firm taking, as part of his assets, a steam grist and saw mill, much out of both patronage and repair. This he put in good condition, devoting his personal attention to its management, and after securing a liberal patronage sold a one-half interest and turned over the management to his partner. In September, 1859, he removed to Unionville, Appanoose county, where he again entered the mercantile business and also became a live-stock dealer and pork packer.

At the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, he enlisted as a private in a company organized at Unionville and was soon after elected, and commissioned, by Governor Kirkwood, as its captain. His first service was to reinforce Colonel Moore of the Twenty-first Missouri regiment, who was besieged at Memphis, Mo., by a superior force of Confederates under command of General Martin Green.

This he did, in disregard of an order issued by one of the governor's aids, at Bloomfield, Iowa. On arriving at Bloomfield, he found three other companies on their way to Memphis that had been halted by this order, on the ground "that Iowa companies should not cross the state line and invade Missouri." Notwithstanding this, in the belief that the circumstances justified the movement, and the action would be approved by the



governor, he consulted the other companies and it was decided to go ahead, and that Captain Drake should command the battalion, which was accordingly done.

Not long afterwards, General Patton, commanding two thousand Confederate soldiers in Missouri, attacked Colonel Cranor, commanding twelve hundred Union soldiers, driving him into Taylor County, Iowa, and a regiment called "Colonel Edwards' Independent Iowa Regiment" was organized, of which John Edwards, then speaker of the house of representatives, was made colonel. Captain Drake's company was made a part of that regiment, and he was elected major, and with this command served through the critical times of 1861 in Missouri, driving the forces under General Patton from the northern part of the state. He was assigned by General Prentiss to the command of St. Joseph, Mo., holding the position at the time of Col. Mulligan's surrender to Price at Lexington, and warding off and defeating Price's attempt to capture St. Joseph, until relieved in command by Col. Smith of the Sixteenth Illinois with a superior force. This service was performed by the Iowa regiment without muster into government service and was paid for by the state of Iowa.

At the organization of the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry in 1862 he was made lieutenant colonel, and in the military history of the three years' hard and efficient service of that regiment, placing it among the distinguished Iowa regiments, his name stands conspicuous.

General Drake took a prominent part in the campaign of General Steele from Little Rock to reinforce Banks in Louisiana in 1864, and rendered very important service. His gallant defense at Elkin's Ford on the Little Missouri river on the fourth of April, 1864, while in command of a detachment of five hundred men composed of

three companies of his own regiment, three of the Forty-third Indiana, and four of the First Iowa Cavalry, and two pieces of Stanger's Battery of light artillery, against Marmaduke's division three thousand strong, resulting in the capture of Marmaduke's aid-de-camp and holding the ford, after a severe and sanguinary engagement, lasting from daylight in the morning until about noon, was highly commended by his superior officers, and he was soon after specially assigned and placed in command of his brigade. On the 25th of April, 1864, while in command of less than fifteen hundred men, fighting the combined cavalry forces of Kirby Smith at Mark's Mills, Arkansas, eight thousand strong, commanded by Major General Fagan, he was severely wounded in the left thigh and fell into the hands of the enemy. The wound was pronounced mortal, the thigh bone being slightly fractured by a Belgian ball weighing one and one-half ounces, the bone severing the ball, and the pieces afterwards being extracted from different parts of the body, except one drachm of lead, which lodged in the bone where the ball struck, and still remains. Owing to the severity of the wound he was not held a prisoner, and after a confinement of nearly six months, his wounds being sufficiently healed, he in October following, by the aid of crutches, rejoined his command at Little Rock. He was soon afterwards recommended for promotion by the field and general officers, "on account of special gallantry and efficient services," and was breveted Brigadier General of United States volunteers, confirmed by the senate, and assigned for duty commensurate with his rank. He relieved General Thayer at St. Charles, and later commanded a brigade in the division of General Shaler, and the post of Duval's Bluff, Arkansas, until his muster-out of service in September, 1865.

After the war, General Drake engaged very successfully in the practice of law about six years, acquiring a high reputation as a criminal lawyer, since which time he has been engaged in the railroad and banking business in which, as in everything else he has undertaken, he has been very successful. What is now the Keokuk & Western road was built under his energetic direction and management from Keokuk to Centerville and then on to Van Wert, a distance of 150 miles. He also built the Albia and Centerville road, and several branches of the Central of Iowa. He likewise built a road through Indiana and Illinois, called the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa, 154 miles long, of which enterprise he remained at the head until a short time ago, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Mr. T. P. Shonts. He is still president of the Albia and Centerville Railroad and president of the Centerville National Bank. He is also president of the board of trustees of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, which bears his name as one of its founders and most liberal benefactor.

He is still a director and has served for nine years as president of the Iowa Christian Convention, and only recently, on his request to be relieved from serving further, the office of President Emeritus was created and conferred upon him for life. He is a life-director and has served a term as president of the American Missionary Society, a national organization; a life-director and a vice-president of the American Bible Society; a life-director of the Foreign Missionary Society, and a large contributor to these organizations and

to the Church Extension, the Ministerial Aid Association, to Missionary, Y. M. C. A., Bible and Sunday School, Temperance, Charity, Hospital and Homes and generally to the promotion of every good organization and work. His loyalty to the Church of Christ has been unchallenged from the very first; his munificence to all its interests, local and general, unstinted, unbounded. Not a Christian church has been built in Iowa during the past decade but his interest has been manifested by a gift ranging from ten dollars to two thousand dollars, if he had been apprised of the building. The gifts of General Drake to the university which bears his name aggregate much more than one hundred thousand dollars.

In his benevolence, while General Drake has shown the most commendable loyalty to his own brotherhood, he has not confined himself within its limits. But on the other hand, the freest, fullest indorsement of his magnanimous gifts has been given the various organizations through which he seeks to bless the world. A man of public spirit, he is a leader in the promotion of all measures calculated to benefit his county and state and the world at large.

General Drake possesses the rare combination of strong common sense, united with a most tender and melting sympathy; a keen and discriminating perception of the true merits of things, and a catholic and comprehensive generosity. His benevolence is of the kind Shakespeare describes, "It has no winter in it." It is all warmth, "full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy."

General Drake is an ideal business man. He has made his money by legitimate methods. He has not oppressed the poor or unfortunate in accumulating his wealth, but by adding increments of value to the communities in which he has operated, and by promoting enterprises for the public weal, he has earned his modest fortune. Hence, the common people almost idolize him. They regard him as one of themselves, interested in their interests, seeking their welfare and cherishing a profound sympathy for every swimmer making the perilous passage of this stormy sea of human life. His accumulations did not curdle the "milk of human kindness" in his strong sympathetic nature, or poison the spring of humanitarianism. There is no element of the nabob or the aristocrat in his disposition or character. His sense of obligation to God for the righteous use of his possessions has never allowed him to spend upon himself or in luxurious living more than a modest appropriation such as would bring comfort and satisfaction. He has always dressed plainly—not so richly, indeed, as many ordinary clerks,—but with that quiet gentility and subdued elegance which comports with good taste and a good conscience.

General Drake is a member of the Loyal Legion and the G. A. R. He is an Odd Fellow and Mason of high rank, and holds honorary membership in his home lodges, which has been conferred upon him because of his beneficence in freeing them from debt when in straitened circumstances.

Although he has been a republican in politics ever since the organization of the party, and has been one of its earnest and most liberal supporters, he has never been a politician for the sake of office. He has generally attended the conventions of his county and the state, and has repre-

sented Iowa in the republican national conventions at Philadelphia and Chicago. He had also taken a prominent part on the stump during many of the most important republican campaigns.

In 1893 General Drake was persuaded to permit his name to come before the republican state convention for the office of governor. He was not nominated then, but two years later the convention of the republican party tendered him the nomination for that office, and he was elected in the fall of that year by a large majority. He entered upon the duties in January, 1896, and discharged those duties with the fearlessness and independence which have ever been marked traits of his character. When he entered upon office there was presented to the General Assembly the report of a commission which had been appointed to revise the Code. It was found, after examination and consideration, that the regular session of the General Assembly did not afford a favorable opportunity for rightly considering the entire statutory law of the state, and, accordingly, it was suggested to the governor that he call the General Assembly together in extra session for the purpose of considering the proposed Code. Being satisfied that this was the correct course, and moreover sustained in this view by a majority of the members of both houses of the General Assembly, he announced his intention to convene such session. This announcement elicited a great deal of criticism, and even opposition, but the governor, with his usual firmness, adhered to his announced intention, and in due time convened the legislature in extraordinary session. The event justified his action. A superior code of laws was adopted, and went into operation to the general satisfaction of the people.

In the summer of 1897, Governor Drake sustained severe injuries by reason of a fall which threatened to reopen the wound which had been inflicted in the battle of Mark's Mills, and from which he had already suffered greatly. This, combined with a chronic ailment, which has impaired his health for some years, determined him to retire to private life, and he announced, a few weeks after the accident, his intention not to be a candidate for governor for a second term.

He retired from office in January, 1898, having first presented to the General Assembly, as was his duty, a message on the affairs of the state; an able and exhaustive paper, full of statesman-like recommendations as to those affairs, and demonstrating how thoroughly the governor had familiarized himself with the state's business. Some of his recommendations were adopted, and it is believed that some of the others will yet have favorable consideration at the hands of the General Assembly. The suggestions made by him looking to the wiping out of the state debt, he was gratified to know, were partly instrumental in having that debt paid off, and a public sentiment created against the contracting of any more debt unless it should be distinctly understood to be such at the time of its being contracted, and that ample provision should be made for liquidating it.

Governor Drake was married in 1855 to Mary Jane Lord, a noble woman, worthy to be the companion of so genial and generous a man as General Drake. After nearly thirty years of happy and holy wedded life, during which time the Drake home was an "earthly paradise, a loving household anchored like an enchanted island in the

stormy sea of human life, and shone upon by the light which breaks from the throne of God," the tried and true companion, the sweet and saintly mother, went home to "the Father's House," leaving the home broken and the husband's heart desolate.

General Drake has never married since the departure of his beloved Mary, but cherished her memory fondly, doing much of his benevolence in her name, looking to the reunion with his beloved "beyond the river." Six children of General Drake's family survive: Frank Ellsworth, a business man of Centerville; John Adams, a railroad official in Chicago; Amelia, Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts, wife of the president of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad; Eva, wife of Henry Goss a merchant of Centerville; Jennie, wife of Doctor John L. Sawyers of Centerville, and Mary Lord, wife of George W. Sturdivant, also a merchant of Centerville.

GEAR, JOHN HENRY, late United States Senator from Iowa, was born in Ithaca, New York, April 7, 1825, and died in Washington, D. C., July 14, 1900. He was the son of Ezekiel G. Gear, an Episcopal clergyman, and Miranda Cook Gear. The family went to Galena, Illinois, in 1836, and two years later to Fort Snelling, Iowa Territory. In 1843 John H. Gear, having received a common school education, came to Burlington, where in five years he rose to a partnership in the wholesale grocery business of W. F. Coolbaugh & Company. In five years more he was the owner of the entire business. He was active in public enterprises during the early days, especially in railway building. In 1867 he was elected president of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company, which was organized that year, and is now the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern. His business energy made a success of the new enterprise. He was also one of the active promoters of the Burlington & Southwestern Railway, and the Burlington & Northwestern Narrow Gauge. Though elected to several city offices previously, being mayor of Burlington in 1863, his political career really began in 1871, when he was elected a member of the lower house of the Fourteenth General Assembly. Being re-elected, he was chosen Speaker at the end of the famous deadlock in the Granger legislature in 1874. He was re-elected Speaker in 1876, and is the only man, but one, John Y. Stone, who was ever twice elected Speak-



er of the Iowa House. The republican state convention, June 28, 1877, nominated him for governor and he served two terms, being elected the first time over John P. Irish by a plurality of 42,193, and the second time over H. H. Trimble by a majority of 23,828.

Governor Gear took hold of the state's business as if it were his own private affair, and without any flourishes brought the finances of the state into the best condition they had been up to that time, practically wiping out the state debt. There was never any stiff formality about the governor, and he was accessible to everyone. His remarkable ability to remember names and faces and facts about every person he met, and his hearty, genuine cordiality, held as a friend almost every acquaintance. Probably no other politician in the state knew quite as many Iowa people as John H. Gear. His wife, who was Harriet S. Foot, of Middlebury, Vermont, was his greatest aid. They were married in 1852, and it is said she is almost as good a politician as was her husband. She is a brilliant conversationalist, knows every one and could carry on her husband's correspondence so that no one knew the governor did not himself dictate the letters. They had two children, one the

wife of J. W. Blythe, general solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and the other the wife of Horace S. Rand, of Burlington. ,

Governor Gear was elected to congress from the First district of Iowa in 1886 over Benton J. Hall. He was re-elected two years later over J. J. Seerley, of Burlington. In 1890 he went down with the avalanche that swept so many republican congressmen under. Mr. Seerley was elected this time, but in 1892 Mr. Gear was again elected over Mr. Seerley. Mr. Gear was a leading member of the Ways and Means Committee in the House, and had a large part in framing the McKinley tariff law of 1890. He had special charge of the sugar schedule. Again in the Fifty-third congress he was a member of this important committee, impressing himself upon the Wilson tariff bill and opposing its policy with all his might.

During the latter part of Harrison's administration Governor Gear was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The legislature in January, 1894, elected Mr. Gear United States senator, to succeed James F. Wilson. The candidates were A. B. Cummins, Des Moines; John Y. Stone, Glenwood; W. P. Hepburn, Clarinda; Geo. D. Perkins, Sioux City; John F. Lacey, Oskaloosa, and Mr. Gear. It was one of the greatest political battles in the state's history. Before he took his seat in the senate, Mr. Gear was stricken with apoplexy and for months was in a critical condition. But his health finally returned to him; he took his seat March 4, 1895, and enjoyed comparatively good health for several years before his death. He was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railways and had charge of the funding of the Pacific railroad debt in 1899, bringing about a settlement of this complicated matter highly satisfactory to the government. Senator Gear was the Iowa member of the Committee on Resolutions in the Republican National Convention in St. Louis in 1896, being one of the delegates at large from Iowa.

In January, 1900, Senator Gear was re-elected by the legislature after a spirited contest with A. B. Cummins, which had extended into every part of the state and had been in active progress for more than a year. He

was able to retain the affections of the people and they supported him loyally, trustingly and admiringly to the end. As governor he earned the title of "Old Business," and this he retained as long as he lived, for it expressed the popular idea of his character and habits of life.

When he died, the people of the state covered his grave with eulogy. The funeral was held in Burlington, Wednesday, July 18, and tributes to his memory were spoken by Rev. Dr. William Salter and Congressman Thomas Hedge, who had been life-long friends. The funeral was attended by many distinguished men. Later, in the United States Senate and in the House of Representatives memorial services were held and many tributes of respect and appreciation were paid to the memory of Senator Gear by his former associates in both houses.

Governor Shaw issued a proclamation upon the death of Senator Gear, in which he said:

"Again we are called upon to mourn the loss of one of the men who have filled and honored the first office in the commonwealth.

"John Henry Gear, a Senator of the United States and a former governor of Iowa, departed this life at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes of the morning of Saturday, July 14, 1900, at the seat of the national government.

"The departed statesman has filled a large place in the history of Iowa for several decades. After a successful business career, he was chosen a representative in the General Assembly, in which body he soon became a leader. Being twice re-elected, his was the unique honor of being twice chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. Thence he passed to the executive chair.

"The memory of his administration of the state's affairs remains with the people as that of a watchful and energetic executive. More recently he rendered distinguished services in both houses of congress, at last passing from earth while yet, although somewhat advanced in years, in the plentitude of usefulness.

"A resident of Iowa, to use his own language at the close of his retiring message to the General Assembly, 'before its name

began to designate a political division of the earth,' he was one of those who, as he said of the first of his predecessors in announcing the death of the latter, 'laid well the foundation in this prairie wilderness of a mighty state, destined to be the home of millions of people.' Thus identified with its interests, he witnessed all its growth, and did his full share, both as a private citizen and in a public capacity, towards the advancement of the commonwealth. An honorable business man, an energetic executive, a prudent and sagacious legislator, active, industrious and alert in the interests of his constituents to the last, he enters upon rest full of years and honors, and in the enjoyment of the well-earned confidence of the people.

"As a tribute of respect to this illustrious Iowan, I direct that the flags on all the public buildings of the state be placed at half staff until after the day of the funeral, that the executive offices be closed on that day, and that appropriate military honors be rendered by the Iowa National Guard to the memory of its former commander-in-chief."



DAWSON, THOMAS CLELAND, Secretary of the United States Legation in Brazil, is a man of versatile talents. He has won recognition in journalism, law and politics such as few men of his age have attained. He was born in Hudson, Wisconsin, July 30, 1865, and attended the common schools not more than two years all told, owing to the removal of his mother during his boyhood to Enterprise, Florida, a state not famous for its educational advantages. He acquired his elementary education at home under the direction of his mother and through his individual efforts. Later he attended the preparatory and collegiate departments of Hanover College, Indiana, for four years, where he received an old-fashioned classical education, but left the school in 1882, a year and a half before graduation. However, in 1886, that college conferred upon him the degree of A. B. While there he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Greek fraternity. He conducted a newspaper at Enterprise, Florida, when but seventeen years of age and thereby earned several hundred dollars,

which sum was later expended on his education. He had an ambition to enter Harvard, and he became a member of the class of '87. He did not graduate, however, owing to a stringency in his finances. Turning his attention to the law, he matriculated for a course in the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated and received the degree of LL.B. in 1886. He won the first prize for an essay offered by the institution, and while a student there became a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Greek Fraternity.

He came to Iowa on July 30, 1886, the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday, and located in Des Moines, where a law partnership was formed with J. C. Hume, a cousin, who had been a resident of the city for two years. This relation continued until January 1, 1890, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Dawson becoming at once legislative reporter for the Iowa State Register. In June of that year he was made assistant city editor and in August city editor. He resigned in February, 1891, to become assistant attorney general and law partner at Council Bluffs of Hon. John Y. Stone, the attorney general of Iowa. The former position he retained for four years, until the

expiration of Mr. Stone's term of office, and the law partnership lasted several years longer. Mr. Dawson assisted Mr. Stone in the famous joint rate cases and in most of the litigation growing out of the Iowa railroad legislation; also in the boundary case between Iowa and Nebraska in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was the special Iowa commissioner in this case. The firm had a large practice and was one of the most prosperous in Iowa.

Mr. Dawson has always been deeply interested in politics, as a student and as an industrious and influential leader. From 1893 to 1897 he was chairman of the republican county central committee of Pottawattamie county, having the leading part in lifting that county out of the democratic column and making it republican. This work attracted attention to him from all over the state, and in recognition of his party services and personal worth, a diplomatic career was offered him, which he accepted. In June, 1897, he was appointed by President McKinley Secretary of the American Legation at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, under Minister E. H. Conger, and is now serving in that capacity under Minister Charles Page Bryan. Mr. Dawson has also held responsible positions in the legislature, and in 1894 as temporary chairman, delivered a strong address before the Republican State League. He belongs to the Masonic order and inclines towards the Presbyterian church, in which he was brought up.

In April, 1900, Mr. Dawson was married in London to Luiz Duval Murray, a beautiful and accomplished young woman from Brazil. They came to the United States during the summer of 1900 and Mr. Dawson took a responsible part in the campaign at the republican national headquarters in Chicago, where he had charge of certain features of the literary work of the campaign. In February, 1901, after having spent some time in New York, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson returned to Brazil, where he resumed his official duties.

Mr. Dawson's father, Allan Dawson, was a lawyer, gifted, shrewd and prosperous, coming to America from Scotland when sixteen years of age and working on his father's farm in Wisconsin until entering upon the

study of law in Milwaukee. He not only attained great prominence in his profession, but was an acknowledged leader of the democracy of the Badger state. He died in 1868 at the age of thirty-eight years. He was Scotch with a remote infusion of English blood in his veins. His wife, Anna Cleland, T. C. Dawson's mother, was Scotch-Irish, of pure Scotch descent. The editor of the Des Moines Leader, Allan Dawson, is T. C. Dawson's brother.

FARR, EDGAR P., is one of the prominent young lawyers of Sioux City. He comes of a long line of Puritan and English ances-



tors, and is the son of Daniel T. Farr and Hannah Haines Farr. His father's ancestors were Puritans, who settled in Massachusetts about 1630, and served both in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. His mother's ancestors were English and settled in Canada about 1700. They were loyal to Great Britain and served in the British army in both of the above named wars, one of them receiving for his services as an officer 10,000 acres of land by grant from King George III.

E. P. Farr was born on a farm near Maquoketa, where he spent the early part of his life. He attended the country school, later taught school and attended college, where he graduated with the degree of B. S. Later he attended the Law Department of the State University of Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1887.

In politics, Mr. Farr has always been a democrat, and is allied with the sound money wing of his party. He was married September 27, 1892; to Minnie E. Ely, of Iowa City. They have one son, Daniel E., born July 7, 1894.



BELL, RICE HOWE, former Judge of the Superior Court of the City of Keokuk, has attained an enviable position among the young lawyers of southeastern Iowa, having been appointed judge when he was but thirty-eight years old. He comes of vigorous ancestry, both his parents being of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, James R. Bell, who died November 30, 1886, was a farmer, railroad agent, wool and grain dealer and was at one time sheriff and county judge of Marshall county, Virginia, now in West Virginia. He was an original abolitionist, afterwards a staunch republican. Judge Bell's mother was Mary C. Williams. He was born in Cameron, Marshall county, Virginia, September 7, 1859. In 1865 the family moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and here he went to school in winter and worked on a farm in summer, taking a course in West Alexander Academy until 1875, when he entered Washington and Jefferson College in Washington, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1880. He immediately came to Keokuk, Iowa, and in August entered the office of John H. Craig as a law student. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, and was married August 20, 1883, to Mary Emily Culbertson, a native of Toulon, Stark county, Illinois, a graduate of the Steubenville, Ohio, Female Seminary in the class of 1880. They have had four children: James Rice, born September 21, 1884; Bessie Butler, born September 20, 1885; William Culbertson, born July

27, 1889, and died in infancy, and Mary, born November 26, 1896.

Judge Bell has always been a republican of the most stalwart kind and has taken a leading part in the politics of his county. In 1894 he lacked but eighty votes of carrying the strong democratic county of Lee for county attorney. He was justice of the peace in 1884-86 and in 1887 was the republican nominee for superior judge. He was appointed superior judge February 17, 1897, to succeed Judge Joseph C. Burke, who died February 12, 1897. After an exciting campaign he secured the nomination for superior judge to succeed Judge Burke, and on April 5, 1897, was elected by the unprecedented majority of 464, defeating B. A. Dolan, the fusion candidate. His term expired in April, 1899. Judge Bell is a member of the Masonic Order and is a Past Master of the Lodge. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also of the Knights of Pythias, and has held several offices in that order, including those of Past Chancellor and Representative to the Grand Lodge. He attends the Presbyterian church and is a member of the board of directors of the Keokuk Public Library.

ALLEN, WILLIAM L., M. D.—Dr. William L. Allen, of Davenport, will go down in history as the man to first apply electricity as a motive power for street railways in Iowa and Minnesota. Aside from this distinction in the sphere of electricity, he has had the honor, in his professional capacity as surgeon, of extracting the largest foreign body ever removed from the human stomach with recovery by the patient. He was born in Davenport, Iowa, June 7, 1858. His father, William Allen, was a graduate of Williams College. He engaged in banking and insurance from 1856 to 1860; was chief paymaster, Department of the Cumberland with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky, 1861 to 1865, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and railroad contractor from 1869 to 1874. He died in 1875. His brother, Thomas Allen, of St. Louis, was president of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroad, and was elected to congress in 1880. A great-grandfather, Rev. Thomas Allen, of Pittsfield, Mass., served in the Revolution; as did his three brothers, and at the battle of Bennington in 1777 was given the name of the "Fighting Parson," which sobriquet remained with him through life. A great-grandmother on this side of the house was descended from Governor Bradford, second governor of Plymouth colony. Dr. Allen's mother was Miss Augusta Seabury. She was a native of Yarmouth, Maine, and her father was a ship builder. She was subsequently adopted by Judge O. B. Dorrance, and assumed the name of Augusta Dorrance.



Doctor Allen had finished Griswold College and was in the Pennsylvania Military Academy, when his educational work was interrupted by the death of his father. He then began the study of medicine under the eminent surgeon, Dr. W. F. Peck, and entered the medical department of the State University in September, 1877. He graduated therefrom in 1881, then spent two years in special work and hospital practice in Berlin and Vienna. While pursuing his medical studies at the University a former partner of his father died, which event made it incumbent upon him to assume charge of a large cotton plantation in Arkansas. At

the end of a year there he had succeeded in closing up the business with a large profit. Shortly after beginning the practice of medicine in Davenport in 1884, he interested himself in trying to devise means to improve an unsuccessful horse railway, heavy grades making its operation difficult. Upon witnessing the electric motor experiments at Richmond, Virginia, he purchased the stock of opposing shareholders, and had the Davenport street railway equipped with electric motors. The success of this road and its rapid transit developed the hill property of that city wonderfully. He then formed a partnership with others and built and operated the first electric road in Minnesota at Stillwater, where the grade was considered insurmountable. The next year they put in a combined light and railway system at Dubuque, but this venture was not successful, and the panic following the Baring Brothers' failure, alarmed an eastern banker which resulted in their being forced to give up all interest in the concern, their private property going with the rest. The Davenport road was most prosperous until the city granted a rival company rights which were most damaging to the traffic of the Allen line, and it was finally forced into

liquidation. During the two years of street railway warfare the doctor was compelled to abandon his medical practice, but in 1892 it was resumed. In 1895 he was elected president of St. Luke's hospital, which had been established chiefly through his efforts. In 1895 he removed a hair-ball nine inches long and four inches in diameter from the stomach of a 16-year-old girl, and she recovered. This is the only case of that kind reported in the United States, and the sixth on record anywhere. The case attracted attention all over the world.

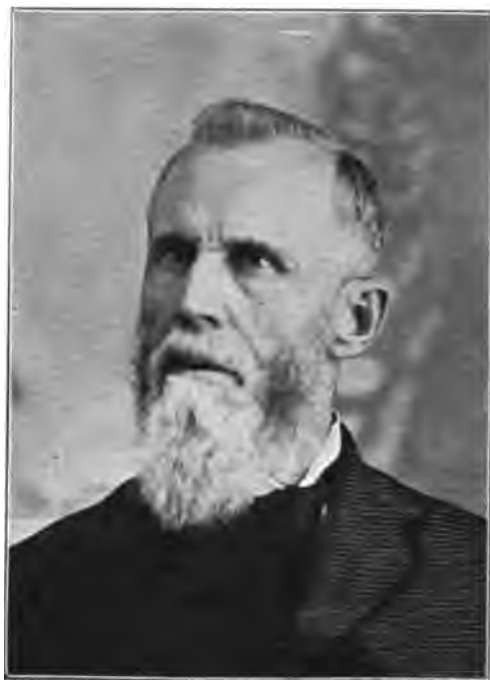
In 1889, as president of the Davenport Business Men's Association, he assisted J. H. Murphy in behalf of the Hennepin canal, and criticised the Davenport press for its faint-hearted support of that most important enterprise. At the same time, as chairman of the committee on electric railways for the American Street Railway Association, he made an important report showing excessive cost of repairs on electric cars and the exorbitant charges for electric apparatus and supplies. The subsequent failure of electric railways in small towns over the country substantiated the correctness of the position.

In 1896 his essay before the Contemporary Club, entitled, "The Social Evil—Should it be Regulated? Can it be Exterminated?" attracted the attention of scientists and reformers all over the United States, and is considered one of the strongest and most logical arguments ever made on the subject. This was published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, and quoted from extensively in different parts of the country.

He was secretary of Mercy Hospital medical board, 1885 to 1895; president of St. Luke's Hospital medical board, 1895, 1896 and 1897; president Davenport Business Men's Association 1889; president Scott County Medical Society, 1886; president Davenport Academy National Science, 1893, 1894; president Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Society, 1892; secretary and trustee Iowa Christian Home 1885 to present time; physician to Soldiers' Orphans' Home at this time and member of American Medical Association and Contemporary Club.

He was married to Miss Alice Van Patten, daughter of John P. Van Patten of Davenport, on October 1, 1885. They have three children—Larned, Elizabeth Marian and William Seabury Allen. The doctor is a member of the Episcopal church and affiliates with the republican party.

ATHEARN, DR. ELISHA SARGENT, of North English, was born in Indiana, March 20, 1835. His father was Anglo-American, and his mother German-American. He is



third cousin to John Quincy Adams through his grandmother Athearn, whose maiden name was Mercy Chase, a first cousin to the sixth President of the United States, and relative of Chief Justice Chase. In 1842 he emigrated with his parents to the Territory of Iowa. After their death in 1852, he entered the Mount Pleasant High School and Female Seminary (Howe's College), and after finishing his education in this institution, he commenced teaching in the public schools of Iowa in 1857. His success was so great that it was soon evident that he was a "born teacher." In 1865 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa. He then entered

upon the general practice of medicine, and from that time to the present, a period of thirty-six years, he has been eminently successful.

On the 16th of September, 1857, he was married to Miss Lucy Ann Fisher, a cultured young woman, daughter of Dr. Amasa Fisher, and a native of Ohio. From this union four children were born, Judith Adella, Mary Anna, Alice Maria and Charles Fisher, the last three of whom died in infancy and childhood. This faithful loving companion and noble Christian mother passed away June 4, 1867. November 19th, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Susan Elizabeth Longstreth, an intelligent Christian lady, a native of Ohio. From this union eight children were born, William Marcus, Elisha Allen, Walter Scott, Jennie, Mennie, Ressie, Addie May and Eulala. Of these, William Marcus and Ressie are dead. By the very efficient and ever faithful assistance of his most excellent Christian wife, he has succeeded grandly in bringing up his children in the principles of the Gospel of Christ, free from all evil habits. Being trained from infancy in the knowledge and principles of the Holy Scriptures by Christian parents, he united with the Church of Christ when but sixteen years of age. He acquired a critical knowledge of the Bible, and in due time became an able expounder of the Word of God in the public assembly of the church. On the 7th of September, 1862, he was solemnly ordained an Evangelist, by the Scriptural ceremony of fasting, prayer and the laying on of hands of the Elders of the Church of Christ, at Indianapolis, Iowa. His preaching has been highly acceptable to the Church, and wherever heard he has been accounted a very able minister of the Gospel. By occasional preaching he has brought more than two hundred persons into the Church of Christ. He has held a number of public discussions with representative men of different religious denominations, one of which was a four-days' debate with Rev. John Bowman, Presiding Elder in the M. E. Church, held in Marble Rock, Iowa, June 16-19, 1874. Besides, he has written extensively, on various practical subjects, for a number of leading religious and secular papers, among which were the Amer-

ican Christian Review, Christian Standard, Octographic Review, Atlantic Missionary, Christian Evangelist, Christian Oracle, Inter-Ocean, Iowa State Register, Marengo Republican, Cedar Rapids Republican, Osaloosa Herald, The Pilot and North English Record. He is the author of two tracts, entitled, "The Form of Doctrine" and "The New Birth." These tracts are read with great profit. The first edition of a thousand copies each is nearly exhausted. In all the above ways, by pen and tongue, the subject of this sketch has always been accounted a very able expounder and defender of the doctrine and principles of the Church of Christ. * *

ASHLEY, SAMUEL, of Dubuque, is one of the oldest living pioneers in Iowa, having settled here in 1836, more than ten years before Iowa became a state. He is of New England ancestry, the son of Charles Ashley, a well-to-do farmer who moved from Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1818 to



Northern Pennsylvania. Mr. Ashley's mother was Roccena Goss. Samuel Ashley's great-grandfather, Col. Samuel Ashley, was a prominent patriot during the Revolutionary period. He was a member of the

First Provincial Congress, which met at various times during the year 1775 at Exeter and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and on March 24, 1779, he was chosen a representative to the Continental Congress, but for some unknown reason did not accept this honor. As a mustering officer he was instrumental in raising the Thirteenth New Hampshire regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel. He enlisted many troops in Western New Hampshire, advancing their bounty and wages himself. He marched with 109 men to the relief of Ticonderoga in May, 1777, leading what was known as the second Ticonderoga alarm. He served on the staff of Gen. John Stark as major, and with Col. Bellows continued in the service of Gen. Gates at Saratoga until the surrender of Burgoyne. Two of his sons, Samuel and Oliver, also held commissions in the army during the Revolution.

Samuel Ashley was born June 18, 1813, in Claremont, N. H., removing to Pennsylvania with his parents when he was five years old. His education was obtained in the common schools of the day, in the primitive log school house, with its rude benches, and teachers who were none too polished. He spent his early life on a Pennsylvania farm, and in 1836, when a young man of twenty-three, he came west to what is now Iowa, then called the Wisconsin Territory. He remained but a short time, however, and crossed over the Mississippi into Wisconsin, where, with his brother-in-law, D. R. Burt, he built a saw mill in Grant County. In 1839 these two pioneers secured a contract from the government to build a grist mill on the Indian agency, the Winnebago tribe having been just removed from the east side of the Mississippi to a tract of land called the "Neutral Tract" directly west of Prairie du Chien. This tract was twenty miles wide and extended from the Des Moines river to within twelve miles of the Mississippi. The mill was the first grist mill built in middle or Northern Iowa. The work occupied nearly a year, and before it was completed Mr. Ashley, in company with one Benson, secured the contract to break and fence with an eight-rail fence 400 acres of government land on the Cedar river, forty miles west of Ft. Atkinson and about five or six miles

southeast of where Charles City now stands. In the fall of 1840 these two men built a little cabin and a stable in the woods, and spent the winter with a gang of men cutting timber, so that by spring they had enough rails cut and split to fence this large tract of land. The next summer was spent in breaking up the land with oxen, and the fall in fencing it, thus doing all the work of opening up a 400-acre farm in about ten or eleven months. They then returned to Grant County, Wisconsin, and for something over twenty years Mr. Ashley was engaged in operating a saw mill and in the lumber trade along the Mississippi. In 1866 he removed to East Dubuque, established a lumber yard, and for fifteen years carried on a large business on both sides of the river. He sold out in 1881, removed to Dubuque, and retired from active business life. Though well along in the '80's now, he is still enjoying the fruits of his long life of usefulness, and is in possession of all of his faculties. He writes a clear business hand and does not use spectacles. Mr. Ashley made his first money, when a boy, cutting out and braiding deer-skin whiplashes, selling them for 6 and 8 cents each.

Mr. Ashley was for many years a member of the Whig party and an ardent supporter of Henry Clay, but, since its organization, he has been a republican, and is a firm believer in protection and sound money. Though not a church member, he has been an attendant of the Methodist church, and lends his support to that denomination. He built and furnished a nice little church in the town of Waterloo, Grant County, Wisconsin, paying every dollar of the expense, and donated it to the Methodist denomination. He was married in 1843 to Miss Sarah Ann Chaffee, a native of Massachusetts. They have had no children.

ANDERSON, BERT BIDLACK, a prosperous merchant and grain and stock dealer of Inwood, was born in Wyoming County, New York, October 2, 1859. His father, George J. Anderson, was a wealthy farmer, who, during the latter years of his life, became noted as a politician. It may be said of him that none of his ancestors were more

conspicuous or prominent in their day than was he in his. His mother, Nancy Lamkin Anderson, was a direct descendant from John Alden, who came over in the Mayflower. She was closely related to the famous Bidlack family, which left its name stamped upon the history of this country. The Bidlacks served under Washington during the entire period of the Revolutionary War. They were at Boston when Washington took charge of the patriot army to oppose General Gage; at Trenton when the Hessians were taken; at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered, and at Newburg when the army was finally disbanded. It



was a Bidlack who, as captain of a company of volunteers in the Indian war, fell while leading his men in a desperate charge. They assisted in building the "Temple of Liberty," which they regarded with almost superstitious veneration. It was there the Armstrong Letters, which so sorely tried General Washington, originated. They took part in the Pennanite and Yankee war, and were many times captured and imprisoned by the Pennsylvanians. Many stories of that war are still recounted in the old Quaker state, and particularly one wherein

is related how "Ben Bidlack sang himself out of jail." Following the close of the struggle, however, the brave Ben, like many another patriotic fellow, had a hard struggle with poverty and his weakness for drink. He made no progress or improvement either in his habits or fortune, and his case was looked upon as a hopeless one by his friends. But he finally became awakened through the instrumentality of the pioneers of Methodism, and so rapid and so complete was his reformation that he entered the ministry, where he remained until the termination of a protracted and useful life. He had wonderful power in the pulpit, and was as great a singer of the "Songs of Zion" as he had been of the old patriotic ballads. He was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Bert Bidlack Anderson received no education except that obtained in the district school. He came to Iowa in 1873, when fourteen years of age, and settled in Wineshiek County, where he worked on his father's farm for several years. During the time he bought a farm for himself. He cultivated this land one year, and then removed to Inwood and engaged in the hardware business in partnership with his brother. Shortly thereafter they began buying grain and stock. Later Mr. Anderson erected an elevator, which was made necessary by the increasing volume of their business. They dealt in dry goods and groceries for two or three years, but they abandoned those branches of mercantile business. At present Mr. Anderson is in partnership with his brother in the hardware, grain, implement and stock business. He is also engaged in the furniture business on his own account. He is a republican and has held the office of mayor of Inwood at the hands of that party. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, being N. G. of the lodge in his town, and is also a leading elder in the Presbyterian church, a position he has filled for thirteen years. On March 16, 1886, he was married to Miss Lydia J. Harrington of Farmington, Illinois. They have been blessed with three sons, two of whom are now living. They are George H., born November 24, 1888, and Charles Morton, born May 14, 1890.

ANDREWS, MARVIN FOX, of Marshalltown, was born in Wallingford, Vermont, November 2, 1837. His father, Samuel Andrews, was an "inn keeper" in Vermont, in good circumstances. Both parents were natives of New England, and of colonial ancestry.

Mr. Andrews received his education in the public schools of Vermont. He began clerking at the age of fifteen, devoting the time out of school hours to his employer, often conning his lessons after the late business hours, then the custom. At the age of sixteen, he entered as under clerk the oldest mercantile firm of Rutland, Vermont,



where, before the age of twenty-one, by industry and faithfulness to his employers' interests, he had risen to the position of head clerk and manager.

The young and thriving State of Iowa presenting greater business advantages than the older settled states, he, together with two of his associate clerks, came to Mechanicsville in 1866 and established a general merchandise business, under the firm name of Andrews, Jones & Buell. Andrews & Buell eventually succeeded to the old firm, and continuing there thirteen years, after which they removed to Marshalltown. There, at the expiration of eight years, Mr. Andrews

purchased the interest of his partner and continued in the business alone.

He was married December 20, 1860, at Fitch's Point, Salem, N. Y., to Miss Abbie Fitch of that place. Her father was Prof. Asa Fitch, physician and naturalist. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have no children.

Mr. Andrews is a republican. He is strictly a business man, but politician enough to boast that he cast his first ballot for "Old Abe." He is an Episcopalian, valued alike highly in his church and his community.

ANDERSON, ALBERT, M. D., of Estherville, although deprived of a father during the late war and left penniless, has fought his way against all obstacles to a position of honor in the medical profession of the state. His father, Thomas H. Anderson, was one of the brave men who composed the Twentieth Iowa Infantry, and laid down his life at Bridgeport, Alabama, in 1865. With heroic courage the mother devoted herself to the little boy and girl, all that was left her save the glory that attaches to the giving of one's own for the sake of country, and by arduous toil provided them with the necessities of life and the opportunity for a common school education. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors were natives of Ohio, plain, rural people, of good habits and sturdy character. Though not attaining stations of great distinction in life, they were, nevertheless, of that class which represents the best of our civilization.

Dr. Anderson was born in Linn County, Iowa, December 5, 1861. He attended the common schools until eleven years of age, and then was two years under the instruction of a private tutor. From that time until seventeen he worked on the farm, his spare moments being applied to study, then engaged in teaching school. He took up telegraphy about this time, and so proficient did he become through self-teaching that he obtained a position with the B., C. R. & N. Railway as an operator, a place he held until commencing the study of medicine in 1886. In 1887 he entered the medical department of the Iowa State University, being admitted on a teachers' first-class certificate,



and graduated therefrom at the end of a three years' course. He holds also a certificate for a special course in general surgery from the Post-Graduate School and Hospital of Chicago, secured in 1896.

After graduation he located in Palo, Iowa, where he remained one year, then removed to Estherville, where he has a steadily increasing practice. He is at present the medical examiner for the following insurance companies: Equitable, of New York; Aetna, of Hartford; Nederland, Life and Annuity, of Hartford; Northwestern Mutual, of Milwaukee; Manhattan, of New York; Bankers', of Des Moines; Equitable, of Iowa; Des Moines Life Association; A. O. U. W. and M. W. of A. He is division surgeon for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway. Besides his many other interests, the doctor owns a one-half interest in one of the leading drug stores of Estherville. In 1897 his practice had increased so that he was compelled to take a partner, and Dr. C. B. Adams has been associated with him in practice since then. They have constructed a private hospital for their own use.

Dr. Anderson is a republican and now holds the position of president of the board of education at the hands of that party. He

has been for seven years the medical member of the commission of insanity for Emmet County. The B. P. O. Elks, the Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W. and M. W. of A. of his town regard him as one of the active and ever-ready members in everything pertaining to "the good of the order." He is a member of the Sioux Valley Medical Association, Upper Des Moines Medical Association, of which he is also ex-president, Association of Railway Surgeons of Iowa and the Association of Iowa Physicians, being chairman of Emmet County for the last named organization, the Iowa State Medical Society and American Medical Association. He was married in 1883 to Miss Effie Conley, only daughter of J. W. Conley of Linn County. They have one son, Lloyd J., born January 5, 1887.

BOWEN, ASA B., M. D., of Maquoketa, a leading practitioner of Eastern Iowa, was born April 12, 1842, at Eastford, Connecticut. His ancestors emigrated from Wales and settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1640. His parents were Oliver and Betsey Bosworth Bowen, whose lives were spent on



the farm and in conducting a country store. The family on the father's side can be traced back to Roger Williams, the first governor of Rhode Island. The early youth of the doctor was spent on the rough old farm in Connecticut. When he had finished the district school, he entered the Mexico Academy at Oswego, New York, and following a preparatory course there, taught several terms in the schools of that city. He commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Gilson A. Dayton and Dr. B. E. Bowen at Mexico, New York, and in 1864 enlisted in the United States navy, serving one year on the man-of-war *Nep-tune*, in the medical department. The American warship was in service in what was known as the Convoy Squadron, the *Nep-tune* being the flagship of the squadron, and most of the time was spent in cruising about the West Indies, fighting the enemies of the old flag wherever found. At the close of the war he resumed his medical studies and attended two courses of lectures at the Albany Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1868, after which he devoted considerable time to clinical study in New York City. Thus prepared, he came to Maquoketa thirty years ago, and has been in constant practice in that city ever since. He is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, American Medical Association, National Association of Railway Surgeons and of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter and commandery. He was United States pension examining surgeon for Jackson County under the administrations of Presidents Grant, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley; commissioner of insanity for Jackson County from 1872 to 1885; member of the school board from 1885 to 1888, and is local surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He is president of Barnes' Electric Light and Power Company, a corporation he assisted in establishing in Maquoketa, a water power plant costing \$50,000. He is a director in the First National Bank of Maquoketa, the leading banking institution of the town.

He is the author of several papers and pamphlets on medical and surgical subjects, read before the state society.

Dr. Bowen cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and has been a republican ever

since. He was married in 1874 to Miss Minnie Clark of Maquoketa. They have two children, Hattie Frances and Jesse C. Bowen; the former is a recent graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio. In his social and professional life the doctor is very popular, possessing the qualities which command the respect of his fellow men, and the wisdom and skill which make him a favorite among his fellow workers for the healing of mankind.

BOATMAN, RICHARD JAMES, of Fremont, Mahaska County, is a physician and surgeon of ability, who has had thorough training and long years of practical experience. His father, William H. Boatman, was born in 1822, and died in 1885. He was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and served in the Mexican and Civil Wars. He married Mahala Bristow in 1847; she was born in 1824. Some members of the Boatman family trace their ancestry back to Wales, but they are mostly of French descent. The first persons by that name who came to America were brothers, William and John, who settled in Quebec in



1612, only four years after this first French settlement in Canada was established by Champlain. William's son, Richard, the doctor's great-grandfather, emigrated to Cumberland County, Kentucky, in 1792, and died the next spring. His son, James, Dr. Boatman's grandfather, served in the Revolution, and was among the earliest pioneers in Illinois, afterwards settling in Missouri, where he died. A great number of representatives of the Boatman family now reside in the United States, especially in the southern and western states. Many of them are physicians, particularly among Dr. Boatman's nearest relatives. Ministers are also numerous, one of them, Rev. J. A. Boatman, of Fairfield, being a cousin of the doctor's and a descendant of Claudius Boatman, a Frenchman who came to America during the Revolution and served under General La Fayette.

Dr. R. J. Boatman was born December 12, 1851, at Mountain Grove, Missouri, but at an early age removed with his parents to Washington County, Illinois. Here his early boyhood was spent, and in 1866, when he was fifteen, the family moved to Bonham, Texas. The following year he entered the Bonham Seminary, which he attended six years, graduating in 1873. He came to Iowa in the spring of 1876, and located at Dahlonga, in Wapello County, four miles north of Ottumwa. Here he worked at manual labor, following the plow, cutting wood at forty cents a cord, while his wife contributed her share to the small income of the family by taking in washing. In the fall of 1877 he succeeded in securing his first teacher's certificate, and taught nine successive terms in different parts of the county, beginning in the district school and finally obtaining work in the higher graded schools. In 1881 he entered upon his first course of lectures at Rush Medical College in Chicago; but owing to lack of means was unable to continue long, and hence began practicing in the spring of 1882 at Delta, Iowa. After four years of practice he again attended lectures at Rush Medical College, and took a private course in clinical gynecology and abdominal surgery under Prof. Thomas J. Shaw, M. D. Returning to Delta in 1887, he practiced another year, and in 1888, removed to Fremont, his present

home. In 1891 he took a course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis, graduating in 1892; then practiced at Fremont until the fall of 1894, when he entered Barnes Medical College at St. Louis and graduated in the spring of 1895. Shortly after his location in Fremont, he invested in a drug store, but his increasing practice compelled him to abandon this departure. Having made a specialty of surgery he has been particularly successful in this line of work. He erected an elegant residence in Fremont a few years ago, which he has converted into a hospital, known as the Fremont Sanitarium. He has retired from active practice, and devotes himself to hospital and surgical cases exclusively, having patients not only from many parts of Iowa, but from adjoining states as well. He is a member of the Southeastern Medical Association and of the Des Moines Valley Medical Association.

Though not a politician, Dr. Boatman has always been a supporter of the democratic party. He joined the Odd Fellows' Lodge in 1878, and the Masons in 1888. He has been a member of the Methodist church since 1886. The doctor was married June 29, 1873, to Miss Sarah Playforth, and to them four children have been born: Albia, September 26, 1874; Albert O., January 29, 1878; Charles E., January 30, 1880, and Rosa Belle, January 18, 1882. All are living except Albia, who died August 28, 1876.

BROWN, ARTEMAS, a leading physician and well known citizen of Leon, Decatur County, Iowa, was born at Louisville, Ky., April 11, 1859. His parents were Rev. Artemas Brown and Margaret Agnes Thorp Brown. His father was for forty years a Methodist minister and for twenty-five years a member of the Des Moines Conference. He filled many of the important appointments in his conference and was presiding elder of the Chariton District when he died. He was born on a farm near Marietta, Ohio, December 17, 1822, and was educated at the Drew Theological Seminary, Concord, N. H. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Judge Green, at Audubon, Iowa, February 9, 1890. The mother was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 9, 1822, and was married to Rev. Brown in 1852. She



is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Green, at Audubon. They first came to Iowa in 1864. His father being a Methodist minister and never living more than three years in a place, Dr. Brown received his early education in the schools of the different towns where they lived. He began his college course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in the fall of 1880. This first year of college proved a hard struggle, for he had only \$150 that had not come easily, to depend upon. He and four other students kept "bachelors' hall" and managed to get through, their board only costing them \$1.50 per week. After this first term he went to Westerville, Decatur County and began the practice of medicine. He returned again to the same college in 1886 and graduated in the spring of 1887. In the fall of the same year he moved to Leon, Iowa, where he has since remained. He is a registered pharmacist, and from 1888 to 1890 was a partner with T. E. Homer in the drug business. He was appointed examining surgeon of the Bureau of Pensions in 1888 and reappointed in 1895, and is now acting in the capacity of secretary. He has been twice elected coroner of the county and is now president of the De-

catur County Medical Society. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the M. W. A., being camp physician of the latter. He has always been a republican and has taken active part in every campaign since becoming a voter, but has never been a candidate for any office except the government appointment of pension surgeon above mentioned. He is a member of the Methodist church. He was married November 7, 1883, to Miss Hattie E. Dunn of Clinton, Iowa. They have four children, two boys and two girls: Maggie May, John Melvin, Artemas Jr., and William, the baby. Since locating in Leon, Dr. Brown has been very successful and has built up a practice equal to any in the county. He is secretary of the Leon pension board and medical examiner for the Iowa Life Insurance Company, the Northwestern of Milwaukee, Bankers' Life of Des Moines, M. W. A. and the Bankers' & Merchants' of Chicago. He is recognized not only as a leading man in his profession, but as an upright and influential citizen in his community. His success in the future is assured.

BARRETT, RICHARD C., State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is the first native Iowan to hold a state office. He was born in Waverly, Bremer County, October 1, 1858, and was educated in the state. Having his own way to make in life, he did not have the best of advantages in his early youth, but he has overcome all obstacles in the way of securing the best and highest education. Attending the Waverly public schools in the intervals of working on a farm, he was later a student at the Decorah Institute and Teachers' Training School. Showing an aptitude for teaching he was, after completing the course in this institution, made one of its instructors, a position which he resigned to become principal of the Riceville public schools in Mitchell County. The habits of industry and perseverance which he learned while a boy on the farm struggling to secure an education have continued to be his best capital in life.

His work as a teacher attracted the attention of the people of the county and they elected him to the office of county superin-

tendent for twelve consecutive years and he was given the extraordinary compliment of a unanimous election every time but once. His prominence in educational work continued to increase and various honors in the line of his profession came to him. In 1887 he was chosen president of the Northern Iowa Superintendents' and Teachers' Association. In 1888 he was secretary of the County Superintendents' and Normal Department of the State Teachers' Association, and in 1891 he was elected president of that department. He served a number of years as a member of the educational council and of the State Teachers' Reading Board. In 1895 he was elected president of the State Teachers' Active committee of the State Teachers' Association. He was chairman of the legislation in 1885. He held this office for a year in 1893. In that year he introduced in the County Superintendents' department a resolution requesting the legislature to appoint a committee to revise, codify and unify the school laws of the state and report to the legislature in 1896. This resolution was adopted and in part led to the codification of all the laws of the state in 1897. Cornell College at Mt. Vernon conferred upon Mr. Barrett the degree of Master of Arts in 1895.

In 1889 he began the publication of *The Mitchell County Teacher*, a journal devoted to the educational interests of the county. His ability in this field of educational activity attracted attention and in 1894 he assumed editorial control of *The Iowa Teacher*, a monthly educational publication with a large circulation in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Mr. Barrett was first introduced to state politics by his friends in the year 1893, when he was a leading candidate for the republican nomination for state superintendent of public instruction. He was second in the race, being only defeated at that time by the feeling among republicans that Hon. Henry Sabin, who had been defeated in the democratic landslide in 1891, should be given another chance. Four years later he was easily nominated by the republican state convention in Cedar Rapids and was elected by a majority larger than that given any other candidate. In 1899 he was re-elected, receiving the largest majority given to a state



superintendent since 1873. His majority over all was 48,588.

Prior to his election to the superintendency, Superintendent Barrett was well known over the state as an institute lecturer, and his services were in great demand, because he was known to be a practical and successful educator, whose work was above the realm of theorizing. His long training in the county superintendent's office thoroughly familiarized him with the needs of the common schools, and since his induction into the office of state superintendent of public instruction he has made good use of the knowledge and experience thus gained. By virtue of his office he is president of the State Board of Educational Examiners, the board of trustees of the State Normal School and a member of the board of regents of the State University, and the board of trustees of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. His administration has been highly successful and satisfactory to the people, so much so that the legislature in 1900 considerably extended his authority to issue publications in the furtherance of educational work.

Though at all times busy with educa-

tional affairs, he has found time to do his full share of work for the party to which he belongs. He has been chairman of the republican county committee of Mitchell County, president of the Fourth congressional District Republican League and in other ways has served his party well. He is a member of the Methodist church and belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. His parents are Alba C. Barrett, a carpenter and farmer, who came to Waverly from Pennsylvania in 1856, and Sybilla C. Barrett, whose maiden name was Bonstein. Mr. Barrett was married November 27, 1883, to Jeanette Armour Dean, the eldest daughter of Henry Dean of Minnesota. Ruth Dean, born March 22, 1890, is their only child.

BLAIR, JOEL C., merchant of Newell, has had a varied but successful career. The different enterprises with which he has been identified during his life time show how a man of push and energy can adapt himself to circumstances with a fair show of winning success in whatever may come to hand. The Blair family were



among the early settlers of Massachusetts and traits of this sturdy New England ancestry have been transmitted to the subject of this sketch. The father of Joel C. was Winslow Blair, born in Massachusetts in 1823. He removed at an early age with his parents to Schoharie County, New York, where he married Mary J. Dean in 1846, a native of Ulster County, New York. Mr. Blair was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and an industrious, ambitious and honorable citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Blair both died in Tioga County, New York, the former in July, 1899, and the latter November 20, 1885.

Joel C. was born in Schoharie County, New York, August 6, 1851, and received a common school education only. He was not allowed to attend school during the summer after he was ten years of age, being compelled to assist his father in the work on the farm. The labor consisted not only of the ordinary farm work, but the heavier work of clearing new land that might be added to Mr. Blair's tillable acres. Thus early in life was he inured to hardships and toil, and when, at the age of fourteen, he was thrown upon his own resources, he was ready to enter the field in whatever capacity might offer itself. He managed after the age of fourteen to receive one winter's term of schooling in New York in a district school. He became convinced of the possibilities offered in the West to young men and had a severe attack of western fever. After working on a farm for a year for \$140 he, at the age of sixteen, came West. He landed first at La Crosse, Wisconsin, December 17 with good health and \$10 in money. Here he took the first work that offered itself and apprenticed himself to a mason and began his career in the west with an earnest resolve to succeed. In the summer of 1869 he crossed the country to Fort Dodge in a one-horse vehicle, stopping along the way and working in the harvest fields in order to pay expenses. He remained in Fort Dodge about a year and then went to Sioux City on the first through train over the Illinois Central Railroad. Here he received a position in the Quartermaster's Department U. S. A., at Ft. Buford. He received a good salary and remained in the government employ for two years, when he returned to Iowa

and settled in Newell, where he has continuously resided ever since. In 1876 he entered the mercantile business with J. R. Welch under the firm name of Blair & Welch. Their business was proving successful, but misfortune overtook them in 1877, when the building they occupied with all its contents was burned. Mr. Blair bravely looked defeat in the face and struggled to his feet. He opened a hardware store, but this did not prove to be a successful venture financially and in 1884 he bought a half interest in the Newell Mirror. As a partner in this business he took in Everett Lee, who remained with him for a year, when Mr. Blair purchased his interest. He continued to conduct the paper for eight years alone, doubling the value of the plant and making of the Mirror a first class country paper. In September, 1892, he sold out to the present management.

During Harrison's administration he was postmaster of Newell and in 1893 he again embarked in the general merchandise business, which he conducted alone until 1896, when he sold a half interest to T. M. Richardson. In less than three months after forming this partnership Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were instantly killed by lightning. Mr. Blair then purchased the interest of the heirs and has since managed the business alone and has been successful.

Mr. Blair cast his first vote for General Grant and has ever since been a republican. He has had no political ambition and has held no office outside of town and township. In these he has held such offices as township clerk, city clerk, mayor, school director, etc. He has been an Odd Fellow for twenty-seven years and has held the highest office in the subordinate lodge, also offices of D. D. G. M. and Representative to Grand Lodge. He is a member of the K. P.'s, holding highest office and that of Representative. With his family he is affiliated with the Congregational church.

On September 10, 1877, he was married to Miss Mary Willie Robbins, the youngest daughter of W. H. Robbins, the pioneer jeweler of Dubuque. To this union three children have been born: Guy C., born January 2, 1879; Eleanor, born June 8, 1884, and Eulalia, born November 20, 1893.

BJORKMAN, OTTO FREDERICK GEORGE, of Marathon, is a bright young doctor of Swedish nationality, a representative of the fine class of citizens who have come to us from the Scandinavian peninsula. He is the son of Hampus and Maria (Liedholm) Bjorkman, who still live in Sweden. His father was for a time an officer in the Swedish army, but resigned and gave his attention thereafter to agriculture. Members of the Bjorkman family have for several generations served in the army, many of them holding positions of high rank. An uncle of the doctor's at the time of his resignation held the rank of major general. Mrs. Bjorkman's father held the office of mayor for several years in the ancient and now important seaport town of Kalmar.

Dr. George Bjorkman was born March 5, 1867, at Hogby, on the island of Oland, and was the youngest of eight children. When he was but a few months old his parents removed to the city of Kalmar, his mother's former home. Here his education was begun in the public schools at the early age of four years. At eight he was placed in charge of private instructors, and at ten entered the preparatory school for the university, where he remained for five years,



and then was enrolled in the Swedish navy at Carlskrona. But after a year's service he was compelled to resign on account of illness, and soon afterward determined to come to America. He landed at Baltimore in July, 1884, a lonely boy of seventeen, unable to speak a word of English and without a single friend or acquaintance in the whole country. But he had courage and determination, and soon worked his way to the capital at Washington, where he made friends and secured employment. He also entered the public school, and in a comparatively short time learned to read and write the English language. At the end of a year he went to Chicago and worked with varying success in different factories, and put in three months of hard labor on a farm without receiving any compensation for his services. After these trying experiences he entered Augustana College at Rock Island, Illinois, where he secured a year's training and then accepted a position in the drug store of Dr. Neil McKechnie of Ottumwa, Iowa, and began work in November, 1886. Dr. McKechnie proved to be a most helpful friend, and Bjorkman remained with him six years. In 1892 he entered the Omaha Medical College at Omaha, Nebraska, graduating April 4, 1895. During his last year in college he served as interne at the Immanuel Hospital in Omaha. Soon after completing his course in medicine he began practicing at Marathon, where he is succeeding admirably well, and has the best of prospects for a busy professional career.

Dr. Bjorkman is a republican in politics and is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Augustana church. He belongs to the Missouri Valley Medical Society.

The doctor was married October 11, 1888, to Miss Emma Kindahl of Ottumwa. Two children have been born to them: George Carrol Leonard, in 1889, and Conrad Immanuel, in 1892.

BROWN, JOSEPH DAVIS, is a leading attorney and one of the prominent citizens of Guthrie Center. He was born in Wayne County, Indiana, September 11, 1852, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah Brown. His father was a farmer and moved from Wayne



County, Indiana, to Madison, Iowa, in the year 1855, and from there to near Indianola, Warren County, in the year 1864. His mother, Sarah Starbuck Brown, came from a wealthy family in North Carolina, where both her parents and grandparents were slave holders before the war. His great-grandfather, Jacob Brown, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. J. D. Brown received his early education in an old log school house near Old Peru in Madison County, and later in a frame school house near Indianola. He attended Simpson College at Indianola at intervals from 1873 until 1879, working between times at any and all kinds of work to pay his way through school. He was a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He afterwards read law in the office of Henderson & Berry at Indianola for several months, and was admitted to the bar at that place August 9, 1880, and on the next day went to Guthrie Center, which has been his home ever since. The first two years after going to Guthrie Center he taught the city schools of that place and entered the practice of law September 1, 1883, as a member of the firm of Brown Bros., consisting of himself and his brother, J. M. Brown, until April 1, 1886, when his brother removed to Sioux

City. Mr. Brown continued alone in the practice until August 10, 1887, when he formed a partnership with J. H. Applegate under the firm name of Applegate & Brown. This partnership continued until Mr. Applegate was elected judge in November, 1890, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Brown has continued in the practice alone.

He has always been a republican, but has never taken a very active part in politics and has never aspired to or held any office. He has always been a very busy and successful attorney, and has won for himself a reputation not only as an able advocate and financier, but as a highly esteemed citizen and honored member of society. He is "well fixed" financially and has the satisfaction of knowing that he earned every dollar of it by hard work. In 1888 he was married to Lillie Powell. They have no children.



BREWSTER, STANFORD ASHLEY, editor of the Creston Advertiser, the only democratic daily in the Eighth district, has won his way single-handed and alone and in the face of many obstacles to his present influential position. His training for newspaper work has been such as would satisfy Horace Greely, who said that "the real newspaper man was the boy who had slept on newspapers and ate ink." Mr. Brewster's father, George W. Brewster, was born in 1800, and was a college educated man, who spent much of his life in the publication of magazines and newspapers, and was the author of two books: "The Origin of the Globe" and "New Philosophy of Matter." The mother, Sarah Maria Eells, was born in 1813. The Brewsters of today are descendants of Elder Brewster, well known in history, who came over in the Mayflower, while Mrs. Brewster traces relationship to Lord North, also one of the pioneer settlers of New England.

S. A. Brewster was born April 27, 1853, at Wellington, Ohio. He first attended school at Oberlin, where he had many free colored children for school mates, although this was long before the war. At an early age he removed with his parents to Southern Illinois, where he continued his education in the limited country schools. In 1865,

when he was but twelve years old, his father died, and he had but little schooling after this, as the family was poor and he had to work. He never was in school after he was fourteen, and his subsequent education has been wholly practical and largely self-instructed. After his father's death he began working in a shingle factory; soon afterwards as delivery boy in a grocery store, and at thirteen apprenticed himself in an Oberlin printing office. At fourteen he secured a position as newsboy on a train running between Minneapolis and St. Paul, where he continued three months; then worked in a furniture factory, and later as bell boy in the Nicollet House at Minneapolis. While yet but fourteen, he returned to Oberlin, and resumed work in the printing office, and two years later went to Chicago and entered upon a five years' apprenticeship to learn job printing, remaining two and a half years, until the great fire of 1871. The next few years were spent alternately at farming and printing, and in 1877 he came to Creston with but seventy-five cents in his pocket and secured work in the office of the Gazette, serving a year as foreman, at the end of which time he formed a partnership with W. M. Patton in the publication of the

Democrat, under lease, and soon became a partner of the owner, Ed. C. Russell. In May, 1879, Mr. Brewster started a job office alone, and began publishing the Weekly Advertiser in July, taking in his brother, Ed A., in August, who remained with him a year. He added the binding and book department in 1880 and commenced publishing a daily in 1881, which he has continued ever since. His business is now worth many thousand dollars. In 1899 Mr. Brewster sold the Advertiser and spent some time in Cripple Creek, Colorado, but decided that Iowa was better than Colorado and returned May 1, 1900, and repurchased a one-half interest in the Advertiser, of which he is now editor, and he says Iowa is good enough for him in the future.

Mr. Brewster was brought up a republican and cast his first presidential vote for Hayes in 1876. But his study of the tariff question changed his views, and he has been a democrat for many years. He espoused the silver cause as early as 1895, and was one of the committee on resolutions in the Marshalltown convention who signed a minority report favoring free silver. He represented the Eighth Iowa district as delegate to the Chicago convention of 1896, and was chairman of the Boies literary bureau. He served one term as alderman in Creston, and later two years as city clerk. He originated, through his paper, the idea of the Blue Grass Palace, and was secretary and a director of the enterprise. He is a member of the Elks, the A. O. U. W. and the Modern Woodmen. He is a member of the Congregational church, but in early years was a Baptist.

Mr. Brewster was married September 1, 1878, to Clara Amelia Hoffman of Millersburg, Ohio. Four children have been born to them, two of whom are now living, Nellie Mae, born in 1880, and Stanford Ashley, Jr., born in 1888. Both children are unusually bright and possess marked musical talent, Miss Nellie having taken three years' vocal culture in New York, at this date, and promises to be heard of in grand opera in the near future.

BABB, WASHINGTON IRVING, of Mount Pleasant, one of the best known lawyers in the state, and a leader in the democratic

party, is a native of Iowa, born in Des Moines County October 2, 1844. His father, Miles Babb, was a native of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and was among the earliest pioneers of Iowa, coming here in 1837. He was engaged in farming until 1850, when he led an expedition to California, becoming foreman of the Bay State Mining Company. He was killed by an accident in the mines in 1852. Judge Babb's mother, Mary Moyer, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, but came west in an early day. After her husband's death, she continued living on the farm in Des Moines County until 1860, when she moved to Mt. Pleasant, in order to give her children better school advantages.

Judge Babb began his education in the country schools of Des Moines County, and upon the removal of the family to Mt. Pleasant, entered the Iowa Wesleyan University, remaining three years. Early in the spring of 1863 he enlisted as a private with the Eighth Iowa cavalry, serving with his regiment in the Department of the Cumberland until the close of the war. He took part in the Atlanta campaign, the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and was with General Wilson on his expedition through Alabama and Georgia in the spring of 1865. He



was slightly wounded in the left arm during the Atlanta campaign. The day after his return from the war he re-entered the university at Mt. Pleasant, graduating in 1866. He immediately began the study of law at Mt. Pleasant in the office of H. and R. Ambler, and was admitted to the bar and commenced practicing with that firm January 1, 1868. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Hon. John S. Woolson, and for eighteen years the firm was one of the best known and most widely patronized in that part of the state. Upon his election as judge of the Second judicial district of Iowa, in 1890, Judge Babb retired from the firm, and his partner was soon afterwards appointed judge of the United States District Court, for the Southern Iowa district. Leaving the bench in 1895, Judge Babb resumed the practice of law at Mt. Pleasant.

Judge Babb was brought up in the republican party, but soon after the Civil War, not approving its course of reconstruction in the South, he became a democrat and has since remained such. In 1878 his party against his wishes nominated him for judge of the district, which then had over 1,500 republican majority, but he was defeated by only 113. In 1883 he was nominated for the legislature, and though Henry County was considered strongly republican, he was elected, and served in the Twentieth General Assembly, being a member of the judiciary, railroad and other important committees. In 1890 he was again nominated for district judge, this time overcoming the republican majority and serving four years with credit to himself and his party. In 1895, when the democratic party became divided on the money question, Judge Babb took a firm stand in favor of the existing standard, and was active in securing the adoption of a sound money platform at the Marshalltown convention. He was at this time nominated for governor, and in the legislature of 1896 received the vote of his party for United States Senator. During the campaign of 1896 he was one of the leading democrats of the state who opposed Bryan and the Chicago platform—calling a convention of the sound money democrats of the state, of which convention he was chosen permanent chairman. He represented Iowa as delegate-at-large in the Indianapolis con-

vention, and was the Iowa member on the committee on resolutions and platform. He was also active in the campaign of 1897, but would not again accept the nomination for governor, although he allowed his name to go on the ticket of the national democrats as a candidate for supreme judge.

The judge has always taken an active interest in educational matters and for over twenty years has been a member of the board of trustees and executive committee of the Iowa Wesleyan University, and was in June, 1898, appointed by Governor Shaw as one of the regents of the State University, and is now serving as such, having been re-elected by the legislature in 1900. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1870, and was the Grand Commander of the Knight Templars of Iowa in 1893 and 1894.

Judge Babb was married October 9, 1873, Mt. Pleasant. She is a lady of rare intellectual attainments and very public spirited. She was one of seven young ladies who in 1869 organized the P. E. O. Society, which now numbers over five thousand members. She is well known as a writer and platform speaker. Four children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Babb: Max Wellington, a graduate of Wesleyan University and the son of Alice Bird, a daughter of Dr. W. Bird of law department of the Michigan University, who is now associated with his father in the practice of law; Miles Thornton; Clara Bell, who died in 1890, and Alice.

Judge Babb has a large and one of the best selected private libraries in the state and has been for many years a close and careful student of public affairs. In recognition of his well known scholarship and abilities in these lines, the Iowa Wesleyan University in 1897 conferred upon him the honorary degree of L.L. D.

AYLESWORTH, JUDGE EGBERT E., of Council Bluffs, has occupied a prominent position at the bar and on the bench in Pottawattamie county for thirty-three years. He located in Council Bluffs in September, 1866, having been admitted to the bar in Binghamton, New York, May 12, 1863. Judge Aylesworth is the son of John Ayles-



worth, a farmer, and Savina Adams Aylesworth, a descendant of the Massachusetts Adams. He was born in Milford, Otsego County, New York, April 22, 1838. He enjoyed good educational advantages for those days, attending the district school, and later the Hartwick Seminary and Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, in Delaware County, New York. At the beginning of the year 1861 he entered the law office of R. M. Townsend in Portlandville, New York, as a student and remained with him until he came west in 1866. Upon reaching Council Bluffs Mr. Aylesworth became a partner of Judge Street, but in 1867 this partnership was dissolved and a year later an association was formed with W. S. Williams, which lasted three years. In 1874 a law partnership was arranged with W. C. James and W. A. Mynsten, which continued for six years. Judge Aylesworth is a democrat and was the democratic nominee for district judge in 1880, lacking but sixty votes of election over C. F. Loofbourow in a district which gave 3,000 republican majority. Two years later he was elected judge of the Superior Court of Council Bluffs, and in 1884 was again a candidate for district judge against the same man who

was elected in 1880. This time the canvass of the votes gave Judge Aylesworth a majority of two, but a contest being made, the decision was favorable to his opponent by a majority of fourteen. In 1886 and in 1898 he was again elected to the office of judge of the Superior Court, which office he now holds. He has also served as alderman in 1870, city attorney in 1873, 1875 and 1880, and member of the school board in 1881. His life in Iowa has been a series of professional and political successes which have been won upon his merits as a lawyer.

Judge Aylesworth was married September 20, 1864, to Marcella R. Windsor, a native of Otsego County, New York. Their four children are Paul Clark, born July 15, 1870; Ellen Windsor, born May 22, 1876; Egbert DeWitt, born May 15, 1882, and Seth Windsor, born November 7, 1884. The family attend the Episcopal church.

AINSWORTH, LUCIAN L., was one of the early settlers and has been for more than thirty years one of the prominent citizens of Fayette County and of Northeastern Iowa.

He was born at New Woodstock in the state of New York on the 21st of June, 1831. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the war of the American Revolution and perished in that great uprising of the patriots to establish a republican government. Lucian L. was brought up on a farm and attended the public school during the winter season until he was eighteen years of age, when he entered the Oneida Seminary and soon became qualified for teaching. While in the seminary he was an active member of a literary society, in which he soon acquired a fine reputation as an accomplished debater, and public speaker of unusual ability. In 1853 he began to read law in the office of Miner & Sloan at De Ruyter, and in September, 1854, was admitted to the bar at the fall term of the Supreme Court. The next year he started for the far west, first stopping at Belvidere, Illinois, where he began the practice of his profession in partnership with J. R. Beckwith, afterwards United States district attorney for Louisiana. In August, 1855, Mr. Ainsworth came to Iowa

and settled at West Union in Fayette County, where he has remained in the practice of his profession for more than forty years. In the fall of 1859 he was nominated by the democrats of the district composed counties of Bremer and Fayette, for state senator. Although the district was republican, such was Mr. Ainsworth's personal popularity that he overcame the adverse majority and was elected to the senate for four years. During his term Senator Ainsworth served through two regular and two extra sessions. He was one of the youngest members of the senate in the session of 1860, but was chosen to serve on the judiciary committee with some of the most eminent lawyers of the state. It was at this session that the revision of 1860 was enacted, and as this embraced an entire new code of civil and criminal practice under the new constitution, the labors of the judiciary committees of this General Assembly were most arduous, and of vital importance to the State. At the extra session of 1861, called by Governor Kirkwood to provide men and money required of Iowa to aid in the suppression of the great rebellion, Mr. Ainsworth gave his vote and influence for the enactment of the legislation required to put our state in position to do its part in the restoration of the Union. In the sessions of 1862 Senator Ainsworth ranked among the leading members of the Ninth General Assembly, winning the respect and esteem of members of both political parties. At the close of the extra session of 1862 he raised a company for the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, of which he was made captain. This regiment was sent to the western frontier to serve against the Sioux Indians, who perpetrated the terrible massacre in Minnesota that year, and Captain Ainsworth participated in all the hard marches and battles of the campaign up to 1865, when he was placed in command of Fort Randall. At the close of the war Mr. Ainsworth resumed the practice of his profession at West Union. In 1871 he was elected to represent Fayette County in the House of the Fourteenth General Assembly and participated in the formulation and enactment of the code of 1873. In 1874 he was nominated on the anti-monopoly ticket



in the Third district for representative in Congress. His opponent selected by the republicans was Judge C. T. Granger, since one of the Supreme Judges of the State. The contest was animated and close, resulting in the election of Mr. Ainsworth by sixty-three majority. He served in Congress on the committees on post offices, post routes and private land claims, ranking among the solid and influential members of the House. Declining a re-election at the close of his term, he has since given his entire time to his profession. His son, W. J. Ainsworth, is a member of the law firm with his father, who now ranks among the oldest practitioners in the Thirteenth Judicial district. Mr. Ainsworth has been admitted to practice in the District, Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States, and stands high in the profession. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1856, is a Knight Templar, and a member of the Iowa Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

In December, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret E. McCool, of Freeport, Illinois. They have five children living, one having died in infancy. Mr. Ainsworth has always taken a deep interest

in educational affairs, been an active official of school boards, and has for a long time been one of the trustees of the Upper Iowa University. As a lawyer, legislator, soldier and citizen, L. L. Ainsworth has long enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. An able lawyer, an intelligent and influential legislator, a gallant and faithful soldier, a genial companion of warm friendships, he has won a high place in the esteem of the best people of the state which he has served so long and well.

BEAL, ALBERT R., M. D., of Watertown, Illinois, formerly of Washta, Iowa, is a son of the noted Colonel Beal, who was for nine years auditor of Cherokee County. Colonel Beal was an officer in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and his company saw severe service in the Civil War. Since the war the colonel has spent most of his time on the farm, except the years he was county auditor as before mentioned. The mother of Dr. Beal was a member of the Drum family of Rock Island, Illinois, being a niece of



Adjutant General Drum, U. S. A., now retired.

Dr. Beal was born in Rock Island County, Illinois, July 3, 1867. He attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he entered Port Byron Academy, but about six months thereafter his parents came to Iowa and he, of course, accompanied them. He then worked for some time upon his father's farm near Meriden. In 1883 his mother was removed by death, leaving one son and three daughters, of which one son and one daughter, Miss Mary, still survive. In 1885 his father was elected auditor of Cherokee County, and removed to Cherokee, at which time the doctor was placed in the high school there, from which he graduated in 1886. Later he attended Western College at Toledo for two years, but was compelled to leave school before graduation because of his father's failing health. Besides acting as his father's deputy, he served as bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Cherokee, which last named position he filled for some time. In 1889 he began the study of medicine, and shortly thereafter entered the medical department of the State University, where he spent two years. Following his second course in that institution he went to the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, as surgeon for a mining company there, but returned in one year to attend Rush Medical College, at Chicago. Following his graduation from "Rush" in 1893, he practiced his profession in Cripple Creek, Colorado, but finally located at Washta, where he enjoyed a large and growing practice.

Politically the doctor is a republican, but he finds little time to take an active part in the campaigns made by his party. He is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. He was also city health officer, and physician to several life insurance companies. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

The doctor was married to Miss Ida M. Freeman of Milwaukee on April 2, 1895. She is a daughter of the late Lieutenant W. W. Freeman, who served in the state legislature of Wisconsin in 1870, and was post-master of Menasha during Hayes' adminis-

tration. They have one daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1897.

The doctor removed to his present location in 1897 and has acquired a good practice and is rapidly gaining an advanced position in his profession.

BRADY, WILLIAM PERRY, one of the best known railway men in Iowa, was born in Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1849. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his mother's ancestors coming from Scotland and his father's from the north of Ireland, from which country they moved to America in 1733, and settled in Pennsylvania. He is the fifth son of the Hon. Jasper E. Brady and Margaret (Morton) Brady, both deceased. His father was a lawyer by profession and always took an active interest in politics, being a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania and serving his native state as representative in congress during the years of 1847-49, these honors coming to him from the Whig party. In 1880 he moved to Pittsburg, Pa., and in 1862 to Washington City. Mr. Brady's

great-grandfather, John Brady, was a captain in Col. Penn's regiment of Pennsylvania troops and fought in the Colonial Wars of 1763-4. After the Declaration of Independence he was made a captain in the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Rifles. His son, John Brady, Jr., a lad of fifteen years, unenlisted, who had accompanied his father to the front to ride the horses home, fought by his side at the battle of Brandywine, on which battlefield they both fell wounded.

It is from these ancestors that our Mr. Brady derives his membership in the Society of Colonial Wars of Iowa and the Iowa Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He attended the public schools of Pittsburg, Pa., for a short time prior to his family moving to Washington City in 1862. At that time the schools of the latter city were so disorganized on account of the events of the war that the only educational advantages he subsequently received was one year spent in Gonzaga College, a Catholic institution there. In 1864 he was appointed a messenger in the Ordnance Office of the War Department and subsequently secured a clerkship in the paymaster general's office of the same department and afterward served a time as a clerk in the auditor's office of the treasury department, which position he held until 1869, when he went to Pittsburg, Pa., and was a bookkeeper in a grain elevator office in that city. In 1871 he moved to Chicago and began his successful career as a railroad man, first as clerk in the local freight office of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, and afterwards as city contracting agent in the office of the International Fast Freight Line of that city. He was sent to Burlington, Iowa, as agent for this transportation company in 1877 and returned to Chicago in 1878 to accept the position of traveling freight agent of the Hoosac Tunnel Fast Freight Line, with headquarters in that city. In April, 1880, he moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, his present home, and began his connection with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company, which has continued ever since with a steady increase of responsibility. In 1884 he was made assistant superintendent in charge of the Decorah division



of that railway, and in 1892 additional duties being assigned him as general agent, he was obliged to give up the assistant superintendency.

Mr. Brady's position connects him with the executive, legal and operating departments of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway and he has a variety of important and responsible duties entrusted to him. He has exclusive charge of the company's business in connection with state affairs and frequently attends the sessions of the legislature. He considers, as do all who believe in fair treatment to all legitimate interests, that he has a perfect right there, representing as he does many millions of property that is subject to legislative control. He makes no secret of his business, is perfectly frank and honest with all those with whom he comes in contact, willing always to concede anything that is within reason and to give any information he can, he is always treated with consideration and respect. Genial, keen of intellect, and feeling a lively interest in all that is good, no man in Iowa has more friends than W. P. Brady.

In politics he has always been a democrat and now may be considered as belonging to the hard money wing of that party. He is a Presbyterian by birth and education, his father having been a prominent member of that church. He was married May 21, 1879, to Miss Lucy Tracy, second daughter of the late Judge Joshua Tracy of Burlington, Iowa, who was a member of the legislature of this state, judge of the district court and general solicitor and afterwards president of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway. He died May 18, 1884, holding the latter position.

Mr. and Mrs. Brady have one daughter, Edith, born May 21, 1880.

BOSWORTH, GEORGE L., of Manly, was born near Le Raysville, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1851. His ancestors were sturdy New York and Connecticut farmers, on both the paternal and maternal sides, who many years ago settled in the woods of Bradford County, Pennsylvania, where they cleared out large tracts of land and ultimately became wealthy.

Later members of the family took to professional life, in which they were eminently successful. The life of George L. Bosworth until he reached his twenty-third year was spent in his native state. He was given a good common school education, and for two years thereafter was engaged in teaching. Coming to Iowa in 1874, he entered the employ of his brother, J. C. Bosworth, and at that time had but ten dollars to his name. He remained with his brother until he had become well versed in the business—grain buying—when he removed to Manly and engaged with Mr. W. W. Cameron, also a



grain buyer. At that time there were no buildings in the place, and a box car was made to answer for a depot. Mason City was the nearest point, and it was there our subject had to go to get a place to sleep. But the inconveniences and hardships incident to the development of the place were borne without complaint by Mr. Bosworth, for he had a well-grounded faith in its future, and in his mind's eye saw himself growing well off from the steady advance in town lots and farm lands—a vision which has come to be an actuality. After eight years—in 1885—he purchased the interests of Mr. Cameron at Manly and also his elevators at Bolon and Melton, on the line of

the Chicago Great Western Railway. He has had phenomenal success, and despite the hard times of the past few years has evidenced his faith in Iowa, and particularly Worth county, by regular investments in real estate. Chief among his purchases is a splendid farm of two hundred and forty acres adjoining the town of Manly, a portion of which he has platted as Bosworth's addition. Mr. Bosworth has never taken a partner in any of his ventures, preferring to be unhampered in such moves as appear to him to be wise and expedient, and in which he has, so far, exhibited rare judgment. In politics, he is a republican, having cast his first vote for General Grant. On that occasion he was importuned by his father to vote for Horace Greeley, but he then declared that he "was going to start right and remain right." During the campaign just closed he was secretary of a McKinley club, and was active in the interests of his party. He is a member of the United Evangelical church. He has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Della Barber died a bride of but a year. In 1882 he was married to Miss Ella Jennings of Iowa Falls. To the first wife no children were born; to the second, four: LeRoy, Ray, Jennie and Leslie, of whom the oldest is fifteen and the youngest four years old.

BOGAN, WILLIAM LEVI, M. D., is one of the successful practicing physicians of Hamburg, also one of the leading business men. He was born in Warrick County, Indiana, March 28, 1832. His father, Samuel Bogan, was a farmer and local Methodist preacher. Born in Virginia, he went with his parents to Indiana about the time of its admission to the Union. He made for himself a home in the forest and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1834. He married Kittie Clark December 18, 1828. She was a native of North Carolina. They had three children, Mary, born in 1829; William Levi, the subject of this sketch, and Samuel Thompson, born in 1835. The third child born after his father's death became a Methodist preacher and a school teacher. He enlisted in the army as sergeant of Company B, Ninety-first Regiment Indiana Vol-

unteer Infantry. He was killed at Marietta in 1864. At the death of Samuel Bogan, the mother was forced to support her young family by her own efforts. An uncle, Jackson Bogan, took William Levi into his home to educate him. Dr. Bogan's paternal grandfather took part in the War of 1812. William Clark, his maternal grandfather, possessed a fine estate on the present site of Clarksville, N. C., the town being named in his honor.

Dr. Bogan's early education was obtained in private schools and in his eighteenth year he entered Delaine Academy at Newburgh,



Indiana. He took an irregular course and left to teach school in Warrick and Spencer counties. He then with his sister attended Asbury University at Green Castle, Indiana. Here he also took an irregular course. Upon leaving school he was presented with a certificate giving him authority to teach in any public school in Indiana. In 1860 he was appointed school examiner for Warrick County. Dr. Bogan began the study of medicine in Keokuk in 1855, studying one year in the State University. He was then obliged to practice until 1860 at Taylorsville, Indiana, when he returned to the University for graduation, but on ac-

count of financial conditions did not receive his diploma until 1872. Removing from Taylorsville to Lynnville, Indiana, he built up a very lucrative practice which he left in 1862 to enlist in the army. He was captain of Company B, Ninety-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, enlisting at Evansville, August 16, 1862. He was detailed for some time as surgeon of the hospital at Smithland, Kentucky, still retaining the rank of captain. In 1864 he received honorable discharge on account of physical disability. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is commander of M. S. Holtzinger Post No. 210 at Hamburg. In 1868 his shattered health caused him to move to Vernon County, Missouri, where he remained three years, after which he removed to Hamburg, Iowa.

Dr. Bogan earned his first dollar by driving horses and carts on the Erie and Wabash canal when eleven years old. Besides the active practice of his profession, Dr. Bogan has been engaged in various business pursuits, buying and selling property, conducting a stock farm, and from 1887 to 1892 was in partnership with his two sons in general merchandise business. He owns two valuable stock farms and much town property in Hamburg. As a practitioner, he has met with marked success. He has published several treatises on important topics which are of great interest and value to the profession at large. Dr. Bogan is a member of the Fremont County Medical Society and of the State Medical Society and is a republican. He is a member of the Methodist church and belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Knights Templar. Dr. Bogan was one of the pension examining surgeons of Fremont County, Iowa, during President Benjamin Harrison's administration. He was married April 8, 1858, to Syrena M. Aust. They have seven children: Charles P. is engaged in commercial business in Omaha. William Smith is also engaged in commercial business in Hamburg. Matilda Katherine is a teacher and an accomplished elocutionist. Bertha May, wife of C. W. Sturgeon, a dry goods merchant, lives in Hamburg. Mary Louise, wife of W. F. Green, a commercial traveler, also lives in Hamburg. Nellie Aust, widow of the late

J. Farquher, resides with her parents. James W. is engaged in stock raising.

BONSON, ROBERT, is a lawyer from Dubuque, who represented his district in the senate of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly. He is of English parentage. His father, Richard Bonson, was born in Yorkshire County, England, in 1814, and came to Iowa as a boy, settling in Dubuque in 1833, where he engaged in the lead smelting business and acquired some property. He was a member of the Iowa legislature, serving in the House of Representatives of the Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies, from 1852 to 1856. He died in 1883. Senator Bonson's mother was born in Manchester, England. She is still living.

Senator Robert Bonson was born at Dubuque, January 5, 1868. He graduated from the common and high schools of the city, and in 1886 entered the collegiate department of the State University, where he studied until the junior year, when he entered the law department, graduating therefrom in 1890. He took an active interest in Irving Institute, a literary society of the university, and in his junior year was its



president. He was also prominent in college athletics. After graduating, he practiced law for a year in Dubuque, and then took a post graduate course at the Columbia Law School of the City of New York, graduating therefrom in 1892. He then resumed his practice at Dubuque, and is now the senior member of the firm of Bonson & Bonson, his partner being Mr. W. W. Bonson.

Senator Bonson has been an active worker in politics. In 1895 he was elected to the senate of the Iowa legislature from Dubuque County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Isaac W. Baldwin, and was the youngest member of the senate. His popularity with the people was attested by his majority at the polls, running 700 votes ahead of the state ticket and over 200 ahead of any other candidate in the county, and carrying every township in the county save one. In the senate he was a member of the following committees: Judiciary, cities and towns, banks, educational institutions, suppression of intemperance, engrossed bills and charitable institutions. He took a very active part in codifying the laws relating to cities under special charter, and many important reforms in the municipal law for special chartered cities of particular interest to the City of Dubuque are due to his efforts. He was an active worker in behalf of the present manufacturing bill and for high license.

Independent and fearless in his political beliefs, he could not reconcile his views with those of his party, as expressed in the Chicago platform of 1896, and believing that the money plank of that platform was radical and unsound, he took an active interest in the national democratic movement, and was a delegate to the sound money convention at Des Moines and represented the Third congressional district of Iowa as a delegate in the national convention at Indianapolis which nominated Palmer and Buckner.

Mr. Bonson belongs to but one society—the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a charter member of Dubuque lodge.

sixth General Assembly, and won the reputation of being a reliable, conservative man, of steady purpose. He was born in Bellevue, Huron County, Ohio, October 20, 1839, and is of English descent. In 1857, when eighteen years of age, he came west with his parents and settled on the prairies of Illinois. From this time on, owing to his father's poverty and poor health, he was the main support of the family. His spare moments were occupied with reading and study, for which he had a liking which almost amounted to passion. In this way he found time between his farm work and other business to teach himself many things which, with the training he had obtained in the common schools of Ohio, enabled him to enter the Rock River Seminary in 1864, having first succeeded in helping provide the family with a comfortable home. He began teaching at Lynnville and continued in the school work for eight years, doubtless intending to make this his life work, for he has always taken great interest in educational matters. But his health failing him, he was obliged to abandon this calling, and he turned his attention to farming, where, by the application of good sense, business sagacity and thrift, he has been a phenomenal success. He began on a small scale in Illinois and gradually enlarged his business, until he now



BIRD, JOHN W., of Cerro Gordo County, was among the new members of the Twenty-

cwns and operates 800 acres of the best land in Cerro Gordo and Floyd Counties. He has made a specialty of stock raising and dairying, for which he has excellent facilities. All the vast quantities of hay and grain raised on his farms are used in feeding his own live stock.

Mr. Bird has always been an active and staunch republican and has been elected to many responsible positions, which he has always filled in such a manner as to confirm and increase the confidence placed in him. He was elected to the House of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, where he succeeded admirably in maintaining the good name of the county already earned by his predecessors. Although he was a new member, Speaker Byers made him chairman of the committee known as the Board of Public Charities, and made him a member of the following other important committees: Insurance, agriculture, retrenchment and reform, federal relations, horticulture, senatorial districts, fish and game and code revision, division three. His record in the House showed such a true public spirit, keenness of conscience and devotion to the wishes of his constituency that he had no apologies to make afterwards, and he was elected to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly at the November, 1897, election with a good majority, running ahead of the ticket 123 votes. He was appointed chairman of the committee on telegraph, telephone and express and served with marked ability.

A prominent newspaper recently said, in referring to Mr. Bird: "Every dollar he owns on earth he earned himself and earned it honestly and squarely by labor of his own hand or brain. He is in every essential a self-made man and his life presents one of those rarest of miracles, a self-made man who has achieved success and who yet remains in the midst of his well earned prosperity, modest in demeanor and charitable in thought and deed."

Mr. Bird was married on June 30, 1875, to Martha Noshold, of Monroe, Ogle County, Illinois, who died June 29, 1876. In 1881 he married Martha I. Reasoner of Cape Vincent, New York. They have two children: F. Ernest, 20 years old, and Clara E., 17 years old.

BROADIE, AIFRED ADAM, the leading druggist of Waverly, is well known by many people throughout Iowa, having been president of the State Pharmaceutical Association, and twice the state delegate to the National Pharmaceutical Convention. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, James Broadie, was born in Scotland, where he married Helen Gounlock, and some years afterward they sailed for America. They were eight weeks in crossing the ocean, and their two children died on the voyage. They located in Canada, where James Broadie soon died, but his wife lived to be over ninety years old. James Steene, Mr. Broadie's grandfather on his mother's side, was born in Belfast, Ireland, and came to Canada about 1800, where he met and married Miss Mary Ann Franklin, who was also born in Belfast, her father being a paymaster in the English army. Mr. Broadie's father was Adam Broadie, who was born in Chatham, Canada East, now the Province of Quebec, in 1824. He was married in 1855 to Mrs. Jane Shepard, a native of the same place, who was born in 1832. For fifty years he followed the trade of a blacksmith and plow-maker. Moving to Illinois, in 1850, he helped to build the old Chicago and Galena



railroad, the first line west of Chicago. Five years later he settled in Bremer County, Iowa, where he started the first blacksmith shop in Leroy township, moving to Waverly in 1865, where he has since remained and is in very comfortable circumstances. Mrs. Adam Broadie died May 8, 1900.

A. A. Broadie was born May 6, 1856, about twenty miles east of Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa, and was the fourth white child born in Leroy township. At this time the Indians, wild deer and rattlesnakes were quite numerous in this section. The first school he attended was held in a little log school house, with a puncheon floor and a "shake" roof, constructed without the use of a single nail. The building had only two windows, half the usual size, with panes of eight by ten glass. The seats consisted of one long rough slab supported by wooden pegs, while a long shelf, resting on pins driven into the wall, served for desks. After finishing the district school, he attended the Waverly grammar and high school for three years.

Mr. Broadie learned very young to work, for at the age of seven years he was able to earn fifty cents a day herding sheep. He worked on a farm until he was eighteen years old and then taught district school for four terms. In 1877 he was apprenticed to Dr. O. Burbank in the drug business at Waverly, and in 1880 became a registered pharmacist. He did business for himself three years in Madison, Lake County, South Dakota, and returning to Waverly in 1883, he purchased the store where he had received his training. In 1893 his brother, H. H. Broadie, a graduate of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, became a partner in the business, and they still work together under the firm name of A. A. Broadie & Brother. Mr. Broadie has always been prominent in every public enterprise of the town, and has done much to aid in the progress of Waverly. He was one of the promoters of the Waverly Short Line Railroad Company, and was for ten years its director and secretary. He is now a director of the German-American Loan & Trust Company's Bank of Waverly, and president of the Waverly Industrial Association.

Mr. Broadie has always belonged to the republican party, which was born the same

year that he was, in 1856. He has never been a candidate for any office. He belongs to the Masonic order, and has been a member of the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association since 1883, serving as its president in 1891-1892, and is now chairman of its executive committee.

Mr. Broadie was married June 8, 1881, to Miss Alveline Almeda Shepard of Waverly, who died November 28, 1882, leaving an infant son, LeRoy Wesley, who was born October 28, 1882. Mr. Broadie was married to Miss Minnie B. Perry, of Chicago, May 6, 1886. They have two children: Perry Henderson, born July 28, 1887, and George Alfred, born April 20, 1889.

BROWN, ROBERT H., of Sioux City, was well prepared for a professional career and few young lawyers have enjoyed such superior advantages preceding his legal education. He can also claim the honor of having had a vice president of the United States for preceptor.

Mr. Brown was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, November 15, 1854. His early education was obtained in the district schools



of Illinois; his collegiate education was obtained at the State Normal University of Normal, Illinois, and his commercial college education at the famous Evergreen City Business College of Bloomington, Illinois. His legal college education was secured in the law department of the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, from which institution he was graduated in 1878. Few men can boast so great a number of diplomas from institutions of prominence as can Mr. Brown. His early professional training was received through five years' association in the law firm of Stevenson & Ewing of Bloomington, Illinois. The senior member of the firm was vice president of the United States.

Mr. Brown removed from Bloomington, Illinois, to Huron, South Dakota, in January, 1882, where he practiced law exclusively. Among his clients of note was the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, for which company he acted as general state counsel; his work covered all the lines in the territory now known as the states of North and South Dakota. He held that position from 1885 to 1890, and in that time tried many important cases involving life, limb and valuable property, many of which cases were of more than local notoriety. He is counsel for the Northwestern Railway Company at Sioux City, and of other large corporate interests, and has always followed the practice of law exclusively.

Politically Mr. Brown is a democrat of prominence. He was engaged in the campaigns of 1876, 1878 and 1890, and in these campaigns aided in the election of Vice President Stevenson to congress from the then Fourteenth congressional district of Illinois. He stumped the district for Mr. Stevenson during these campaigns, and in 1890 stumped the state for Hancock and English.

He was chairman of the legislative district committee in Dakota Territory from 1884 to 1887, when it embraced twenty-five counties, of what is now the state of South Dakota. He was a presidential elector on the sound money national democratic ticket of 1896, and conducted a speaking canvass of the Eleventh congressional district of Iowa. He was secretary of the sound money state central committee, which was formed after the Chicago convention that year, and

was a member of the state central committee of the national democratic party.

He is a member of the Christian church and a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Brown was married November 16, 1882, to Miss Katie McCaughey, a niece of Vice President Stevenson. They have three children: Lisle Park, Letitia and Charlton.

BLOOD, JARED P., who enjoys an extensive legal practice in Sioux City, is of



English descent, his grandparents being among the earliest settlers of New England in Colonial times. He is a lineal descendant of Sir Isaac Newton on his mother's side. Her family located in the state of New Hampshire when it was yet a wilderness.

Mr. Blood was born in the town of Whitefield, New Hampshire, January 18, 1844. He attended the district school, had reached the age of sixteen years, but the school was not in session four months in any one year, and the teachers were compelled to "board around" in order to lengthen the term to even that extent. At sixteen he was permitted to attend a select

school, and this comprised the whole of his educational opportunities until after he had returned from the army. He enlisted at Concord, New Hampshire in August, 1864 in Company I, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, and served therein until the close of the war. He ranked as private, but acted as special corporal and orderly at times. He was stationed in the defenses about Washington and therefore was not in any battles, but was called out several times in anticipation of attacks which did not materialize. After returning from the army Mr. Blood spent one year in the academy at West Concord, Vermont, preparatory to entering Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois. There he took a classical course, receiving his degree of B. A. in June, 1870, and later the degree of A. M. While in college he became an active member of the Erosophian Society, of which he was president, secretary and librarian, respectively, during his course. He led his class in philosophy and higher mathematics, and his Master's oration received the highest commendation from critics for original thought and masterly expression. Mr. Blood came to Iowa in the spring of 1871, where he thought to regain his health, which was impaired by his long term in college. He located upon a soldiers' homestead in O'Brien county, where he resided until he was able to make final proof, after which he removed to Sioux City. He entered the law office of C. R. Marks in January, 1874, and the following May was admitted to the bar. During the following fall he accepted a position with the law firm of Joy & Wright, and confined himself exclusively to their work, where he remained until 1876, quitting them at that time that he might make a visit with friends in the East and attend the Exposition at Philadelphia. Returning to Iowa in 1878 he again associated himself with C. R. Marks. In 1882 he opened an office for himself, and since that time has continued in active practice, representing many of the largest firms and corporations, as well as taking cases for the poor against corporations, and all with marked success. He was one of the original promoters of the Lincoln Park company and the Sioux City and Morning Side Street Railway Company, serving as vice-president, director and

general counsel for each. He was also one of the incorporators of the Merchants National Bank of Sioux City, now one of the most flourishing banks in the city. He is a republican, a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the G. A. R. He was married in June, 1871 to Miss Jennie Hewitt. They have no children.

BROWER, DR. E. D., of LeMars, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, January 15, 1858. His ancestors were from Holland



and settled in Baltimore, Maryland, upon coming to this country in an early day. His grandfather, David Brower, immediately after his marriage to Catherine Giger, moved by wagon to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he lived one year. He then removed to Carroll County, Ohio, and located on a farm, where he remained until his death. His oldest son, Isaac, purchased the old homestead after his marriage to Susannah Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton, from the county of Donegal, Ireland. Her father was a son of a Scotch-Irish landlord, who came to America when twenty-five years old, and married an English Presbyterian

woman of the name of Wells in West Virginia. They settled on a farm in Carroll County, Ohio, where he lived to be nearly one hundred years of age. Isaac Brower lived in Carroll County until 1872, where six children were born, then removed to Ackley, Iowa, and resided there until his wife's death, May 14, 1882, thence to LeMars and resided with his daughters for one year and finally made his home with his oldest son, John, at Calliope, where he died May 8, 1896, and was buried beside his wife in the cemetery at Ackley.

E. D. Brower attended the public school at Bethel school house, near Leesville, in Carroll County, Ohio, until 14 years old, when the family removed to Hardin County, Iowa, and he was placed in the country schools. After two years he entered the high school at Ackley, and following a two year's course, engaged in teaching in Grundy County. In the spring of 1878 he commenced the study of dentistry with J. K. Morris at Ackley, and in September, 1879, entered the dental department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated with the class of 1881. He immediately located in practice at LeMars, and at this time has a patronage not excelled by any practitioner outside of the large cities. In 1883 he became a member of the State Dental Society, and the same year was appointed to a position on the examining committee of the dental department of the Iowa State University, which place he held for three years. In 1888 he received the appointment of member of the State Board of Dental Examiners at the hands of Governor Larrabee, and served as such for three years. In September, 1895, he assisted in organizing the Northern Iowa Dental Society, and at the close of the session held at Clear Lake was elected its president. He is a republican. He is an active member of the Knights of Pythias; has filled the various offices in the local lodge, and was its representative to the grand lodge on three occasions. He was married November 26, 1884, to Miss Jessie C. Stebbins of LeMars. They have one child, Hazel, born July 2, 1890. He is not only a successful practitioner but occupies a high social position in his community. He is regarded as a prudent and reliable man in all affairs.

BEYER, HENRY FLECK, a leading merchant of Edgewood, is interested in many enterprises outside of his own immediate business. He is a native of Iowa, born in Clayton County, May 13, 1848. His father was William Beyer, a farmer who came from Blair County, Pennsylvania, with small means and settled in Clayton County in 1845 on land entered from the government. He opened the road from Colesburg west and located in the heavy timber, five miles northwest of Colesburg. He died in 1849, at the age of 40 years, from the effects of being run over by a wagon while moving a family



of emigrants from Dubuque. He was an active Methodist and religious services were often held in his cabin. His wife's maiden name was Mary Ramey, born in Pennsylvania in 1816, and married to William Beyer in 1838. Being left with four children by her husband's death, she returned to Pennsylvania, and for seven years supported her family and kept up her land by keeping boarders; then she returned to her land in Iowa and by careful management and economy brought up her children and gave each of them a fair education, and eighty acres of land when they became of age. Wild Indians, howling wolves, bear, deer, rattle-

snakes and other incidents of frontier life were not unknown around her lonely cabin. She brought her children up in the Methodist church, and though they had to walk two miles, they hardly missed a Sunday. She never married again, stoutly maintaining that she would remain her husband's widow as long as she lived and that no man should ever be placed over her children. She still survives at the age of 82 years and lives in Edgewood. The family is of German origin, though Mr. Beyer's grandfather and grandmother were born in America. His great grandfather was a Methodist minister in Blair County, Pennsylvania, and was very successful. His grandfather on his mother's side was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and all his ancestors belonged to the Whig party, then were abolitionists, and finally republicans. Mr. Beyer attended the common school until 1860, when, at the age of 12 years, he left school because the teacher boldly advocated treason, slavery and secession, which he abhorred. He pursued his studies at home, thus learning to depend on his own resources. After the war he attended high school in Elkader one term, and later at Lenox Collegiate Institute in Hopkinton and at a select school that was held three miles from home. He worked on the farm, taught school in winter, farmed in the summer for seven years, or until 1876, when he took his first trip east and visited the Centennial and other points of interest.

When he returned home in the fall he purchased a small frame store building on the site of his present establishment and embarked in the mercantile business. For the first few years he worked days and posted books nights, conducting the business alone, taking care to buy the produce of the country that offered, included butter, eggs, game, wood, hoop poles, corn, etc. In the twenty years that he has been in business the volume thereof has increased from \$10,000 the first year to \$140,000 in 1897, divided as follows: Hogs, \$25,000; milk, \$87,000; merchandise, \$28,000. Mr. Beyer now owns and operates five creameries, having 570 milk patrons, and the business is still growing. His butter reaches the best eastern markets. He has suffered many losses in business, caused by carrying out a desire to help others and a slowness and unwillingness to believe

that the world is so full of men who will deceive the best friend they have; but he looks upon these experiences with the view of a philosopher and says that this plan has answered a purpose in giving him a broader understanding of the environments of active life, and ability to rise above failure and attain success. He is a republican and has always voted with his party, except in two campaigns, when he voted the prohibition ticket. He does not belong to any club or society, but has contributed hundreds of dollars in a charitable way where he thought it was most needed. He has been a member of the Methodist church since the age of 17 and is a liberal contributor to its support.

Mr. Beyer was married May 8, 1881, to Alma Ruth Fenner, also a native of Clayton County. Theirs has been a most happy union, blessed with five children, viz: F. Wesley Beyer, born March 9, 1882; Mary Lucretia Beyer, born January 8, 1884; Albert Ralph Beyer, born June 15, 1887; Frank David Beyer, born September 30, 1892 and Claude Fenner Beyer, born December 4, 1896. They are all living and those old enough are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, have high, moral aspirations, are pronounced bright children by their teachers, and are blessed with good constitutions.

BUDD, PROFESSOR J. L., the distinguished horticulturist, has been the means of bringing as much good to his state as any other man who ever lived in it, and probably more than any other man in his line ever can do. He is the man who has hewn a path through this state, and particularly the northern part of it, for horticulture. It is only a modest statement of the truth to say that Professor Budd is today the highest authority on horticultural subjects in this country, and that he is so recognized by all except those who, following theories of their own, do not agree with him. The best part of Professor Budd's work is that it has stood the test of time, and those who have followed his advice, especially those who do it now, have good orchards. His knowledge



upon this subject is simply complete. It is a most interesting thing to watch him in a horticultural meeting, where he is a very oracle. Questions by the score are fired at him and he answers them in his quiet, modest way, so thoroughly and so accurately that when he is done there is nothing more to be said on the subject. He has steadily argued that fruit could be raised in northern Iowa and that Iowa, as a whole, is a splendid fruit growing country. Time and his experiments have proved him correct, as it attested by the victories won by the state at the World's Fair and elsewhere. His investigations into these conditions, begun in his Benton County orchard and conducted for more than twenty years in the Iowa Agricultural College, have provided a storehouse of information for horticulturists, not only in this state and the United States, but in Europe, where his fame has spread. The experiments have been of a practical nature and have been in the direction of giving to the farmers and home owners, as well as the professional fruit growers, the right kind of advice that would enable them to make the most of their opportunities.

He was born near West Point, New York, in 1837, on the old farm owned by his par-

ents, Joseph and Maria Lancaster Budd. The parental ancestry was French, the original name being Bude. On the mother's side he comes of English stock, the Lancasters having come from that country and settled on the Hudson in Queen Ann's time.

The education of Professor Budd was acquired in the state of his birth, where he passed from the common schools through the high school to the normal institutes. He came west in 1857 and taught the first academy in West Rockford, Illinois. He later became principal of the schools at Wheaton, where he was very successful with the work. In 1858 he purchased a farm in Benton County, Iowa and established the well known Benton County Orchards and Nursery. He was elected secretary of the Iowa Horticultural Society in 1873, and this position was held, with an intermission of but three years, until 1896, at which time the press of other duties made a change necessary. He was elected to the chair of Horticulture and Forestry in the Iowa Agricultural College in 1876. In this responsible position he has not only introduced many valuable varieties of the orchard fruits, small fruits, ornamental trees and shrubs, but his class room work has developed many leaders in horticultural lines of work and professors of horticulture in the agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the United States and Canada. Three of his students and assistants, Professors Keffer, Hansen and Schule, occupied very responsible positions in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Professor Hansen is at the head of the horticultural department of the South Dakota State Agricultural College.

Professor Budd's resignation from the professorship of Horticulture and Forestry was accepted in 1899 after twenty-three years of faithful service to the college. He retired with the title of Professor Emeritus, and is now devoting his time to the American Horticultural Manual. During the winter of '99-'00 he published a Handbook of Horticulture, which will be a textbook in its line. He spent the summer of 1882 in Russia in the interest of the fruit growers of the United States. His large experience and extensive knowledge enabled him to make a study of the different fruits

of the far East, which resulted in placing before the horticulturists those varieties which would prove most profitable in this country; also much information in relation to the care and growth of the same, which saved thousands of dollars from being spent in costly experiment. His valuable horticultural library was enriched by the will of the late Charles Downing and in that bequest the Iowa Agricultural College shares, for both libraries are now in that institution. Professor Budd's right to his place at the head of American horticulturists was recognized by Mr. Downing in another way. He was the greatest horticulturist in the country, so recognized universally. He lived in Newburg on the Hudson and he made Professor Budd his literary legatee. Downing's "Fruits and Trees of America" is the standard reference book of the country, and all the notes by the author were bequeathed to Professor Budd with the request that he carry on the work, and prepare a revised edition of the work, which Professor Budd intends to do. He is one of the few great men who live to see their work appreciated and its good results being enjoyed. His kind and generous nature keeps down opposition, making him as much loved for the personal qualities of heart as for his scientific achievements.

Professor Budd was married in 1860 to Miss Sarah M. Breed, a direct descendant of the Breeds of Revolutionary fame. They have two children. Allen J., is a successful farmer and horticulturist on the old homestead in Benton County, Iowa, and Etta M., who has given much attention to art and is well known as an art teacher.

The Professor will continue to reside at his comfortable home in Ames, where as an ex-office member of the college faculty, a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and among long time friends, he proposes to take life easier than in the past.



tiful and thriving town of Dows. The Burrows' homestead, while of log construction, was one of the best in the country at that date, being large and commodious, constructed with the old fashioned fire place and stone chimney built on the exterior of the cabin. Mr. Burrows is of English descent, his father, Chester William Ashford Burrows, and his mother, Jane Gurney, the former born November 3, 1826 and the latter January 4, 1835, being natives of Yorkshire, England. They sailed for America in 1851 on the same vessel, where they made their first acquaintance. The voyage was a very perilous one, the vessel narrowly escaping shipwreck twice, owing to severe storms, and its unsafe condition. It had been condemned from further use, but owing to the rush of emigration, unscrupulous and foolhardy parties conceived the idea of chartering this vessel and making a trip to America and thus enrich themselves by the profits thereof, they succeeding in loading and setting out before the fact was discovered by the authorities; they were six weeks and two days making the voyage. Upon their arrival in this country they settled in Grant County, Wisconsin, where they were afterwards united in marriage. They moved to Iowa in 1866 and settled at Alden in Hardin

BURROWS, GEORGE WASHINGTON, now a resident of Breckenridge, Minnesota, was born January 8, 1867 in a log cabin, on a farm on the Iowa river in Franklin County, Iowa, a mile north of the then trading post of Otisville, where is now located the beau-

County, where they remained one year, going from there to Otisville the next year. Their nearest railroad station was then Cedar Falls, where Mr. Burrows used to make frequent trips by team to get supplies and goods for the Otisville store and the neighboring inhabitants; it was fifteen years after Mr. Burrows' settlement in Wright County before a railroad crossed its borders. A family of six sons and two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Burrows, all of whom are living at present except the second daughter. The father and mother are still living and comfortably settled in their home town of Dows. George Washington is the fifth of the family. He was thirteen years of age before he saw a railroad and train of cars. His first dollar was earned by raising a brood of turkies. His early boyhood was spent upon the farm and until he was eighteen years of age he put in the farmer boy's usual three months attending the country school in the winter, the balance of the time being required to labor on the farm to assist the family in making a living. By applying himself assiduously to his studies in school and occupying his evenings and spare time when out of school, he fitted himself for teaching at the age of eighteen, when he began teaching in the district schools of his county in winter, continuing his farm labor in the summer. This he continued for three or four years, when he had saved enough from his earnings to pay for a business course. He entered the Iowa Business College at Des Moines in 1888, where he took a course in business training and stenography, graduating in June, 1889. After a short vacation he accepted a position with F. M. Williams, attorney at Iowa Falls, which he resigned the same year to accept a better one with Ellsworth & Jones of the same place, one of the largest real estate and farm loan concerns of the state. He continued his connection with Ellsworth & Jones until the fall of 1892, managing their Chicago office during that summer, when he severed his connection with them to enter the real estate business on his own account at Lake Park, Iowa, in partnership with F. W. Tutin of that place. He continued the business at Lake Park until January 1, 1899, when he sold out to accept the management of the Iowa branch of the Dem-

ing Investment Company of Kansas City, Missouri. In the fall of 1899, seeing the rush of emigration to the northwest, Mr. Burrows again left a salaried position and moved to Breckenridge, Minnesota, the county seat of Wilkin County, located at the head of the famous Red River Valley on the Red River of the North, and entered the real estate, loan and abstract business, where he is at present located. Mr. Burrows has always been a student in business, is well posted in business affairs, is successful in his undertaking and held in high regard by his business associates.

While not being a member of any church, Mr. Burrows is a strong believer in church work, his tendencies being to the Methodist faith.

In politics he has always been a republican, and has held many local offices of trust and responsibility, yet without his seeking. He was on the county central committee during his entire residence in Dickinson County, held the office of town treasurer for two terms and was elected to three successive terms as mayor of Lake Park; he enjoys matters political, is a hard worker for the success of his friends and party, but has never aspired to office himself. Mr. Burrows is a strong advocate of clean government and is a public spirited citizen; he is well connected socially and is prominent in all movements for the upbuilding and maintenance of good society and high morals, and will be found a helpful addition and moving spirit in any community in which he may locate.

Mr. Burrows was married December 25, 1895 to Pearl Maude Ring, second daughter of Captain and Mrs. E. P. Ring of Lake Park. Two daughters have been born to them; Hazel May was born April 21, 1897 and died April 22, 1897. Lucelia Ring was born May 16, 1898.

BROWN, JOHN G., of Marshalltown, will always have an important place in the history of the state. He was one of the famous fifty-two who enacted the first prohibitory law, and has held offices of greater or less importance throughout his active life. Born of abolition parents, it is not strange

that he should be a man of strong convictions and great activity in life. His common school education was supplemented with an academic course in Illinois College of Jacksonville. He came to Iowa in 1871, and purchased a farm in Marshall County. The money with which this purchase was made was earned in stock raising in Illinois, and the nucleus of it all was his salary as a private and non-commissioned officer in the Civil War. Continued success followed his location in Iowa, until he paid taxes on more than fourteen hundred acres of improved land, which was free from debt. He was a breeder of fine hogs and cattle and his stock always brought an advance of the regular market. In the contest for a prize offered by the swine breeders of the Northwest a few years ago, for the best paper on "How to Produce Pork," in which there were two hundred contestants, Mr. Brown was awarded highest honors. He is a contributor to the high class agricultural journals of the country, and a prominent figure in the annual meetings held by men engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a director of the Marshalltown State Bank, and retired from active farming in 1895.

Mr. Brown is a great traveler, being of that class of agriculturists who believe that the farm should not be a slave master, and his winters are usually spent in Daytona, Florida, where he owns a lovely winter home. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-fifth regiment, Illinois Infantry, and at the end of his three years' term re-enlisted as a veteran. He was promoted through many grades before being mustered out on August 28, 1865. The war record shows that he participated in the following battles: Shiloh, Russell House, Shelby Depot, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Mission Ridge, Kennesaw, Atlanta, the assaults on Vicksburg, Ezra Church, Jonesboro and Bentonville, besides numerous skirmishes. His regiment, with a total enrollment of ten hundred and fifty-six men, lost one hundred and sixty-one killed and two hundred and eighty-seven wounded, a per cent killed exceeded by but eighteen regiments in the whole Union army. Mr. Brown has filled most of the official positions in his Grand Army post, and was junior vice commander

of the department. He represented his county in the Twentieth and Twenty-first General Assemblies, when the prohibition law was enacted. He took an active part in the establishing of the State's Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown, and held chairmanships in leading committees. The Twenty-second General Assembly elected him a trustee of the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Davenport, and he was twice re-elected. He was also treasurer of the board of that institution. He is a member of the Congregational church, and in the order of the Knights of Pythias is past chancellor commander and ex-captain of the Uniform Rank.

He was married November 13, 1866, to Miss Anna Marie Negley. No children were born to them, but in 1876 they adopted a child to whom they gave the name of Charles R. Brown.

BEAL, LUCIUS WELLS, of Cherokee, is of New England ancestry. His parents were pioneers in the very early days of the new west and he was the first white child born in Zuma township, Rock Island County, Illinois, the date of his birth being January 20, 1838. His father, Daniel N. Beal, was



left an orphan when he was a small boy, one of a large family and without means of support. He was bound out to service to Leonard Johnson, a brother of Oliver Johnson, at one time associate editor of the *New York Independent*, in Vermont until he was nineteen, when with \$40 in his pocket he started westward to seek his fortune. He made his journey largely on foot. Working a day or month as he could secure employment, he saved in two years \$200 and with this he returned to his native town, Peacham, Caledonia County, Vermont, to claim the girl he left behind. Her name was Betsey Spencer. They were married September 18, 1836, and proceeded at once to their new home, via stage coach, canal, lake and river, reaching at last Rock Island, where they pre-empted land and built a log cabin in which was born the subject of this sketch. His father was a citizen of wealth and influence, noted for his honest and faithful performance of all duties entrusted to him. They celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary in Moline, Illinois, September 18, 1896. Mr. Beal's early schooling was obtained in the subscription schools held in private houses or log cabins until he was fifteen, when he was sent to Rock Island. The next year he entered the preparatory department of Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois, where he attended four years, spending his vacations in work upon his father's farm. His first money was earned by dropping corn at twenty-five cents a day. His education closed with a year at Peacham Academy, Vermont. In 1861 Mr. Beal enlisted in Capt. Graham's cavalry at Moline and was mustered into United States service at Quincy, Illinois, for three years. He was made sergeant, went to Ft. Leavenworth and to Lexington, Missouri, took part in the siege and was captured with the First Illinois cavalry and Mulligan's regiment September 20, 1861, at once paroled and let go. The company was mustered out of United States service at St. Louis, October 10, 1861. Mr. Beal again enlisted August 2, 1862, at Port Byron, Illinois, in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry. He became captain of Company E. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel August 12, 1864, to colonel, May 11, 1865. He took part in the capture of Little Rock and Clarendon,

also the siege of Vicksburg. He was provost marshal of Jackson, Tennessee, in May and June, 1863, and of Du Vals Bluff, Arkansas, in 1864. He was mustered out of service as lieutenant colonel, July 12, 1865, not having been mustered as colonel. He is a republican and has a large influence in local politics. He was auditor of Cherokee County from 1886 to 1895. Mr. Beal was a member of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, serving on several of the most important committees.

He came to Iowa in 1882 and purchased 220 acres of land and has now one of the finest farms in Iowa.

Mr. Beal is a member of the G. A. R. and was past commander of Custer Post No. 25. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Cherokee Lodge No. 167, and has held the office of chancellor commander. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Beal was married December 10, 1863, to Lizzie S. Drum, a niece of Gen. R. C. Drum. They had five children: Albert R., born July 3, 1867, who is now engaged in the practice of medicine in Watertown, Illinois; Lucy W., born December 5, 1870, and married A. L. Funk of Cherokee. She died March 28, 1892. Edna G., died at the age of seventeen. Mae S. was born December 11, 1875, and Daniel N. died in infancy. Mrs. Beal died December 9, 1883. Mr. Beal was married again March 30, 1887, to Mrs. Corelia A. Biddle of Cherokee, daughter of David and Effie Holly, late of Dixon, Illinois.

BROEKSMIT, JOHN CORNELIS. The best justification of our republican government lies in the fact that young men of other lands seeking homes in America have opportunities to demonstrate the power they possess, and, equally with the native-born sons of the country, work their way up—severance, unhampered by the caste system which prevails in the old countries and which is certainly detrimental to the development of talent. Coming to this country, Mr. Broeksmit won recognition by his merit and has worked his way upward until he holds today the responsible position of general auditor of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids &

Northern Railroad. His life has been an eventful and interesting one, and integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success. Such a career is well worthy of perpetuation on the pages of Iowa's history.

Mr. Broeksmit was born in the city of Zierikzee, Holland, January 25, 1825, and is a son of Adrian F. and Gertrude (De Zwiter) Broeksmit, also natives of Holland. His ancestors have for many generations resided in that country. His father was a merchant, dealing in grain and madder, the latter a commodity which has now fallen into disuse, owing to the introduction of chemical dyestuffs, but which fifty years ago was in great demand all over the world.

Under the parental roof of Mr. Broeksmit spent his boyhood days, and the public schools of the neighborhood afforded him his early educational privileges. Subsequently he entered the French Institute, where he studied engineering, algebra, the higher mathematics and the French language. His business training was received in his father's counting room, where he remained between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years. During this time he became attracted by the reports which he heard of the United States and the advantages here afforded, and resolved to try his fortune in the New World. In 1847 he sailed for New York, arriving in the eastern metropolis after a voyage of several weeks, for it was not yet the era of steam navigation. In his native land he had demonstrated his ability as a young man of excellent capacity for business, possessing energy and sound judgment, and was given several letters of recommendation; but he was unfamiliar with the English language and it was therefore difficult to obtain a situation where his services would prove of any material value.

Failing to obtain employment in New York he went to Boston and secured a situation in the office of Thomas H. Dixon & Son, importers and ship-owners. The senior member of this firm was Consul General of the Netherlands for the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Maine. He took a personal interest in our subject, having received a letter from the mayor of Zierikzee, urging him to assist the young man and assuring him that

Mr. Broeksmit was worthy of any trust. During the two years that he was with that firm the young man gained the mastery of mercantile methods in America, and also learned to speak, read and write the English language. His next position made him assistant bookkeeper for the firm of George W. Warren & Company, extensive dealers in dry goods, doing both a wholesale and retail business. From 1854 to 1857 he was bookkeeper in the Nahant Hotel near Boston, and then traveled southward, his object being a desire to see the country.

Making his way to New Orleans, Mr. Broeksmit became chief clerk for Samuel Van Loon, master mechanic of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad in Louisiana. He occupied that position until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. It happened that at that time a vessel of his own country lay in port at the Crescent City, the only ship flying the colors of that nation that had entered the harbor of New Orleans for twenty-three years. It was ready to start on the return trip to Holland, and Mr. Broeksmit, feeling a strong desire to visit his native land, became one of its passengers and thirty-two days later reached his old home.

In that country Mr. Broeksmit continued railroad work, being employed in various capacities and stationed at various places, including Breda and Zutphen. After a time he secured a clerkship for the railroad commission, having in charge the construction and operation of the railroads in the Dutch East Indies, for which he sailed and saw service on the Islands of Java, Batavia and Samarang. Subsequently he returned to his native land, where he spent a part of the year 1867.

America, however, had won his love and he determined to again identify his interests with this country. Accordingly, in 1868, he once more crossed the Atlantic and made his way to Chicago, where, through the instrumentality of George P. Lee, treasurer of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, he obtained the appointment of station agent at Cleveland, Illinois, where large coal mines of the company were located. Subsequently he was transferred to Coal Velly, Illinois, and later became agent of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad at

Maquoketa, Iowa. In 1871 he was promoted to the position of assistant auditor of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad and removed to Cedar Rapids, where he has since made his home. Two years later he was appointed auditor of the same road, and on its reorganization in 1876, when it became known as the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, his services were retained in the same capacity. He yet holds that position, but his duties are far more extensive and important, owing to the growth of the road. His position is a responsible one, but he is fully capable of handling and managing its interests. That he has won and merited in the fullest extent the confidence of the railroad officials is demonstrated by his long continuance in this office, and his uniform courtesy and fairness to the employees under him has also gained their genuine respect.

Turning from the public to private life of Mr. Broeksmit, we chronicle the event of his marriage, which was celebrated in 1873, the lady of his choice being Miss Laura Shaw, daughter of John Shaw, of Maquoketa, Iowa. She is a member by descent of an old New England family, members of which participated with distinction in the Revolutionary war. Four children have been born in their family—Gertrude, Eugene, Helen and John. By a previous marriage, a son, W. F. Broeksmit, was born. He is at present freight auditor of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad.

Mr. Broeksmit is pre-eminently a public-spirited citizen, devoted to the welfare of his adopted country and to the upbuilding of his community. He has been an important factor in advancing several business enterprises in Cedar Rapids, and is now a director of the Merchants National Bank. The cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion, and he is treasurer of Coe College, which institution owes not a little of its advancement and success to his well directed efforts in its behalf. He is a consistent member and active worker in the First Presbyterian church, and was president of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association. He votes with the republican party, and though he has never sought or desired office, he takes an interest in political affairs, as every true American should do.

His career has been one of honorable methods and while it has won him prominence and success, he has gained the respect and esteem of a large circle of warm friends, while he is a man of very genial and social nature.

BOWEN, DANIEL HAMPTON, Speaker of the Iowa House of Representatives, who has served in four sessions of the legislature and under the operation of the Titus constitutional amendment will have another ses-



sion to serve, is a native of Wisconsin, born in Decatur, Green County, September 6, 1850. The Bowen family lived on a farm and were in good circumstances, so the children were well educated. Jared Ingersoll Bowen, the Speaker's father, was of Welsh descent and was born in Pennsylvania. His father was a Welshman and his mother was Scotch-Irish. Lacy Ann Fleek, his wife the mother of D. H. Bowen, was born in Virginia and her parents were of German descent. The boyhood days of this future Iowa political leader were not greatly different from those of other boys of that time. He worked on the farm, went

to school in the country and later attended the higher schools available in that section and taught school for some time. When he was twenty-two years old he began the study of medicine in Brodhead, Wisconsin, but soon went to Rush Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1876. He located that spring in Allamakee county, where he has continued in the practice ever since. He has been highly successful as a practitioner and is widely known, both professionally and politically, in his section of the state. His practice has brought him a comfortable income and his prudence and business sagacity have resulted in the accumulation of a competence. He has always been an active working republican and has helped to fight the battles of the party in his county for many years when it was very close and when the county was democratic. He was repeatedly elected to the legislature by safe majorities in Allamakee County, beginning in 1859. In 1900 he was elected Speaker of the House after a very severe contest, and in the performance of the duties of that high office he succeeded in satisfying both his friends and his late opponents, who at the close of the session were found to be among his most enthusiastic admirers. All sides united in saying that he had been, not only thoroughly competent, but absolutely fair. Dr. Bowen has been honored by the people of his community in many ways. He has been coroner, mayor of Waukon, his home town, president of the school board, chairman of the county republican committee, etc. He belongs to the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias.

He was married in February, 1877 to Miss Hettie Burns of Albany, Wisconsin. They have two children, Albert Sidney, born July 28, 1879 and Mary Charlotte, born August 14, 1885.

BOLTER, LEMUEL R., attorney and state Senator, residing at Logan, is justly entitled to notice in this work, having been pre-eminent in both public and private life in Harrison County since 1863. He is a man thoroughly and favorably known, not alone in his own county, but throughout

the great commonwealth of Iowa, and in general over the entire middle west, where he has lived and labored for more than a third of a century. He was born July 27, 1834, in Richland County, Ohio. The Bolter family is of Scotch descent and traces its history back to Edinboro, where Leonard Bolter, Sr., was born in 1678. He emigrated with his brother Benjamin to America in 1715 and located on the coast of Maine, where he engaged in trade with the West Indies. A son of his was the greatgrandfather of the subject of this sketch. This son engaged in the West India trade, ship-



ping hay to that country and bringing back fruit. He married Jane Flood and to them were born three sons, Lemuel, Benjamin and John. Lemuel was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting when sixteen years of age, and was wounded at the battle of the Brandywine. At that time three buckshot a musket, and the former took effect in his knee, where he carried them to the day of his death. Over his grave in Shavehead and one bullet were used as the charge for Cemetery, Cass County, Michigan, Senator Bolter has erected a fine monument bearing the following inscription, composed by himself:

"No drafts were made,
Our services were proffered;
No back pensions were paid,
No bounties were offered."

At the age of one year, Lemuel R. Bolter removed with his parents to Cass County, Michigan, where he attended the district school, and later the graded school of Mottville. He received a thorough business education, his favorite study being mathematics. After leaving school, he taught one term, then started overland with an ox team for the gold fields of California. Upon reaching Ragtown on the Carson river, his party was compelled to sell the team and pack across the mountains. Mr. Bolter was stricken with mountain fever the first day out, and for two weeks lay with naught but the boughs of a mountain cedar to protect him from the elements. The main party pushed on, but a comrade named Everhart remained with him until he had recovered sufficiently to proceed on the perilous journey. He secured employment as clerk in the office of the Wells-Fargo Express Company on a salary of \$300 per month, which was later advanced to \$325, but resigned shortly to prospect for gold. Although not very successful in his mining venture, he managed to save enough money from two years' clerical work to buy, improve and stock a good farm. In 1854 he returned home, taught school one winter and the following year commenced the study of law with H. C. Coffenberry, a noted lawyer of his day, residing at Constantine. After two years he was married to Miss Caroline J. Rineheart, a native of Michigan, and thereafter until 1863 divided his time between teaching and practicing law. In October, 1863 he removed to a farm in Harrison County, where Jeddo had been platted, and for seven years followed farming and the practice of his profession. Not unfrequently would he attend court abroad for six weeks, and then return to make a full hand in the harvest field. He was admitted to the bar before Isaac Pendleton in 1865. His legal business grew constantly until he was compelled to devote his entire time to it, and in the same was eminently successful, especially in his practice before the Supreme Court of the state. The well known firm of L. R. Bolter & Sons

consists of himself and his two sons, Charles R. and Carroll A.

Not alone as a financier and attorney has Mr. Bolter been a successful man, but in the role of political worker he has distinguished himself, having served more years in the General Assembly, perhaps, than any other man in the state. He is a staunch democrat and can always give a reason for the faith that is in him. By reference to the political history of Iowa we find that in 1865 he was elected to a seat in the House of Representatives from the Sixty-third District, and that he served also in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth sessions of that body. He proved himself a strong and unyielding worker during all those years, and subsequently was elected to the Senate, serving in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth General Assemblies. In 1876 he was the democratic nominee for Congress in the Eighth District, and although the district had been going republican by about 5,000 majority, he ran ahead of his ticket in every voting precinct except one. This record has probably never been beaten in the annals of American politics. In 1885 he was appointed by Governor Sherman to represent the Ninth Congressional District in the Northwestern Waterway convention, and as president of the same, held in Kansas City, made a speech which attracted wide attention at the time. He was made temporary speaker of the House in the Sixteenth General Assembly, a compliment never before paid to a democrat by a republican legislature. In 1896 he was the nominee of his party for supreme judge. In 1899 he was again elected to the senate for the term of four years.

Mrs. Bolter died April 4, 1899 at her home in Logan. She was not quite sixty years of age. She was a true wife, a beloved mother and a noble woman. She and her husband had lived together for more than forty years. No woman in Iowa had more true friends, and she had not an enemy in the world. The three children had married and gone to homes of their own. She and her husband were again keeping house alone as they commenced in their young married life. The blow was a heavy one for the surviving husband to bear. In his own language, "He has a house, but no

longer a home." His condition of mind can be imagined, but not expressed. During the seven weeks' illness of his wife he partook of but very little nourishment and did not average an hour's sleep out of each twenty-four. The sympathy of his friends throughout the state was extended to him in hundreds of letters and telegrams.

BURROUGHS, SAMUEL ELLIS, druggist and physician, now engaged in the practice of medicine at Allison, was born at Alstead,



New Hampshire, October 19, 1844. He is the son of Samuel and Sarah Burroughs, rural people in good circumstances. The father's family history goes back to the early settlement of Massachusetts, soon after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. The old English name of the family was De Burgh, of which Sir Hubert De Burgh was the earliest member known to history. The maternal ancestors were the Ellis and Craft families.

Dr. Burroughs, at the conclusion of a complete academic course in the East, came to Iowa, locating at Albion. This was April

1, 1869. He engaged in the drug business at that place under the firm name of Burroughs & Reynolds, where he remained for five years, then removed to San Francisco, California, where he resided one year, going thence to Oakland and embarking in the drug business. At the end of two years he determined to return to Iowa, consequently the first of October, 1877 found him enroute for Holland, Grundy County. He purchased a drug business upon his arrival, and in addition conducted a general medical practice. Here he remained for five years, then removed to Allison and conducted a drug business and practice until nine years ago, at which time he disposed of the drugs and devoted himself to practice. He has in the meantime, however, turned his attention to the raising of improved horses, and has at the present time some fifty head of the finest horses in the West at Black Oak Park, his home near Allison. He is not only one of the successful business men of his section, but in his profession is regarded as learned and skillful. To this fact is due the large practice that comes to him, and to attend to which requires all of the time not taken up by affairs of business and demands of his home and family. His knowledge of the drug business was acquired at Rockford, Illinois, under John R. Porter; his medical studies until entering college were pursued under the preceptorship of Dr. E. C. Huse of the same city.

He belongs to the Masonic Order of Knights Templar; has served as Recorder of Commandery Council and Chapter at Rockford, Illinois; Master of Blue Lodge at Albion and Allison, Iowa, and Senior Warden of Alcatra Lodge, West Oakland, California. He affiliates with the democratic party, but it not radical in his political belief nor offensive in advocating the same.

He was married to Miss Ada M. Hope in Chicago, November 3, 1870. She was born in Rockford, Illinois, March 22, 1848. Her father was born at Tandrayee, Ireland, and belongs to the Lord Hope family of Castle Blainey. Two children have been born to the doctor and his excellent wife, Paul Revier and Charles S. Burroughs.

BROWN, DR. CALEB, of Sac City, a notably successful physician, was born in Knox County, Ohio, January 27, 1850. His father, Garrettson Brown, a farmer, was a native of Maryland, emigrating in an early day to Ohio and then to Iowa, locating in Keokuk County, where he resided until his death. His mother, whose maiden name was Ahn Holland, was a native of West Virginia. Dr. Brown's education until he was twenty was obtained in the public schools, with instruction in Latin from a private tutor. In 1870 he became a resident of Muscatine County, Iowa. Here he engaged in teaching in the common schools, working during vacations upon his father's farm. In the following September he entered the classical department of the Iowa State University, the six succeeding years being spent in taking a partial course in the State University, teaching in the schools of Muscatine and Keokuk counties and studying medicine. In 1877 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, locating for the practice of medicine at Rose Hill, Iowa, remaining there five years, when he removed to Sac City. For two years Dr. Brown was professor of chemistry, toxicology and microscopy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, lecturing during the college season and attending to his practice the balance of the year. From the first he took an active part in the organization of the Sac City Collegiate Institute, a school conducted under the auspices of the Iowa Baptist Education Society, having been a member of the board of trustees from the organization of the school. He was coroner of Sac County for ten years, a member of the City Council for six years, a member of the board of pension examiners and local surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. He belonged to the Iowa State Medical Society, American Electro-Therapeutic Association, International Association of Railway Surgeons and American Medical Association. He was prominent in Masonry, having taken the degrees of the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery. Dr. Brown was a member of the Episcopal church. He was married November 7, 1884, to Elizabeth Baxter of Sac City.

Dr. Brown died June 4, 1899. In a sketch of his life in the Iowa Medical Journal written by Dr. Z. Fuller, a brother practitioner in Sac City, we find the following:

"Five weeks before his death the doctor was attacked with pleuro-pneumonia, and his vitality being a good deal reduced by overwork, and his general health having been impaired during several weeks preceding, there were apprehensions as to the result from the first. The attack proved to be comparatively mild, however, and in the second week convalescence was established, and all seemed well. Catarrhal jaundice had accompanied the primary disease though, and



there now supervened acute gastritis, and later, a few days before the end, meningitis, death occurring June 4, 1899. Dr. Brown was a man of marked ability, a close and hard-working student, keeping fully abreast of the times in his professional work; a man of the strictest honor and integrity, wide interests in all that is good and right; a gentleman in the best and highest sense of that term, such a citizen as can be illy spared by any community. He had a wide circle of patrons and fast friends, to whom his death is a severe loss. He was successful both as a practitioner and as a business man."

BALLREICH, CHARLES A., of Des Moines, Iowa, has laid for himself a firm foundation in life and is rearing thereon a structure of more importance in the world than many who have enjoyed far greater advantages. He has had his own living to make since he was a young boy, yet he had managed to fit himself for the profession of law so well that when there was a vacancy in one of the leading law firms of the city he was ready and competent to step into it, and has maintained the reputation and business of the firm in a creditable manner.

Mr. Ballreich is a native of Iowa, born in Osceola, Clarke County, April 23, 1865. He



is the son of George Ballreich, a stone cutter who came from Germany in 1845 and settled in Ohio, removing to Osceola, Iowa, in 1859, where he died in 1882 at the age of 59. His wife, Christina Rader, also a native of Germany, came to Ohio in 1853 and there met and married Mr. Ballreich. She was from Hesse and he was from Prussia. Their ancestors were sturdy German farmers and manufacturers, who bequeathed to their children sound bodies and vigorous minds. Mrs. Ballreich died at Osceola, February 14, 1898. Five sons and two daughters were born to them, all of whom are living, except

one daughter, but none of the old home in Osceola.

Charles A. attended the public schools in Osceola at different times, though he was not able to do so continuously. After a hard struggle he managed to save from the earnings of his own hands enough to begin attending the Iowa State College of Sciences and Agriculture at Ames. His limited means was not sufficient to carry him through the first year of the college course, but by working in the evenings and on Saturdays he was enabled to finish the four years, graduating in 1891 from the literary and scientific course with honors. While in college he was a member of the Delta Tau Delta secret society and represented the society in its biennial convention in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1891. About this time the college faculty, under the leadership of President Beardshear, began its warfare on college fraternities, and Mr. Ballreich was one of the leaders in the support of the societies. He was instrumental in having all the secret society members withdraw from the various literary societies to which they belonged and form one of their own, naming it the Philoleuthori Society, which from the time of its organization in 1890, has been the strongest literary society in the college. Mr. Ballreich was its first president and was re-elected. He did not lose interest in the fraternity fight after he left school, but followed it up and tested the power of the faculty in the courts. He tried to prevent the faculty from expelling students for joining these fraternities, and began mandamus proceedings to have the students that had been expelled reinstated, but the courts held that the college had a right to prohibit students from joining secret societies, so this was the end of the "frat" controversy in the Iowa State College.

While in college Mr. Ballreich won many honors in declamation, in which he gained state-wide fame, and in one of the annual oratorical contests was awarded second prize. As a Shakesperian reader, especially as an impersonator of Shylock and Macbeth, he received the highest praise and has many times been pronounced the best Shakesperian reader in the state. He is known as the best reader of the Chariot

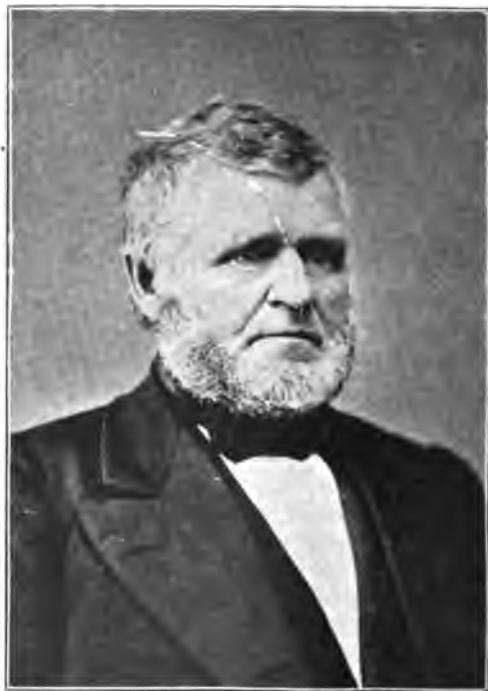
Race from Ben Hur that ever came to Des Moines, and is frequently called upon to give it for the benefit of some cause. While in college his literary attainments were of the highest order, and in private life he is known to be a man of excellent literary taste.

After finishing his course at Ames, he entered the law office of Park & Odell and at the same time attended the Drake University law school, from which he graduated in May, 1893. He was admitted to the bar at the May term of the Supreme Court the same year, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, which he conducted alone until January, 1897, at which time he formed a partnership with his former employer, Mr. W. A. Park. Mr. Park died April 2, 1897, leaving the business in Mr. Ballreich's hands. A partnership was then formed with Mr. W. H. Baily, a successful lawyer of large experience, and they succeeded to the business and practice of the old firm. They have one of the largest lists of clients in Des Moines, and are counted one of the half dozen leading law firms of the city. The prospects of the firm are assured. Mr. Ballreich is an active man in his profession, especially as a trial lawyer, and probably tries more cases in the district courts than any other lawyer of his age in the city.

Mr. Ballreich has always taken an active part in Polk county politics, beginning in 1891 to make campaign speeches, a duty he has faithfully discharged to the republican party in every subsequent campaign. He has served on the county and city committees of his party, and was the president of the Young Men's Republican Club in its best days, when it was the leading political club in the state, and conducted the debates before the club between members of the legislature in 1894 on the liquor question. Mr. Ballreich is a member of the Grant Club, and was managing and corresponding secretary of the Iowa Allison Club, which went to St. Louis in 1896 to boom Senator Allison for the presidential nomination. During the campaign of 1896 he made many speeches for the republican party under state and county committee direction. With all his political activity, Mr. Ballreich has never

held office and but once thought of asking for office. He was a candidate for the republican nomination for the legislature in 1895, but another man was nominated, and in two years, when he might have had the nomination, concluded he did not want it. December 5, 1899, Mr. Ballreich was married to Miss Nellie Newell, of Los Angeles, California. He is a member of the Masonic Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and Elks' lodges and is Past Chancellor of Myrtle-Capital Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias and member of the Grand Lodge of the state.

BROWN, NICHOLAS B. When one passes from life's field of activity to eternity the world asks, what has been his career? What example has he left that is worthy of emulation? The subject of this sketch was one of the early pioneers of the state, having located where the city of Cedar Rapids now stands, in 1840. He was a native of New Jersey and was born in Sussex County, July 10, 1814. Mr. Brown was a man of remarkable enterprise and possessed untiring energy. Upon locating at Cedar Rapids he



and a large demand for the products which saw the fine water power of the river unused a good mill would supply. He immediately commenced building a dam and mill and in 1842 had them completed and the mill in successful operation. While occupied with these enterprises he did not neglect other opportunities, but purchased a large tract of cheap land where the city of Cedar Rapids now stands. Land at that time was the one thing of which there was a superabundant supply and it was accordingly valued at a very low price. Time has, however, proved the soundness of Mr. Brown's judgment in securing the land at that time; it is now occupied by one of the best young cities in the Mississippi Valley and his descendants have reaped the reward of his foresight.

From 1842 until 1877 Mr. Brown was extensively engaged in milling, manufacturing, merchandising and real estate business. During these years he built the woolen mills, Brown's Hotel, now the Arcade, several business blocks and a number of residences. He took an active interest in the growth and prosperity of Cedar Rapids, and in all public affairs he was always for the best interests of his home city. His success in business was the result of sound, well balanced judgment and foresight, rather than hazardous speculations.

Mr. Brown was not only an enterprising and successful business man, but he was a man of strict integrity and of great moral worth. He was a firm believer in the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church and was at all times a generous and cheerful contributor to its support. He was a man who never spoke unkindly or uncharitably of any one and was a kind-hearted and charitable friend of the afflicted. He enjoyed the full confidence and respect of all who knew him. Politically Mr. Brown was a democrat and was at one time elected mayor of Cedar Rapids on that ticket. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Brown was married May 8, 1852, to Susan Emery, daughter of Nathan and Cornelia Broadhead Emery, who were natives of New Jersey. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, three of whom are dead. Those surviving are Nathan E. and Harry T. After an active and useful career,

Nicholas B. Brown departed from this life September 16, 1880, mourned as a kind father, a loving husband, a warm-hearted, generous friend and a useful citizen.

BURNSIDE, GEORGE W., of Coggon, Linn county, was born in Otsego County, New York, October 13, 1832. His parents belonged to that sturdy class of pioneers who brought their children up in the path of rectitude and honesty, thus building the foundation for a good and noble after-life. He received a fair education, which was greatly enhanced by copious reading and keen observation of passing events. At the age of 16 he entered a harness shop in Albany county, where he remained and worked faithfully for three years, at the end of which time he concluded to try his fortunes in the lumber woods of Pennsylvania. In 1855 he fell in with the tide of western emigration and came to McHenry County, Illinois. He again moved to Boulder township, Linn County, Iowa, in 1861, and engaged in farming until 1879, when he purchased a half interest in the Prairieburg creamery, which he satisfactorily operated



until 1881. Then he sold that and purchased a half interest in a mercantile business in the same town. Mr. Burnside was appointed postmaster at Prairieburg May 22, 1882. In August, 1885, he resigned and the same year he was elected sheriff of Linn county, which office he held two terms. As sheriff, Mr. Burnside made a record of which he may justly feel proud. He went out of office without an enemy and with no litigation standing against him,—a remarkable record. Mr. Burnside has no more ardent friends in the county and none who would be more happy to do him a service than the very men who were so unfortunate as to be under his custody when he filled the office of sheriff.

In 1892 his new store building in Coggon was burned and although \$3,000 worth of the stock was saved, the loss was a severe one and he did not rebuild. The same year when the Coggon Savings Bank was organized, Mr. Burnside was made president and served in that capacity for nearly three years, and until the two banks of the town were consolidated. Mr. Burnside belongs to Apollo Commandery No. 26, Knights Templar, of Cedar Rapids, to Iowa Consistory No. 2, St. Andrews Council, Bruce Chapter Kilwinning Lodge, Consistory, Cedar Rapids, and also to El Kahir Temple of the Mystic Shrine. At his home in Coggon, Mr. Burnside enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. In appearance he is a tall, well proportioned man whose mein, while not haughty, is dignified and sedate. He is one of those whole souled fellows who enjoys a hearty laugh and does not feel himself above any man. Wherever he is known he has hosts of friends.

He was married December 10, 1857, to Miss Sarah A. McArthur, daughter of William and Maria Burnside McArthur, natives of Delaware County, New York, who are now living in Coggon.

BARTLETT, MOSES WILLIARD, professor of English language and literature in the State Normal School at Cedar Falls, is one of Iowa's pioneer educators, having taught in the state since 1857, and at the Normal School ever since its organization



in 1876. He was born at Bath, Grafton County, New Hampshire, February 26, 1834, and is the son of Stephen Noyes and Theodosia (Child) Bartlett. His father was a prosperous farmer, and at one time served in the legislature of New Hampshire. He came to Grinnell, Iowa, in 1855, where he died in 1879, aged 76 years. Mrs. Bartlett died at the age of 79 in 1882. The ancestry of both parents is of the sturdy, Puritanic type. They came to America in early colonial times, settling in Northern Massachusetts and Southern New Hampshire. Josiah Bartlett was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Professor Bartlett grew up on a farm and attended the district school until he was about 16, when he entered Bath Academy three and a half miles from his home, walking the distance morning and night. Here he was prepared for college, attending during the winter terms for three years. He entered Dartmouth College, at Hanover, in 1853, graduating from the classical course in 1857 with the degree of A. B. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Iowa College in 1869. While in college he was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity. He paid a considerable part of his expenses

by teaching during the three months' winter vacation, at one time serving as principal of Kinderhook Academy in New York state. But he left school several hundred dollars in debt, paying it back within a few years. He came to Iowa in August, 1857, and in September began work as professor of Latin and Greek at Western College, then situated at Western, but now at Toledo. Here he remained ten years, teaching at different times nearly all the studies in the curriculum. He was acting president of the school for the years 1865-7. In 1867 he resigned and went to Denmark Academy, in Lee County, where for six years he taught mathematics, science and language. In 1873, Prof. Bartlett went to Memphis, Missouri, where for three years he successfully conducted a private academy, but as the climate did not agree with him he returned to Iowa in 1876, intending to take a year's rest at Grinnell. He soon received a call, however, to the chair of mathematics at the State Normal School, which was then being established. He accepted this offer, and has remained there ever since, his work being changed from that of mathematics to literature in 1886. He is thoroughly in love with his work, and asks for no grander work than to help mould the character of scholarship of Iowa's teachers. He has never sought public honors, but in 1885 was elected president of the State Teachers' Association.

The professor has always voted with the republican party, though he has taken no active part in politics. He has been a member of the Congregational church for more than fifty years,—ever since 1847. He was married July 12, 1859, to Julia Abbott, of Wells River, Vermont. They have had four children, three of whom are now living: Elmer E., born November 3, 1862, now a bank clerk at Cedar Falls; William A., born September 27, 1864, now principal of the high school at Winona, Minnesota; and Mary E., born September 5, 1872, now the wife of Mr. Austin Burt of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. All three children are graduates of Iowa College, at Grinnell. Elmer has taken the degree of A. M. at Michigan University, and William has done post graduate work at Harvard University.



BEVER, JAMES LORENZO, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Cedar Rapids, has long been prominently identified with the business interests of that progressive city. His father, Sampson C. Bever, was one of the most notable business successes of the west. He came to Cedar Rapids in 1852 from his native state, Ohio, bringing with him his wife and seven children. James was the eldest son. Mr. Bever devoted a few years to improving his property and in 1855 opened a general merchandise store in Cedar Rapids, which he successfully conducted for about five years. He then sold his store and began his career as a builder of railroads, which was in every way successful. He was a director and largely interested in the building of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railway, since merged into the Chicago & Northwestern. In 1862, in company with his son, James L., he organized the private bank of S. C. Bever & Son, which was afterwards reorganized as the City National Bank. He was also largely interested in other financial institutions in Cedar Rapids and elsewhere. He died in 1893, having lived an active,

honorable and successful life. His wife was Mary Blythe, a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

James L. Bever was born in Coshocton, Ohio, March 4, 1838. He attended public schools there until the family moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Here he entered the private school of the Rev. Williston Jones, pastor of the Presbyterian church. This school has grown to be the now prosperous Coe College. In 1855 James was sent by his parents to Kenyon College in Ohio, where he spent two years. Being impatient to begin a business career he left college and took a place in his father's store. This did not satisfy him and he entered the bank of Greene, Merritt & Co., in Cedar Rapids, where he remained until they went out of business in 1862, when the private bank of S. C. Bever & Son was organized. In 1864 this was converted into the City National Bank of Cedar Rapids with S. C. Bever as president, James L. Bever cashier. The bank continued business for twenty-nine years without a change of the officers. Upon the death of S. C. Bever in 1893 James L. Bever was elected president and his brother, George W. Bever, was made vice president and John B. Bever cashier. This bank went into voluntary liquidation in March, 1898, and the Citizens' National Bank was organized to take its place. James L. Bever is largely interested in financial institutions in Cedar Rapids. He was one of the incorporators of the following companies, in which he holds offices as indicated: President of the Citizens' National Bank, Director of the American Trust & Savings Bank and of the Cedar Rapids Savings Bank, Vice President of the Cedar Rapids Water Co., and of the Cedar Rapids Electric Light & Power Company and President of the Bever Land Company. Although Mr. Bever has always been a republican he has had no political ambitions.

He is a member of the Occidental Club and is treasurer of the Apollo Commandry, Knights Templar. On his father's death James L. Bever was made senior warden of Grace Episcopal church of Cedar Rapids, and is treasurer of the Iowa Episcopate fund. He married Lavinia Rathbone Silliman, in Christ church, Rochester, New York. They have four children: Mary,

Louis Rathbone, James Lorenzo, Jr., and Pauline Lavinia. Mrs. Bever was a daughter of Rev. Harvey Silliman, who was a cousin of Professor Benjamin Silliman of Yale College.

BUTLER, WILLIAM, of Clarinda, is well known to the citizens of Southwestern Iowa for the active part he has taken in advancing the interests of that region. The Butler family is of English descent and has been prominent both in England and Amer-



ica. Mr. Butler's grandfather, Beale Butler, removed from Georgia to Wayne County, Indiana, in 1806. His was the first white family to make a home on the west side of the Whitewater river. He married Mary Carter. Samuel Butler, the father of William, was born in Georgia in 1793, and was 13 years old when the family moved to Indiana. He was brought up on the frontier farm in the wilds of Wayne county and when grown to manhood, he married Mary Davenport, daughter of Jesse and Rebecca Hoover Davenport, whose family were of Quaker ancestry. Her father was a native of North Carolina. Mr. Butler was the sixth child in a family of eight

children, and was born in Wayne County, Indiana, September 13, 1827. In the spring of 1843 his father removed to Whitley County, Indiana, then a great wilderness, and occupied by the Indians. Here he became a pioneer and undertook the hard task of clearing and improving a farm in the forest. Probably no part of the Union was settled under greater difficulties than the "Hoosier State." Amid these frontier scenes and surrounded by the wilds of an undeveloped country, William Butler grew to manhood. His first and most lasting lessons were taught by the greatest of teachers, *experience*. With him as with many others who have overcome every obstacle and made a success of life, it would seem that the rough labor performed and hardships endured served only to build up and strengthen his character. At the early age of 16 he returned to Wayne County and started out for himself by engaging in teaming. After the third year he, in company with a brother, rented a farm which they cultivated for two years. He was married February 2, 1851, to Miss Margaret McCowen, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of William McCowen. Soon after his marriage Mr. Butler removed to Whitley County, Indiana, where he rented land and farmed until the winter of 1855, when he removed overland to Henry County, Iowa. During this trip he stood on the banks of the Mississippi river and watched the first railway locomotive that crossed that river into Iowa at Burlington. After reaching Henry County he occupied a rented farm near New London for one year and in April, 1856, moved to Page County. With the history of this county he has been closely identified and has assisted in making it in many respects one of the banner counties of Iowa. He pre-empted a quarter section of land in Harlan township, improved it and continued farming until 1865. After the autumn of 1861 he was engaged in buying and selling live stock. In 1865 he purchased the 305 acres on which now stands the state hospital for the insane. He became an extensive dealer in grain and in 1871 erected the first grain elevator in Clarinda. During the years from 1876 to 1882, he was associated with a brother under the firm name of Butler Bros. In 1879 and 1880 the firm

shipped 1,700 carloads of stock. Mr. Butler was a member of a syndicate that handled over 2,000,000 bushels of grain. Like nearly all the successful business men of today who have made fortunes, Mr. Butler has sometimes taken risks, but he has accumulated a handsome competence, which he uses with a liberal hand. He contributes liberally to every good cause, both public and private.

Mr. Butler is a republican, aggressive and always reliable as a supporter of American institutions. In the Fremont campaign of 1856 he was an active worker and came within three votes of carrying his county. By reason of his honorable, fair-minded course in political matters, he has the respect and good will of both parties. During the war and several years afterwards he was a member of the county board of supervisors and in 1869 was elected to represent his district in the Iowa legislature. He was re-elected for the next term, was made chairman of the appropriations committee and was active in starting the movement which secured the magnificent capitol building for the state. In 1883 and 1885 Mr. Butler was again elected to the legislature and during this time secured the location of the Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda.

In February, 1885, Mr. Butler was awarded the contract for building the splendid court house, which is a credit to Clarinda and Page County. From the foundation to the dome he gave the work special personal attention and it is a solid monument of the work so faithfully performed.

Mr. Butler is still in active business, owner and proprietor of the Palace Livery barn, and in connection with it is extensively breeding light harness horses of the Wilkes family, with many other crosses bred in the purple. He owns an interest in the only elevator at Clarinda and gives the business an oversight.

Mr. Butler is an honored member of the various divisions of the Masonic fraternity, and is now in the thirty-second degree of that order. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Butler's first wife died July 8, 1871. He was again married March 5, 1873, to Miss Eleanor D. McCartey, a native of Ohio and daughter of Russell G. and Della

Kent McCarty. She was born in Geauga County, Ohio, and educated at the well known Oberlin College. They have one child, Eleanore McCarty Butler, born August 26, 1875, at Denver, Colorado.

BROCK, GEORGE GRIFFITH, a practicing dentist of Sheldon, is descended from one of the old Revolutionary families and was born in Geddes, Michigan, January 2, 1865. His father was C. L. Brock and his mother's



maiden name was Marion Morrison. The great-grandfather of George G. on his father's side was a veteran in the Revolutionary War and was one of those chosen to escort Lafayette back to France. George G. received his elementary education in the common schools and took two courses in the dental department of the State University, but completed his professional studies in the Kansas City Dental College in Kansas City, Missouri, graduating March 31, 1896. He at once located in Sheldon, where he enjoys a successful practice. Dr. Brock was a republican up to the campaign of 1896, when he supported William J. Bryan for the presidency on the free silver issue. He is not a church member and is unmarried.

BECKER, DR. FRED J., of Postville, was born in Fayette County, September 18, 1863, and now holds the responsible position of assistant to the professor of surgery in the homeopathic medical department of the State University. He is a son of the well known Dr. Frederick Becker of Clermont, and his wife, Sophia Miller Becker. Dr. Becker Sr. emigrated to America from Germany in 1853, coming alone, although he was only 14 years of age. By industry and application he educated himself in medicine, and has been a resident of the state for



more than forty years. He was a member of the State Board of Health from 1888 to 1896. His wife came to America from Germany with her brother in 1857 at the age of 18, and was a resident of the state from that time until her death in 1896. They had three sons, all living, of whom Dr. Fred J. Becker is the youngest. He was educated in the public schools of Clermont and in the homeopathic medical department of the State University of Iowa, where he entered at the age of 18 and graduated three years later in the class of '86. He then took a post graduate course in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and graduated in the class of '87. After graduation he spent three years in practice with his

father in Clermont and in 1890 moved to Postville, where he has since been in practice and has met with good success. In 1895 he was appointed by the board of regents as assistant to the professor of surgery, as previously stated. He has always been a republican and is a member of the republican county committee. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa. He is a Past Chancellor in the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Congregational church. He was married in June, 1888, to Lola M. Sala, of Keokuk. They have had two children, both of whom died in infancy.



BRADT, JAMES HINTON, a resident of Rockwell City, is a truly representative citizen of that growing young empire, Northwestern Iowa. His father, James Bradt, and his mother, Abby Ann Vanderhoof Bradt, were descendants of the vigorous Hollanders who colonized a portion of New York, and although the ancestry became thoroughly Americanized by the residence of successive generations in this country, it lost none of that indomitable energy that made the Holland Dutch a mighty factor in the independence of the new world. James Bradt, Sr., was a New York farmer whose sturdy honesty of character and honorable life made his influence a blessing to all who came in contact with it. James Hinton Bradt was born in Deerfield, New York, November 29, 1847, and received his education in that state. At the age of 23 he came to Calhoun County and has since resided there. After he had tilled the soil for ten years the republicans elected him county recorder, which office he filled for four years, and then he engaged in the real estate business. He is now senior member in the firm of Bradt & Allison, one of the leading real estate and abstract firms of Northwestern Iowa.

As a pioneer settler of Calhoun County Mr. Bradt became prominently identified with every movement for its improvement and advancement, and has always been regarded as one of its foremost citizens. As a business man he has had marked success, accumulating a comfortable fortune by his

own efforts. He has, in a large measure, the vigor and industry of his ancestry, combined with his own American keenness and common sense. He takes a lively interest in public matters, especially movements in commercial affairs that will be a benefit to the community or state. In politics he is an ardent republican and in 1896 was alternate delegate from the Tenth Iowa district to the national republican convention. He is well posted in state and national politics and has long been known as one of the political leaders of the section in which he resides. He is one of the most public-spirited citizens of his town and has devoted much time and money to the upbuilding of Rockwell City. He has given a number of years of service as mayor, member of the city council and of the school board, and in political and practical affairs his good judgment and unlimited energy have been of great value to his fellow citizens. His personal character is such as to inspire confidence in his leadership, and thus he has become one of the most useful citizens of the community.

Mr. Bradt is a Mason, a member of Twin Lakes Lodge No. 478, Rockwell City; Cypress Chapter No. 99, Lake City; Rose

Croix Commandry No. 38, Sac City; El Kahir Temple, Cedar Rapids, and has served as S. D. warden and master in Blue Lodge, A. F. and A. M. He is also a member of Forest Lodge No. 238, A. O. U. W., Rockwell City.

He was married December 16, 1878, to Kate Sanford. They have four children: Bertha E., born January 20, 1880; Estella J., born October 28, 1881; Lois G., born September 23, 1883; and Sylvia L., born July 31, 1885.

BIRDSALL, BENJAMIN P., formerly judge of the Eleventh judicial district, is a native of Wisconsin, being born at Weyamwega, Wapaca County, October 26, 1858. He is the son of Benjamin Birdsall and Ann Hyde (Birdsall), who were early settlers of northern Wisconsin, where Mr. Birdsall, Sr., was engaged for a number of years in the lumbering business. He afterwards removed to Iowa, engaging first in the business of farming, which he followed for a number of years, but subsequently became a banker. Judge Birdsall came to Iowa with his parents in the spring of 1870 and settled at



Alden, Hardin County. His early education was gained in the common schools of Wisconsin and Iowa, rounded out by a course at the University of Iowa. He selected the law as his profession and began its study under Hon. C. N. Nagle in that gentleman's office at Alden, and in March, 1878, was admitted to the bar. In December, 1884, he removed to Clarion and there formed a partnership with C. N. Nagle, under the firm name of Nagle & Birdsall. Their practice grew and became extensive. Judge Birdsall's ability in the profession won for him a large clientage and wide acquaintance throughout Central Iowa. In 1893 the republicans of the district recognized the marked ability and integrity of their esteemed fellow citizen by nominating him for judge, to which office he was elected in November of that year. He served five years and was again renominated in 1898. In 1900 Judge Birdsall resigned from the bench and returned to practice. Judge Birdsall has been a Republican first, last and all the time. He is a member of the Triune Commandery, Knights Templar, of Webster City.

BOURQUIN, EUGENE, president of the bank at New Hartford, and one of the leading business men of that place, is a native of France. His father, John Peter Bourquin, was a prosperous farmer and merchant, who received an appointment from the government of France as a dealer in tobacco, which he held for four years. The mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Roy, possessed the typical French characteristics of industry and thrift; and by the skillful management of both parents, the family always lived in comfortable circumstances.

E. Bourquin was born May 8, 1832, at Desandans in the Department of Doubs, France. His education was obtained partly at home, and partly at the College of Montbeliard, a first-class institution of learning managed by the Lutheran church, and situated not far from his native town. He began life in the business world by clerking in a general store in France, where he remained four years, receiving excellent training in the conduct of a mercantile establishment. He came to America in 1854, at

the age of 22, and located at Dubuque, Iowa, where for four years he was engaged in the grocery business. In the fall of 1860 he commenced business for himself in a small grocery store at New Hartford, with a very limited capital; but by industry and frugality, coupled with native capacity for business, he has succeeded in greatly increasing his facilities for making money, and enjoys a very liberal patronage from the town and surrounding country. For ten years—from 1883 to 1893—he was in partnership with his eldest son, Alfred. In 1889, in company with E. Bellows, F. W. Poulger and J. A. Cousins, they organized the bank at New Hartford. Mr. Bellows retired, and the business is now conducted by the other partners under the firm name of E. Bourquin & Company, with Mr. Bourquin as president, Mr. Cousins as vice president and Mr. Poulger as cashier.

Mr. Bourquin has always been a republican, and was for about eighteen years postmaster at New Hartford. He is a member of the Baptist church. He was married January, 1859, in Dubuque County, to Josephine Jardee. They have four children: Alfred E., born in 1859; Lucien, born in 1861; Julia, born in 1866, and Louis, born in 1867.



where he entered Prof. Baylies' Commercial College. He finished the course in six months and then, at the urgent solicitation of Prof. Baylies, he accepted the position of teacher of bookkeeping and penmanship in the college, and taught for three years.

In 1872 he arranged to go on the road as traveling salesman for John Bell & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants of Dubuque, and spent seven years in this business, traveling in the northern half of Iowa and the southern half of Minnesota.

BROWER, GEORGE LLOYD, the son of David D. Brower and Abigail Morehouse, was born at Jackson, Michigan, December 14, 1850. The elder Brower was a farmer, who left Oswego County, New York, where he was born, shortly after his marriage, and settled on a farm in Jackson County, Mich. He is still living, at the advanced age of 90, at Stockbridge, Michigan. The mother died when young George was 7 years old. At the age of 16, being a bright ambitious lad, with a desire to make a place for himself in the world, he started for the west. He took the Illinois Central to its western terminus, which in 1866 was Iowa Falls. Here he stopped and looked about him for work. He obtained a situation as clerk in Wilde and Bliss' dry goods store, where he remained three years. He had had common school advantages in Michigan, and now, feeling a desire for further improvement, he took his savings and went to Dubuque,

In the winter of 1878-9 he located at Fonda and opened a general store, investing his earnings, \$3,000, in the stock and fixtures. The following year he opened a creamery in connection with his other business, the first one to be started in the northwest part of the state. After five years in Fonda, he sold out his interests there and removed to Rockwell City, in March, 1884. He bought a lumber yard, and a set of abstract books, and opened a real estate, abstract and loan business. In October, 1889, he organized the Security Bank, of which he is sole owner and president. It is the leading bank of Rockwell City.

Mr. Brower was one of the organizers and directors of the Bankers' State Bank, of Des Moines, to which city he removed in

1891, though still remaining in active business in Rockwell City.

Since beginning the real estate business in 1884, he has located many scores of settlers on Calhoun and Pocahontas County farms. In the last five years he has extended this business to the grand prairies of Arkansas. He purchased 10,000 acres there and has located over 100 families in that beautiful country.

Mr. Brower is a republican, warmly interested in the success of his party, but his tastes lying altogether in the line of business, he has always refused to run for any office, though several times urged to do so. He is a 32nd degree Mason, a member of Des Moines Consistory, and of Temple Commandery No. 4; also a member of Myrtle Lodge, K. of P., of Rockwell City.

December 30, 1876, Mr. Brower was married to Miss Ella J. Busby, of Dubuque. To them have been born five children, only two of whom are living, Aileen, aged 19, and Imogen, aged 15. The elder daughter, Miss Aileen, has developed a remarkable soprano voice of phenomenal quality and volume, which is receiving the best of training. She went abroad in 1898 to study with a view to grand opera. In 1897 Mr. Brower left Des Moines for Chicago, where he located his family at Forty-seventh Street and Kenwood Avenue. They will remain in Chicago during the education of the daughters, who are attending Kenwood Institute; thereafter, he expects to return to Des Moines, and make his permanent home there.

He is one of the pioneers of Iowa, a man who, unaided, has accumulated a large fortune, through his native executive ability, and shrewd financial good sense.

Mr. Brower bought, in January, 1901, of Rockwell & Hubbell, the founders of the town, all the unsold town lots in Rockwell City and about 1,200 acres of land adjoining the town. The consideration was about \$100,000. This deal was regarded as a very fortunate one for the town, insuring greater activity and improvement.

On April 4, 1900, Mr. Brower sailed from New York on the steamship "St. Paul" for Paris, where he joined his wife and two daughters, who had been in Paris since Au-

gust, 1899. They visited the Paris exposition and traveled in various parts of Europe during the summer and autumn.

BUSBY, ISAAC NEWTON, M. D., the well known physician and former minister of Brooklyn, was born near Perrysville, Ohio, June 2, 1840, on a farm of 120 acres owned by his father. He is the son of John W. and Anna Merriman Busby. The father was of Scotch descent and one of the early members of the family was a prominent physician of Scotland. The mother's family were early settlers of Maryland, having come to this country from England prior to the time of the Revolution. History states that Mrs. John Busby, whose maiden name was Wisner, was a daughter of a member of the staff of General Washington.

Isaac N. Busby, at the close of his district school days, entered McCoy's Academy at Carrollton. This was in 1860. He had earned the money with which to go through college by teaching school, and at the same time had studied medicine under the tutorage of Drs. A. J. Busby and Alexander Scott of Hagerstown. In 1861 he volunteered in Company A, Eightieth Ohio In-



fantry, in which he served for three years. In 1862 he was detailed as hospital steward in Pioneer Corps, Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. After the fall of Vicksburg the Division took the place of the Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. During most of the two years he had entire charge of the medical department of the last named organization. He was mustered out of the service in Georgia shortly before Sherman left Atlanta. He had papers from the medical officers of his division recommending him to the medical director of the corps and that his relation to the command be continued, but on account of failing health he decided to return to Ohio.

Upon his return home he immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Bakerville, where he remained until 1866, removing at that time to Brooklyn, Iowa. In 1868 he was admitted to the annual conference of the M. E. church, and had charge of a number of appointments until 1871, when he was called to the pastorate of the M. E. church at Montezuma. Then followed appointments to pastorates at Newton, Ottumwa, Danville, New London, after which he returned to Brooklyn and had charge of Malcom and Madison churches until 1886. During the last five years service as pastor at Madison he was also engaged in the practice of medicine in partnership with Drs. John and Charles Conaway. In 1884 he accepted a position in the medical department of Drake University as professor of physiology and general pathology, which place he held for two terms. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by Drake University in February, 1885, *pro merito*. He attended the session of the Bennett Medical College of Chicago in 1886-7, and received the degree of M. D.; was elected a permanent member of the National Eclectic Medical Association in 1886.

The doctor is at present a republican prohibitionist. He voted for Lincoln at his second election and has ever since supported the republican national ticket. In 1871 he headed an independent county ticket. That same year he changed Poweshiek County from a saloon to a temperance county, and secured the election of John Conaway to the senate two years later. He was first mar-

ried in February, 1866, to Miss Jennie Conaway at Mansfield, Ohio. To this union were born Clara E. and Charles D. Busby. Clara died of scarlet fever in November, 1877, at the age of 10 years; Charles D. graduated with honors at Marion Simms Medical College of St. Louis in 1897. The wife and mother died in Newton, August 20, 1874. The doctor was married a second time in 1875 to Miss Belle Talbott. They have three daughters—Verona, Julia and Jennie Busby. The second wife died in 1885 and the doctor was again married in September, 1886, to Miss Harriet M. Smith, of Des Moines County.

BROOKS, DR. ALFRED L., of Audubon, is a native of Iowa and is descended from Captain Levi Brooks, who was one of the officers in Washington's army during the Revolutionary War. His father, Lorenzo Brooks, was one of the early settlers in Benton County and was successfully engaged in farming for many years. Alfred was born at Vinton, June 6, 1858; was brought up on a farm surrounded by the healthful and invigorating influences which characterize country life in Iowa. Here he



acquired the physical and mental strength and the vitality necessary to endure the trying life of a physician and surgeon. In the common schools of that county was laid the foundation for the thorough medical education which he subsequently acquired.

At the early age of 17 he had made such educational progress as fitted him for teaching school and in this occupation he engaged during the succeeding three years of his life. This experience was one which became valuable in after years, as it developed studious habits and the faculty of perseverance so necessary to professional men of the present day. Upon reaching the age of 20 Mr. Brooks attended the excellent Blirstown Academy for one year, at the end of which, he began his medical education by one year of diligent study in the office of Dr. A. J. Dickinson in the town of Shellsburg, Iowa. When the year of office study was completed he entered the Rush Medical College in Chicago and commenced a three years' course of study there.

Graduating in 1883 he soon after located for practice in the town of Gray, Audubon County. Here he enjoyed a good business and acquired the fund of practical experience necessary to round out the education of even the brightest of medical students. At the end of three years he removed from Gray to the larger field of Audubon, where he now enjoys an extensive practice. Dr. Brooks has for several years given special attention to surgical work and is now surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He also belongs to the American Medical Association, the Iowa State Medical Society and the Botna Valley Medical Society.

The doctor has always been a republican, and served as a member of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly from Audubon County, being elected by a good majority in this strong democratic county. Such a record shows conclusively that he enjoys, to a very unusual degree, the confidence and respect of his community. In February, 1887, Dr. Brooks was united in marriage to Miss May Langworthy, and they have one daughter on December 26, 1897.



BENNETT, FRED A. To be appointed State Bank Examiner at the age of 28 is a fine compliment to the personal integrity and uncommon knowledge of banking possessed by the young man upon whom such honor is conferred. The lively competition among the older politicians for this position and the political "pulls" that are brought to bear in almost every case make the success of Mr. Bennett, whose personal qualifications were his chief recommendations, the more remarkable. Mr. Bennett, who resides now in Sioux City, is a son of Herbert A. Bennett, a farmer all his life up to a few years ago. The father was a soldier in the civil war, serving in Company B, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, in which he performed brave service for three years. He, together with his wife and family, came from Massachusetts to Iowa in 1869 and purchased a farm in Eden township, Carroll county. There were only three other families resident in the township at the time, and the three townships extending west from Eden were uninhabited. The farm purchased was wild land with no improvements of any character and was located fourteen miles from a railroad station—Carroll.

Fred A. Bennett was born near Milford, Massachusetts, March 3, 1866, and was one of the family of boys taken from the well settled and prosperous sections of the East to the bleak prairie tract in Carroll county by reason of the father's belief that the wild, free life of the frontier was conducive to better results in the rearing of a family than the environments found in the New England state. The work of cultivating and improving the new home was shared by the subject until 1882, when he commenced the reading of law in the office of A. T. Bennett, at Manning. This he continued during the winter of 1883-4, attending the Manning school in the meantime. Returning to the farm, he engaged in work there and for neighboring farmers until the fall of 1884, when he taught a term of country school, growing heartily tired of the job before the term was finished. During the following summer he continued his studies in Mr. Bennett's office, and in September entered the law department of the State University, where he remained two years. Following his graduation he became cashier of the State Bank of Manning, serving in that capacity almost five years. During a portion of this time he was connected with the Bank of Irwin, at Irwin, Iowa, serving as its president. After passing through the panic successfully he sold out his interests in both concerns for the purpose of obtaining a brief rest from the cares of business. In January, 1895, he was appointed State Bank Examiner by State Auditor McCarthy, and reappointed in 1899 by Auditor Merriam, and has proved one of the best examiners the state ever had. Banks have been closed, cashiers arrested for forgeries discovered by him, numerous others compelled to make up shortages, and in countless ways he has corrected and improved and made safer banking customs and practices. In August, 1899, Mr. Bennett removed from Manning to Sioux City to be in a location more convenient for his work. He has been a republican all his life. In every state and congressional convention since 1887 he has been a conspicuous figure, as well as in the League meetings at Louisville, Denver and Cleveland, but has never sought elective office. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he has served as treasurer, and the Knights of Pythias. In



the last named he has filled various subordinate offices, and was twice elected Grand Master of Exchequer. August 31, 1892, he was married to Miss Clara M. Branson. They have two children, Walter W., born July 4, 1893, and Robert R., born December 24, 1899.

COOK, SYLVANUS D., known throughout Iowa and Dakota as an able newspaper man, was born in a log cabin on a farm in Salem township, Henry county, January 9, 1847. He worked on the farm and attended school at intervals until he was 15 years old. His parents were Quakers, and he was sent to a Friends' Academy, presided over by Prof. E. W. Beard, one of the finest English scholars that has ever taught in Iowa schools. After finishing the course at Prof. Beard's academy, young Cook became a teacher in the public schools and advanced from one position to another until he became superintendent of the city schools at Iowa City. While there he took a special course in the Collegiate Department and also in the Law Department of the State University. Since 1877, he has been in the newspaper business continually, excepting a few years spent as superintendent of agencies for a prominent life insurance company.

The "History of South Dakota," published in 1884, makes the following refer-

ence to Mr. Cook's newspaper experience in that state: "The Mitchell Republican was established in 1880. It passed through various changes and eventually fell into the hands of S. D. Cook, its present proprietor and editor. The weekly edition is a nine-column folio, all printed at home, and has a large circulation. The daily is a seven-column, and gives the Associated Press dispatches, together with a full digest of home and Dakota news. The office includes the finest job printing establishment on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway west of Milwaukee. A handsome two-story brick building was erected by Mr. Cook in 1883, and the Republican can justly boast of one of the best and most conveniently fitted establishments in the territory. Mr. Cook is a persevering, industrious and successful business man, and has made his journal a power among its compeers."

The history of Chamberlain, Brule county, contains the following: "A post-office was established in May, 1881, and S. D. Cook was the first postmaster. On the 7th of June following, the construction of the Register block was commenced by Messrs. Pease, Dickinson, Humphrey, Inglis and Cook. The following from the Dakota Register of June 8, 1881, will give a good idea of the place at that time: 'Chamberlain now has twenty-five places of habitation and business, including houses, tents and shanties. Several thousand feet of lumber are arriving each day and business has commenced in earnest. The Dakota Register will be issued June 16, and will be a thirty-two column paper, all printed at home on S. D. Cook's mammoth steam power press.'"

The history of Charles Mix county, Dakota, has the following; "The Charles Mix Chronicle was established by S. D. Cook, the first issue appearing in July, 1882. He was at that time proprietor of the Chamberlain Register, and for the first two or three weeks, the Chronicle was printed at Chamberlain. In February, 1883, he sent M. A. Fuller, with a complete outfit, to Wheeler. The first paper ever printed in the county bears date of February 21, 1883."

"The first paper established in Brule county was the Dakota Register, at Chamberlain, in June, 1881, by S. D. Cook." "The Brule Index was established in 1882 by S.

D. Cook, the first issue appearing on the 7th of June."

Four newspapers were conducted by Mr. Cook at the same time while he resided with his family at Mitchell.

From Dakota Mr. Cook went to Sioux City in 1886, attracted by the wonderful "boom" then existing at that place, and there established the Western Farmer and Stockman, a weekly devoted to farming and live stock interests, and the Stock Yards Herald, a daily publication and the official organ of the Union Stock Yards. Removing in 1893 to Iowa City, to give the children the educational advantages of the State University, he was induced to buy the Iowa City Daily Republican, daily and weekly. He made a phenomenal success of the paper, and it was such an important political factor in the first Curtis campaign in the Second congressional district, that his friends in the district prevailed upon him to establish the Davenport Republican, backed by a stock company, of which he became the editor and manager. The Davenport Republican was at once a power in Davenport and Scott county politics, and also in the state of Iowa. The paper started out under very adverse circumstances, but was placed on a paying basis inside of the first two years.

The Morning Democrat was driven out of the field and the Republican came into the possession of the Associated Press franchise. Commenting upon this the Iowa State Register said: "In our opinion the change makes the Republican the third best newspaper property in the state, which is great progress in a little over a year of Editor Cook's management." Owing to certain political combinations in the Second district, Mr. Cook retired from the Republican in the fall of 1899, with great financial loss to himself, but turned over to the directors a newspaper property worth much more than its liabilities.

Mr. Cook has represented the state with distinction as a member of the Iowa Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Commission, his work as a member of the Executive Committee contributing in no small degree to the prominent and creditable position of the state at the Exposition. The Committee recently made its report and arranged to turn several thousand dollars back



into the state treasury, receiving the unqualified endorsement of the Governor and Executive Council.

CORNWALL, WENDELL WILLIAMS, of Spencer, was one of the strongest men in the House of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, and if he had not been defeated for re-election on account of a local issue, would have been one of the leading candidates for the speakership of the House in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly. He comes of a fine line of English and German ancestors. His father, Amos R. Cornwall, was a teacher, and for thirty years served as principal of Albion Academy, at Albion, Wisconsin. Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, and Governor Alva Adams, of Colorado, were among his pupils. He was educated at Alfred University and Union College, in New York. He died May 14, 1893, aged 63 years. His ancestors came from Cornwall, England, and settled in an early day in western New York. Representative Cornwall's mother was formerly Barbara Williams, who was also educated at Alfred University, and was a teacher for a number of years. Her people were of German descent and were among the early pioneers

in Pennsylvania. They were always prominent in religious and educational work, and one member of the family, Rev. Thomas Williams, was professor of theology for years in Alfred University. It is not strange that the family has religious tendencies, for its lineage is traceable back to Roger Williams, the much persecuted Christian of colonial days. Mrs. Cornwall died in 1859, at the age of 26 years.

W. W. Cornwall was born February 10, 1857, at Albion, Dane county, Wisconsin. His mother died when he was but 2 years old. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Wisconsin and New York. He graduated from Albion Academy, where his father taught so long, in June, 1879, and from the law department of the Wisconsin University in June, 1881. While pursuing his studies in the academy and university, he helped pay his expenses by teaching in the common schools at various intervals. He began the practice of law at Huron, South Dakota, in 1882, but two years later removed to the newly organized county of McPherson, where he was the first County Judge, and was afterwards County Attorney. He came to Iowa in March, 1891, and located at Spencer, where he formed a law partnership with Walter P. Ward, who sold his interest in July, 1894, to Guy H. Martin, Mr. Cornwall's present partner. The firm has a large law practice, extending into many counties of northwestern Iowa, and confines itself exclusively to this line of work.

Representative Cornwall has always been a Republican. He has represented his county in state conventions numerous times, and was a delegate to the National Republican League at Milwaukee in 1896. During 1892 and 1893 he was City Attorney of Spencer. In 1893 he was elected to the House of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly from the district of Clay and Palo Alto counties, and was re-elected to the Twenty-sixth General Assembly. He was recognized as one of the leading men of the House, and during his second term served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and during the extra session of 1897 was chosen as one of the committee to supervise the publication and annotation of the Revised Code of 1897. In his defeat in the

1897 election, due only to some local question, the House lost one of its best members.

Representative Cornwall is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge and of the Iowa Legion of Honor. He was married September 28, 1885, to Miss Marion Wilson, of Blue Earth City, Minnesota. They have four children: Barbara, born in 1886; Wilson, born in 1889; Morgan, born in 1891; and Ruth, born in 1895.

CHANDLER, GEORGE, educator, author and bank president, is city superintendent of schools in Osage. He was born in Geneseo, Henry county, Illinois, May 6, 1856. His people were farmers in moderate circumstances. His father, J. H. Chandler, was a native of New Hampshire, and served in the Civil War from Massachusetts. His mother, whose name was Mary L. Connor, was a native of Nova Scotia. Mr. Chandler's grandmother on his father's side was a daughter of Governor Harriman of New Hampshire. The Chandler family removed from Illinois to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1858, where George attended the primary and grammar schools and the high school at Milton. While a resident of Boston he earned his first wages as a cash boy in the



great dry goods house of Jordan, Marsh & Co. Mr. Chandler was ready to enter Harvard at the age of 14, but financial reverses caused the family to remove to the West. They settled on a farm in Howard county, Iowa, in September, 1870. The following winter George Chandler taught a four months' school, finishing before he was 15 years of age, and taught four terms afterward in the same district. In September, 1877, Mr. Chandler entered the State Normal School at Cedar Falls, and was graduated in June, 1879. He then took up the profession of teaching and "saved his money to buy a farm." He at once began to invest in farm property, borrowing money from one man to make the first payment on eighty acres purchased from another. He made a success of this business from 1879 to 1895, and the increase in the value of the lands he bought and sold has enabled him to now own a section of the finest land in Mitchell county, well improved and within a mile of Osage. He also owns other lands in other parts of the county. His real estate operations did not interfere with his educational work. He taught in Lake City, Calhoun county, Charlotte, Clinton county, three years at Riceville, and four terms at Mitchell. While teaching in the latter place in 1883, he was elected County Superintendent, and before his first term expired he was chosen superintendent of the city schools of Osage, a position he has since held continuously, having recently been unanimously elected for the year beginning in September, 1900, the sixteenth year in this position.

Mr. Chandler is the author of a "History and Civil Government of Iowa," which appeared in 1885, and "Iowa and the Nation," issued in 1895, which is now the leading textbook in civics in use in the public schools of Iowa. He is one of the best known institute lecturers in the state, and his services are in great demand throughout the year. When the Home Trust and Savings Bank was being organized in Osage by a number of the leading young business men of the place in the fall of 1899, the presidency was offered to Mr. Chandler and accepted. This institution is in a flourishing condition and promises to be one of the leading financial concerns in northern Iowa.

Notwithstanding that he is so much occu-

pied with his own affairs, Mr. Chandler has found time to devote to the interests of the republican party and for two years has been chairman of the Republican county central committee, where he has done effective work. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Masonic orders. He is a Shriner and for three years was Eminent Commander of Cœur de Leon Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar. He and his family are members of the Congregational church.

His marriage to Miss Bessie McCook occurred April 4, 1880. Seven children were born to them: Effie Mabel, born July 23, 1883; George Harriman, born July 26, 1885; Mary, born July 3, 1887; Francis, born April 1, 1889; Julia North, born April 30, 1892; Bessie Mildred, born June 28, 1894, and Charles Edward, born November 5, 1898. Francis died in April, 1891, at the age of 2 years, and on August 15, 1899, the family was called upon to give up their eldest son, who died of rheumatic fever.

CARTER, MEMNON J., of Ossian, is a well known lawyer, and is editor of the Ossian Bee, the leading Democratic paper of Winneshiek county. His father, Mahlon G. Carter, a Democrat and a Hicksite Quaker, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a shoemaker by trade. His ancestors were of Scotch, Irish and English blood. He was married at Philadelphia in 1847 to Mary Jackson, and they came to Ohio soon afterward, but returned to the East in 1852. In 1856 they again moved West, settling this time in Winneshiek county, Iowa, where Mr. Carter bought a hundred acres of land for \$500, farming it during the summer and making shoes in the winter. He died in 1869, aged 63 years.

M. J. Carter was born March 11, 1850, in Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio. The most of his early life was spent on a farm, working in the summer and attending district school in the winter. After the death of his father, which occurred when he was 19 years old, he took upon himself the support of his invalid mother, as he had but one brother, who was younger than himself. He farmed a couple of years, and then for three years hired out by the day or month

in various capacities. In September, 1874, he began clerking in the general store of D. D. Rosa, at Ossian, where he remained three months, and then read law for five months in the office of G. L. Faust. In June, 1875, he was made Deputy Clerk of the Courts of Winneshiek county, being associated in this work with A. W. Brownell, the first Democrat who ever held the office of Clerk in that county. Here he remained during Mr. Brownell's term, and four months with his successor, in the meantime continuing his study of law at night. He was admitted to the bar January 23, 1877, after a rigid examination, and in May began practicing at Ossian. In addition to a rapidly growing law practice, Mr. Carter has found time for several other lines of business. He organized the Bank of Ossian in February, 1880, in company with L. A. Meyer, and a third partner, Frank Figge, was added in September, 1889. The company has done a fine business. In 1890, associated with Charles N. Flagler, they put up a substantial brick building at Lime Springs, and started a branch banking establishment there. Mr. Carter purchased the Ossian Bee in June, 1885, and has conducted it as a Democratic paper ever since. He is also an extensive owner of real estate, having an eighty-acre



farm near Austin, Minnesota, and one of 280 acres in Howard county, Iowa.

Following the example of his ancestors, Mr. Carter has always been a Democrat, and has done much for the good of the party. He served eight years on the State Central Committee, as a member from the Fourth district, and was on the Executive Committee during the administration of Horace Boies. He was elected County Attorney in 1890, being the only Democrat ever elected to that office in the county. In the race for re-election in 1892 he was defeated, but ran over 300 ahead of his ticket. He was Mayor of Ossian for ten years, and treasurer of the Independent School District of Ossian for thirteen years. In 1900 he was the Democratic nominee for presidential elector in the Fourth district, being a supporter of W. J. Bryan.

Mr. Carter is a Free Mason, and has been Master of Arcturus Lodge, No. 237, for twelve years. He belongs to King Solomon Chapter, No. 35. R. A. M.; is a Knight Templar, of Beauseant Commandery, Decorah, and a Shriner of El Kahir Temple, Cedar Rapids. He is also a member of Military Lodge, No. 39, Knights of Pythias, and carries insurance as a charter member of Ossian Camp, No. 213, Modern Woodmen of America. He also belongs to Decorah Lodge, No. 443, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Carter was married April 4, 1878, to Mattie Baker Harvey, a daughter of Horatio Nelson and Phebe (Whittier Rolfe) Harvey. Mrs. Carter was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, August 18, 1854. Their only child, Ralph Waldo, who was born April 21, 1879, is now attending Upper Iowa University at Fayette. Mr. Carter's mother also made her home with the family until her death, December 24, 1894.

CRAIG, FREDERICK W., of Des Moines, who has served as Police Judge of that city, and, because of his legal knowledge, became the attorney for many of the corporations and associations there, was born at Farmington, Maine, June 29, 1854. His father, Joseph S. Craig, was a well-to-do New England farmer. In early life he taught the

village and district schools and was an officer in the state militia, then a position of distinction in social Maine. "Muster days" were affairs of great importance; in fact, were society events which called out the entire population of the community. The mother, Dorcus Dunning Wheeler, married the father at 16, and was a devoted and home-loving woman of countless virtues. John Wheeler, the great-grandfather on the maternal side, fought under John Paul Jones in his naval battles during the War of the Revolution. The earlier ancestors on the paternal side came from Scotland and set-



tled in Massachusetts. Many of them fought for American independence. The father's parents left Massachusetts in an early day and made for themselves homes in the wilderness of Maine, where they reared a large family. The mother's father settled near Farmington, in a little village called Chesterville.

The early education of Judge Frederick W. Craig was obtained in the district school and the grammar school of the village near his home. He then took a two years' course in the State Normal School at Farmington, Maine, graduating in January, 1874. Later he entered the Massachusetts State Normal

School in Bridgewater, and graduated from the advanced or classical department June 29, 1876. During the time he was engaged in teaching, and in that way contributed largely to the expense of his education. In September, 1876, he came to Iowa and was employed for one year as principal of the Smithland schools, in Woodbury county. Having concluded to follow the practice of law, he entered the office of Bannister & Phillips, in Des Moines, in 1877; later that of Phillips & Conrad (W. W. Phillips and Judge Conrad), and in 1878 took a course in Iowa College of Law, then a department of Simpson College, graduating therefrom in the class of 1879. He was admitted to the bar of the circuit and district courts of Iowa in February of the same year, of the supreme court a short time thereafter, and of the United States circuit and district courts in 1880.

He practiced law in Chariton for about one year, during 1879-80, in partnership with Mr. Ziegler, but resigned from the firm to accept a position with the State Insurance Company at Des Moines, which he held for one year. He was at one time connected with the Iowa National Bank, also at Des Moines. In 1887 he was elected judge of the municipal courts, and it was he who inaugurated the plan of making monthly reports and settlements of fees collected. At the close of his official term he resumed the practice of law, and in 1889 formed a partnership with Judge Balliet, under the firm name of Balliet & Craig. This was continued until 1890, when Mr. Craig retired to take charge of the office and legal work of the Iowa Central Building and Loan Association, the position being that of assistant secretary, which place he still holds. His skill and integrity have assisted materially in making the concern one of the best known and most successful in the state. The judge is a republican of pronounced views, and as such was elected to the municipal judgeship. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Knight Templar, and has held nearly all the important offices in that order, state as well as local; at present is an officer of the General Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of the United States, which holds triennial meetings. He was married to Miss Abigail Diantha Corliss, of Woolwich, Maine, Sep-

tember 30, 1880, at Bath, Maine. They have five children: Clyde, Earl, Philip, Mildred and Clifford.

CASS, JOSEPH FORREST, vice-president of the Bank of Sumner, is one of those fortunate men to whom success seems the natural order of things. Possessed of the energy, ability, both native and acquired, and a keen perception in business affairs, so requisite to success, it is little wonder that Mr. Cass has won for himself his enviable position



among the leading business men of the state. He was born July 31, 1863, on a farm in Vernon county, Wisconsin, and when but 4 years of age removed with his parents to Bremer county, Iowa. Sumner township was chosen by his father for a home place, and here he engaged in farming and also opened a small country store. Mr. Cass began his schooling at the age of 6 in the district school, where he attended until he was 12 years old. His parents at this time became residents of the town of Sumner, and he became a pupil in the graded schools of that town. At the age of 16 his education in school was ended. During the last year

of his school work, he spent his Saturdays and evenings in learning telegraphy at the railway station, and at the age of 16 accepted a position as operator at Bristow, for the Dubuque and Dakota Railway Company. His next position was at Tripoli, where he was the efficient and popular station agent for some time. His next venture was the mercantile business, in which he engaged in Sumner, selling out in a short time with a good profit. He went to Chicago and, without aid or influence of any sort, called upon Lyman J. Gage, vice-president of the First National Bank. Mr. Gage has a happy faculty of discovering merit and of then encouraging it, and when he talked with the unheralded young man from Sumner, he must have had some idea of the good qualities that were to bring him such notable success in later years. To the young man's request for a clerkship Mr. Gage replied favorably, and Mr. Cass became a valued employe, remaining with him for five years. His banking hours being short, he secured a position as treasurer of Grenier's Lyceum Theater, where his evenings were spent in the box office. His father urgently requesting him to return to Sumner and engage in the banking business, he resigned his position in Chicago and turned his face homeward. Money ventures have since engaged his attention, and all have been successful. His present positions are, vice-president of the Bank of Sumner; president of the Tripoli Savings Bank, Tripoli; stockholder of the Commercial Bank of Britt; president of the Western Electric Telephone System, the largest independent system in the United States, having three thousand miles of wire in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas; and director in the Waterloo and Cedar Falls Rapid Transit Company. He is also a director and stockholder in several other corporations of various importance.

He was married in Chicago in 1887 to Mrs. Florence B. Royal, a young widow with one child. They have two children: Hazel M., born October 20, 1889, and Ernest J., born November 18, 1894.

Mr. Cass is an enthusiastic Republican. He is a believer in all religions, but of no special creed. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias order and has been honored with several important offices.

CRAIN, JOHN BOND, M. D., a successful financier and practitioner of medicine and surgery, of Braddyville, was born November 28, 1854, in Schuyler county, Illinois. He is of British descent. His ancestors came to America in colonial days and settled in Virginia. His great-grandfather lived in Culpepper county, thirty miles from the home of Washington, with whom he was well acquainted. He was a soldier in the Revolution. In 1808 he removed to Kentucky, settling in Fleming county, near Hillsborough. Soon afterward he removed to Pulaski. He lived to be almost 100 years



old and was hale and hearty to the last. His son, Rev. William Crain, was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, lived in Kentucky, but became a pioneer in Illinois in 1833, entering a large tract of land in Schuyler county. He was a Methodist preacher, associated with Peter Cartwright for over forty years. His son, John F. Crain, was a native of Missouri. He was born December 31, 1832, at Cope Girardeau. He was a farmer and well educated. He was married February 2, 1854, to Miss Margaret A. Howard, of an old southern family of note during the Revolutionary period. They had eight children, of whom Dr. J. B. Crain was

the eldest. In 1855 the father removed with his family to Taylor county, Iowa, where he died at the age of 39, leaving the care of his family to his wife, who well fulfilled her duty toward them, being a woman of great force and strength of character. She now lives in Des Moines.

The early death of his father threw much responsibility on Dr. Crain's shoulders at the age of 16. He was trained to the occupation of a farmer. He afterwards studied architecture, working during the summer that he might attend school in the winter. In 1874 he entered Amity College, attending three years. He taught school after this in Page county until 1881. He was married December 25, 1880, to Miss Eva Hart. They had ten children, four of whom are living: John D. Loyd, Lelia Nadine, Floy Hart and Vera Myrle.

In 1880 Dr. Crain engaged in the lumber business, which he sold several years ago. In 1881 he purchased Good & Webster's Bank, which he has ever since successfully managed as the Braddyville Bank. He had studied medicine some previous to his marriage, but at his wife's request dropped it for some time, but in after years took up the study again, graduating in 1887 with honors from the Electic Medical College, of Cincinnati.

Dr. Crain has been mayor of his town three times; also treasurer. He has been treasurer of the school board for many years. He has always been a Republican. He is a cousin of Hon. James Crain McGinnis, late of St. Louis, Missouri, who was state senator for twenty-five years and judge of the four courts of the city for years.

Dr. Crain is ambitious in his profession, and looks forward to a post graduate course in surgery in New York. With a good practice, successful financial enterprises, a handsome home and the confidence and respect of his fellow townsmen, Dr. Crain has much to make his life happy and the future full of promise.

CLEAVER, JAMES HARVEY, M. D. No man is better nor more favorably known in Council Bluffs than Dr. J. H. Cleaver. He has an extensive practice there, is a large

property owner, and is always to the fore in movements for the advancement and development of the city. The doctor is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Washington county on March 21, 1856. The ancestors on his father's side were of German descent. Peter Cleaver joined a colony organized at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1683, as a result of a visit to that country by William Penn. They came to America and settled near what is now Philadelphia. He was a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He married Miss Hannah Shoemaker in 1695, in the Abbington meeting



house, near Jenkingtown. Isaac N. Cleaver, doctor's father, was a school teacher in his younger days, then engaged in the mercantile business and finally became a retired farmer, having made profitable investments in farm lands in Pennsylvania and Iowa. The mother's maiden name was Isabel M. Dutton, and her ancestors were among the first settlers of Virginia.

At the close of his common school days, young Cleaver completed a course at the Iron City College, of Pittsburg, from which he graduated in 1875. He then entered upon the study of medicine, and in the winter of 1877-8 attended a course of lectures

at the Cleveland Medical College. Later he received an appointment in the Baltimore University Hospital as an interne, and remained there until the date of his graduation from the University of Maryland in March, 1880. Shortly thereafter he came to Iowa and located in Pottawattamie county, where he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine. He became a member of the American Medical Association at Washington, D. C., 1884, and shortly joined the Iowa State Medical Society; is also a member of the Society of the Missouri Valley, and Council Bluffs Medical Society; member of the staff of St. Bernard's Hospital; served as local surgeon for the Union Pacific Railway for twelve years; at present he is a member of the board of pension examiners; also served a term as city physician.

He has been a life-long Republican, as was his father before him. He was elected by that party to the office of mayor of Council Bluffs in 1884 for a term of two years. He is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Modern Woodmen; is at present grand medical examiner for the state of Iowa for the A. O. U. W., and is local examiner for many of the leading insurance companies. He takes an active interest in the enterprises of his town, and is a member of the Executive Board, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, having served a term as its president.

He was married in 1881, in Washington, Pennsylvania, to Miss Mary L. Deaves, a daughter of Rev. A. H. Deaves, who was favorably known in western Pennsylvania. They have five children, a daughter and four sons, all of whom are living.

CRUIKSHANK, JOHN PERKINS, a prominent citizen and real estate dealer of Fort Madison, member of the House from Lee county, is the son of Alexander Cruikshank, who was a native of Norway, but of Scotch descent. He was a sailor for fifteen years, beginning at the age of thirteen. He touched at most of the world's great ports while following this life, and sailed under many flags. He served in the Mexican navy



during the revolt against Spain in 1824, and received a severe wound in the shoulder. He came to Puck-e-she-tuck, now Keokuk, Iowa, in 1832, and on March 4, 1834, located at Cruikshank's Point, where he was the first settler in the interior of Lee county. He was married in the summer of 1834 to Keziah Perkins, near Augusta, Illinois. She was a native of Kentucky, and had lived in Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Her ancestors were English, German and Welsh, and her grandfather, George Perkins, was a commanding officer in the Revolution, under General Francis Marion. With his bride, Alexander Cruikshank came to live in the wilds of the new country, and they made their home in a rude log cabin, with Indians and wolves for neighbors. They lived peaceably in this community, however, and often saw the rival chiefs, Keokuk and Black Hawk, Mr. Cruikshank becoming an intimate friend of the latter. Mr. Cruikshank died in 1888, at the age of 84, and his wife six years later at the same age.

J. P. Cruikshank is a native of Iowa, and was born June 22, 1854, on a farm near West Point, in Lee county. He was the youngest in a family of seven children, all of whom were born at this place, and who

are all living. He secured his early education at the district school, which at that time, thirty-five or forty years ago, was better in some ways than it is today, for more was expected of it, there being comparatively few high schools and colleges within the reach of the young people in the West. He, however, was enabled to attend several terms at Howe's Academy, at Bonaparte, and Whittier College, at Salem, in this state. In 1872, at the age of 18, he began teaching, which he continued for several years, alternating this with attendance at higher schools. In 1875 he completed a teachers' course in the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville. After his graduation he went to Mississippi, having learned that there was a good demand for teachers in the South. But finding that the need was mostly for instructors in the negro schools, where extremely low salaries were paid, and that to accept such a position meant almost complete ostracism from the white people of the community, he removed to Texas. He arrived at Denison with only a dollar in his pocket, and soon secured a good position as a teacher at a paying salary. He remained four years in the South, gaining experience not only in teaching, but in various other lines of employment. He was engaged as a land agent and surveyor, and for a period of three months was employed as a draughtsman in the State Land Office at Austin. He even followed the life of a cow-boy for a short time on the Staked Plains, and once made a daring raid with a band of cow-boys across the Rio Grande into Mexican territory in pursuit of Mexican cattle thieves. He returned to Iowa for a visit in 1879, and soon went to Bannock City, Montana, where for a year he had charge of a drug store owned by a widowed sister. Having already begun the study of medicine, he returned to Iowa and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, completing a course in 1882. Somewhat against his will he was nominated by the Democrats for the office of Recorder of Lee county in the fall of 1882, and was elected. He now decided to settle down permanently, for he had grown tired of frequent changes in location and business. While in office he did not neglect the excellent opportunity there offered for becoming familiar with the ab-

stracting of titles, and in 1887, after having served the county two terms, he established a real estate, loan and abstract business at Fort Madison. He has built up a fine business, making a specialty of loaning money on improved lands in Iowa and adjoining states.

Mr. Cruikshank has always been a Democrat. Besides holding the office of County Recorder of Lee county, he was Deputy Surveyor of Coleman county, Texas, and in 1899 was elected representative to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly of Iowa. He belongs to the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and K. of P. lodges. For nine years he has been secretary of the Lee County Pioneers' and Old Settlers' Association, an organization which came into existence in 1870. Mr. Cruikshank was married June 18, 1889, to Mattie L. Ball, of St. Louis, daughter of Capt. S. J. Ball, a noted steamboat pioneer. They have one child, Mollie Louise, born in 1891.

CARNEY, JAMES LORING, a leading lawyer in Marshalltown, was born at Lawrence, Massachusetts. He came to Iowa in 1858 with his parents, and located near Brooklyn, in Poweshiek county. Following the death of his father in 1864, the family removed to



Grinnell, where James Loring entered the preparatory department of Iowa College, from which he graduated in 1871. He was a member of the Chrestomatian Society and other college societies. After graduating at Iowa College he entered the law department of the University at Iowa City, graduating therefrom in the fall of 1873. He then was employed as a clerk by the law firm of Brown & Sears, solicitors at that time for the Iowa Central Railway, at Marshalltown. He was given entire charge of the collections of the firm, which were very large, the firm being much engrossed with railway litigation. His advancement came about through study, work and constant application. After closing his connection with Brown & Sears, he was associated in litigation with H. E. J. Boardman, an experienced lawyer of long residence there. He thus obtained a training in close work in the law, and at the same time profited financially in his business connection with Mr. Boardman. In the spring of 1879 he entered into a partnership with H. C. Henderson and H. L. Merriman, under the name of Henderson, Merriman & Carney. Shortly thereafter Mr. Merriman accepted the editorship of the Marshall County Times-Republican, and Mr. Carney continued the partnership with H. C. Henderson until the latter gentleman was called to the judgeship of the Eleventh judicial district. He then formed a business partnership with Mr. Timothy Brown, one of the oldest lawyers in that section. That was in 1881; the partnership thus formed was kept up until July, 1888, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Carney went into practice without a partner. In the spring of 1899 he formed a partnership with J. M. Holt, with the firm name of Carney & Holt. He was elected to the office of City Solicitor of Marshalltown, which position he held for four years; also to the office of County Attorney, which place he likewise filled for four years. He has been on one side or the other in most of the important cases litigated in that section during the past fifteen years. He has represented as a lawyer many of the leading corporations of his part of the state, and is regarded as one of the ablest interpreters of corporate law in Iowa. He has become connected financially and as a member of the board of directors with several of

the prosperous institutions of his city and his conservative advice and counsel is sought in the administration of their affairs. Mr. Carney has a natural love for his chosen profession and has his greatest enjoyment in triumphs won in its honorable practice. While not a church member, he has high veneration for sacred things and attends the Congregational church. Mr. Carney has always adhered strictly to the tenets of Republicanism. In 1895 he was elected to a membership in the State Senate from the Twenty-eighth district, comprising Marshall county. In the Twenty-sixth General Assembly he took a prominent part in the discussions and work preliminary to the recodification of the laws of the state, and was a member of the Senate when it was done at the extra session called for that purpose. As a delegate from the Fifth Congressional district, he cast the only vote which William McKinley received from Iowa in the Minneapolis convention held in 1892.

Mr. Carney was married in May, 1879, to Miss Minnie E. Tillotson, of Marshalltown. They have four children: Leonard T., Lora M., Gladys and Gurna (twins), all living.

COWLES, LA MONTE, of Burlington, one of the leading lawyers of that city, is the product of many generations of genuine, sturdy, Puritanic stock on his father's side, and of the best blood of Scotland on his mother's. His father, the Rev. William F. Cowles, was one of the earliest pioneers of the Methodist church in this state, coming in 1851 from Cortland county, New York, and was located in 1853 at Burlington, where he organized the South Mission church, afterwards called the First Methodist Episcopal church. He was three times elected presiding elder, and spent fifty years in active ministerial work. The ancestral line of the Cowles family runs directly back to John Cowles, who came to Massachusetts from England in 1635. The mother of La Monte Cowles was Marie La Monte, whose father, Thomas La Monte, was a cousin of the late Secretary of War. Her mother was Lucy Paine, whose people came to this country from Scotland in 1650.



La Monte Cowles was born at Oskaloosa, Iowa, September 30, 1859. His early education was obtained in the public schools in the various towns where his father preached, and in 1875 he entered the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, graduating with the class of 1879. For four years he was employed as civil engineer in Nebraska and Colorado by the Union Pacific and the Burlington and Missouri River railroad companies. Upon returning to Iowa he made his home at Burlington, and began the study of law in the office of Judge J. C. Power. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1884, and for a short time practiced law in the office where he had received his training. He then formed a partnership with C. B. Jack, and they worked together for a year and a half, Mr. Jack removing to Salt Lake City in 1886. Since that time Mr. Cowles has been alone in practice, and has succeeded in building up a large and remunerative business. In 1896 he was elected City Attorney for Burlington, which office he held for two years. He also deals in real estate, of which he is an extensive owner in the city. August 1, 1898, he was appointed by Judge John S. Woolson to be Referee in Bankruptcy for the counties of Des Moines and Louisa.

In politics Mr. Cowles has always been an active Republican. He was for several years chairman of the county central committee, and is now chairman of the congressional committee for the First congressional district. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World and the Elks. Brought up in the Methodist Episcopal church, he still remains loyal to it, holding his membership in Grace church, in Burlington.

Mr. Cowles was married September 15, 1885, to Miss Hattie Kane, daughter of Alexander Kane, of Burlington. Their one child, Ethel, was born October 21, 1887. Mrs. Cowles died November 11, 1889. Mr. Cowles was again married November 24, 1897, to Miss Ida S. Miller, daughter of Charles J. and Margaret Miller of Burlington.

CARPENTER, THADDEUS BRADLEY, is a native of Vermont, born at Westminster, in that state, January 14, 1822. His father, Samuel Carpenter, owned a small farm of one hundred acres in the town, and when the farm did not require attention worked at his trade as a mason and builder. His grandfather, Abel Carpenter, was one of the first settlers of that region, coming up the Connecticut river from Northampton, Massachusetts. Mr. Carpenter's mother was Olive Whitney Carpenter, daughter of Benjamin Whitney, who was custodian of the Court House at the time of the Westminster massacre in 1775. At this massacre it is claimed was shed the first blood of the Revolutionary War.

Young Carpenter secured his early education in the district school and completed it at Walpole Academy, Walpole, New Hampshire. In March, 1840, his father died, and at the age of 18 the heavy burden of working the farm and supporting the family was thrown upon him. With the assistance of a younger brother he carried on the work for several years until that brother was old enough to take charge of things. In that day it was customary for young men to work for their board and clothes while learning a trade or business; but young Carpenter felt that he could not afford to do



that, and therefore went to Boston in search of work. He soon secured a job on the Boston and Portland railroad, and in a few weeks was given charge of a gravel train engaged in building the great wharf for the Cunard line of steamships. While working here he learned to run an engine, and the next spring secured a job with a firm of railway contractors who were building the Fitchburg railway. After considerable experience here Mr. Carpenter went south and secured a position as superintendent with the firm of contractors who were building the Virginia and Tennessee railway from Lynchburg south to Knoxville. From this he went to work on other southern roads, and in September, 1854, was married to Mary Cordelia Fuqua, daughter of Hezekiah Fuqua, a prominent planter of Bedford county, Virginia. In 1855, he went to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where his youngest brother was located, intending to visit there and go down by way of the Mississippi river to Texas. During this visit he drove with his brother across the wild and unsettled prairies to Fort Dodge, and was present at the opening of the land office and of the first sale of lands. Returning to Cedar Falls, he joined with his brother in the pur-

chase of a stock of general merchandise. Cedar Falls was at this time a very small frontier village, having only four hundred people in the township, but immigration was pouring into Iowa, and the business proved very satisfactory. During the next year the firm established branch stores at Hampton and Janesville. Mr. Carpenter was in Boston buying goods in April, 1861, when Fort Sumter fell, and saw the Sixth Massachusetts regiment leave on its memorable trip to Baltimore. He hurried home to find all confusion, a clerk from each store having enlisted in the army. His brother was in very feeble health and unable to help much, and at that time it was impossible to get competent help in a store. During the years 1862 and 1863 they sold and closed out their stores, and in 1864 went to Vicksburg to undertake the cultivation of a large cotton plantation on the Mississippi river near the mouth of Black river. They had only partly finished planting the crops when removal of troops left them exposed to raids of the rebels, and they were compelled to abandon the work and return North. Since the war he has been engaged in the lumber and grain business, and more recently in the mercantile business with his sons. In 1865 Mr. Carpenter was elected mayor of Cedar Falls, and was the first to serve under the new city organization. In 1869 he was elected to the legislature, and was soon afterwards elected a member of the board of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and by that board was elected treasurer.

In 1892 Mr. Carpenter lost his beloved wife, and has since retired from active business.

COLE, WILLIAM RAMEY, of Mt. Pleasant, was born August 12, 1828, in Dearborn county, Indiana. His father emigrated to Iowa in 1840 and took up a wild piece of land in Henry county. W. R. and an elder brother ran a prairie team till he was twenty, and he claims that they probably turned over more of the virgin soil than any one now living. During this period he hardly saw the inside of a schoolroom and worked summer and winter. As his father was an invalid, he and his brothers, J. W. and J. J.

had to support the family. Though corn was ten cents per bushel and pork a dollar and a half a hundred, W. R. managed to save enough money to get a start at Howe's academy. He graduated at Lombard university in Galesburg, Ill., in 1856. He entered the work of the ministry quite young, and preached more or less during his college course of study, and was finally ordained as a Unitarian minister. In 1857 he was married to Miss Cordelia Throop, who died in May, 1900. Seven children were born to them, five of whom are still living and happily settled in homes of their own.

His home in Mt. Pleasant is known as Cedarcroft. Here children and grandchildren gather each summer for a royal good time.

After he was married and had three children he took his family to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to study for the ministry, and graduated at Harvard Divinity school in 1865. Owing to his peculiar views as to duty, his work as a minister has been different from that of many others. Taking the plain teaching of the Master that "the sick and not the whole need a physician," he taught the unfortunate and ignorant classes in the night schools of Boston whenever he could spare the time while studying for the ministry. He met here as teachers such men as Dr. Noyes, Stearns and Hedge, whom he still reveres and loves above all others for all they did for him during his course of study.

He came west as missionary of the American Unitarian association in 1865 at the close of the war and located in Mt. Pleasant. He had always been a radical abolitionist, and when the contrabands fleeing from servitude poured into Mt. Pleasant he opened a night school and with the aid of a friend he taught them reading, writing and arithmetic. He also took a firm stand for the co-education of colored and white children, which was bitterly opposed by many, and for which he was misrepresented and denounced on every hand. He still holds up this experiment and its good fruit as an example of the best remedy for the race prejudice which threatens the peace of the country, because children in the common schools learn that it takes something more than a white, or a black skin, to make a man.



In carrying out this principle that the sick and not the whole need a physician, he was at an early day led into reform work, especially temperance, social purity and the equal rights of all before the law regardless of sex, color or nationality. To these causes he has devoted the best part of his life. His wife has been in full sympathy with her husband and a great help and support. She is widely known throughout this and other states for the valuable support she has given to the cause of social purity.

W. R. Cole is probably the oldest temperance worker in the state. He began in 1848 and canvassed Southwestern Iowa and declaimed on temperance and astronomy, illustrating his subjects with a magic lantern. He was a charter member of one of the first lodges of Good Templars in the state. As a student he did all that he could in the Prohibition campaign of 1855, when the Legislature gave us the best law we ever had for the protection of our homes under a Democratic administration. He did all in his power to defeat the wine and beer saloon in 1858. He was also an active worker throughout the crusade movement of the seventies, which gave us our prohibitory laws of 1882. In that campaign he

was vice president of the First Congressional district under the Iowa State alliance, and had it so thoroughly organized that he could reach almost every voter from his office. He has always supported the non-partisan plan of temperance work, and still heartily believes in it.

After state wide prohibition had been repealed and the party papers had abandoned it to its fate, he felt that something must be done to turn back the tide setting against it, and for that purpose he started the Dial of Progress in 1896, of which he and Mrs. Cole were editors and proprietors. The motto of the paper is "The saloon must go." It is now the organ of the Iowa Anti-Saloon league and stands for the cardinal principles of Christianity, temperance, purity and equality. He works on the principle that everybody, man or woman, should be interested in the welfare of every boy and girl in the city in which he lives, and Cedarcroft is opened freely to the young people, who go there to swim, fish, row and skate on the condition that they conduct themselves in a ladylike and gentlemanly manner. He holds that tramps, above all others, in the Bible sense, are the sick, and that all should do what they can, not only in giving them something to eat, but in an effort to get them off the road. And yet he is opposed to giving them a meal unless they are disabled in some way, lest it encourage their idleness. So, to carry out his principles, he provides work for all that come along, and gives a meal for an hour's work to all who want it on those terms. And to all who want to get off the road he gives employment, at the usual wages, until they have earned enough to get them new clothes, so as to make themselves presentable. He says he is disappointed to find how few avail themselves of this opportunity, but still several have been saved in this way, especially boys. During all this reform work for forty-three years his wife stood by his side, giving him all the aid in her power and taking an active interest in all his efforts. To her he gives equal credit under divine providence for any good that may come from their efforts to improve human conditions.

It would seem that a man thus engaged in reform work would have no time for business. But he always said if we would

not let our religion stand in the way of our business, our business would not stand in the way of our religion, and his experience has proved the truthfulness of this statement and he has been a successful business man. Finding that the field he had chosen for his ministry would not support his family, he engaged in business with such means as he could command. And under his good management his pennies turned into dollars, until he became independent. And now he has a large interest in a wholesale house in Lincoln, Nebraska, which deals in steam-fitting and plumbing goods. He also has a like interest in Harris & Cole Bros. of Cedar Falls, with branches at Columbia, Tennessee, and Metropolis, Illinois, which ship the products of their factories into almost every northern state. He is also equal owner and general manager of the firm of Cole Brothers, which is the parent of these other houses just mentioned. Mr. Cole takes no credit to himself for any success that may have attended him in life on the credit of trying to be faithful, for he firmly believes that unseen powers direct all in the appointed way who earnestly desire to live in harmony with the Divine Will.

CARR, SPENCER HOWARD, of Ireton, Sioux county, was born at Fulton, Illinois, December 6, 1871. His father, C. W. Carr, is a Methodist minister. He has led an active and useful life, and by careful investments has accumulated a comfortable fortune. He served in the civil war as a member of the Christian commission, and at the close thereof joined the Northern Illinois conference, where he became known as the "church builder of the Rock River district." He removed to Iowa in 1887, and soon after his arrival became a member of the Northwest Iowa conference. In 1894 he was elected president of Morning-side college, and to his able management and wise counsel are due much of the success of that widely known institution. He is a man of fine business ability, making money where others fail, and the church and the poor in his community share largely in the result of his wisdom in this direction. He was born and reared under the shadow of the Green mountains in Ver-



mont. The mother, whose maiden name was Lucretia Tompson, was born in Vermont. Both branches of the family came from the sturdy New England stock, the nationality on the paternal side being Scotch-Irish, and on the maternal side English.

Spencer H. attended the common schools in the different towns and cities in which his father was stationed. In 1889 he graduated from the high school of Correctionville, Iowa. He entered Cornell college at the age of 18, and subsequently attended the University of the Northwest. During this time he was a student in a night law school, where the fundamental knowledge of the profession in which he is now so successful was acquired. Returning to Cornell college in 1892, he completed his literary course, and the following year entered the Law Department of the State University, where he finished the two years' course in nine months. He graduated and was admitted to the bar June 13, 1894. During his college course he was a member of the Greek Letter fraternities Beta Theta Pi and Theta Nu Epsilon, and belonged to the 'Varsity football team in the fall of 1893.

He located at Ireton July 13, 1894, one

month after being admitted to practice. He opened a law office alone, without previous experience of a practical character, and with no knowledge of the means resorted to by sharp practitioners. His first fee was from a case in which he attempted to force an ejectment. This was about ten days after the hanging out of his shingle, and although he met with defeat, the result was taken philosophically. He now has an extensive probate and real estate law practice which, together with his civil business and the management of numerous large estates, makes him a very busy young man. In politics he is a Republican and is one of the workers of his district. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows' and Modern Woodman societies. October 30, 1895, he was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Lee Dunbar, daughter of George B. Dunbar of Center Point, Iowa. She is a graduate of the Conservatory of Music of Cornell college and a lady of fine attainments in a literary way.

Mr. Carr has a well-equipped office and law library, and has erected one of the finest residence properties in Ireton. He is a tireless worker and believes in advancing the interests of the town or community in which he lives as he would his own.

CLARK, COL. CHARLES A., of Cedar Rapids, is one of the half dozen leading lawyers of the state. He was born at Sangerville, Maine, January 26, 1841, and is the son of William Goding and Elizabeth White Stevens Clark. The father was a native of Maine, where he died in 1857. He was a lawyer and prominent in public affairs, having served as secretary of the Senate of the State of Maine in the winter of 1855-56. The original ancestor of this branch of the family in the United States was Hugh Clark, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1640. Rev. Jonas Clark of Lexington, who figured in history as the friend of Governor Hancock, was a member of the family. The mother, Elizabeth White Stevens, was a daughter of Dr. Stevens of Shapleigh, Maine, who practiced his profession there for more than



half a century. Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim, inventor of the Maxim gun, is her second cousin.

Charles A. finished the common schools of Sangerville, then attended three terms at Foxcroft academy. While working on the farm he walked to Guilford, three miles distant, three times a week to receive instruction in Greek and Latin from a private tutor. He commenced teaching school in 1856, when only 15 years of age, and the most valuable part of his education was acquired while engaged in that work. He enlisted as a soldier in April, 1861, at the age of 20 as a private in Company A, Sixth Maine volunteers, being the first volunteer to sign the enlistment roll of the company. He was successively corporal, sergeant and second lieutenant. In August, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant under Colonel, afterward Brigadier General, Hiram Burnham, and remained in that position until honorably discharged because of wounds in February, 1864. Early in April of that year he re-entered the army, having been commissioned by President Lincoln captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers, and served as assistant adjutant general of Burnham's brigade until late in the fall of 1864, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill health and wounds. He received a special Congressional medal for gallantry and meritorious services in saving the regiment from

capture in action at Brook's Ford, Virginia, four miles from Fredericksburg, on the night of May 4, 1863. On the personal recommendation of General Hancock, his old commander, he was brevetted major for gallantry at Mayre's Heights, Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863, and lieutenant colonel for bravery at Rappahannock Station November 7, 1863. He arrived in Washington with his regiment just previous to the first battle of Bull Run, but did not participate in that fight; served under McClellan in front of Washington during the winter of 1861-62; took part in the Peninsular campaign and advance on Richmond in 1862, and was under fire in the following battles and engagements: Siege of Yorktown, battle of Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Gaines' Mills, Golding's Farm, Garnett's Farm, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Crampton's Gap, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Mayre's Heights, second Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Bank's Ford, Deep Run Ravine, Kelly's Ford, Brandy Station, Bristoe Station, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Rappahannock Station, Bermuda Hundreds, Chester Station, Swift Creek, Fort Darling, Drewry's Bluff, Port Walthall, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Burnside's Mine, Newmarket Heights, Chapin's Farm, Fort Harrison.

He was severely wounded at Rappahannock Station. The regiment had sixteen officers out of twenty-two engaged killed in the assault on the enemy's works. After the successful assault on Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864, General Burnham was killed inside the works. Colonel Clark was detailed by special orders to take the remains to his home in Cherryfield, Maine, for interment. The Colonel had three brothers in the army, two of whom died of wounds received in the service. He was awarded a Congressional medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry at Brook's Ford, Virginia, May 4, 1863. The official letter transmitting the medal stated the occasion of its being issued as follows:

"This officer, then being adjutant of the Sixth Maine infantry volunteers, having voluntarily taken command of his regiment in the absence of its commander, and at great personal risk and with remarkable

presence of mind and fertility of resources, led the command down an exceedingly precipitous embankment to the Rappahannock river, and by his gallantry, coolness and good judgment in the face of the enemy, saved the command from capture or destruction."

This medal was recommended by the official reports of his superior officers at the time of the occurrence. It was issued on the thirty-third anniversary of the event, and bears the following inscription:

THE CONGRESS

TO

BVT. LT. COL. CHAS. A. CLARK,

U. S. VOLS.,

FOR GALLANTRY AT

BROOK'S FORD, VA.,

MAY 4, 1863.

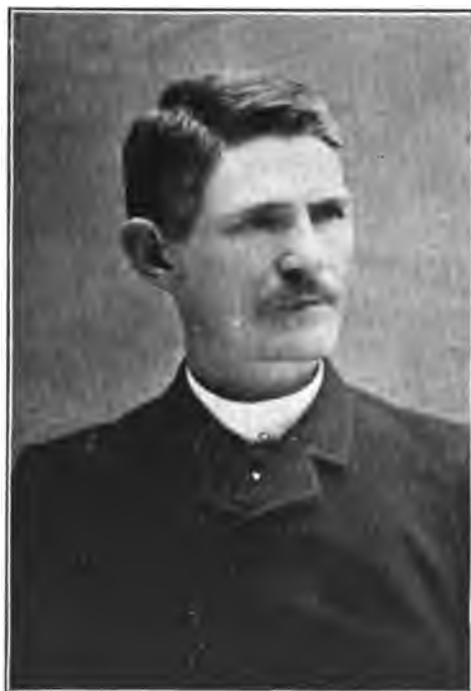
He cast his first vote for Lincoln, and acted with the Republican party until 1872, at which time he became a Liberal Republican. He was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention that year, but thereafter to 1896 affiliated with the Democratic party. He was nominated by that party for the position of attorney general of Iowa at a time when being on the Democratic ticket did not mean meddling with politics. He was chairman of the Democratic state convention held at Dubuque in 1888 and delegate to the national convention the same year. He nominated Horace Boies for governor at Ottumwa in 1891. He left the party in 1896, however, on account of its demand for free silver, its attack on the federal judiciary and its position against the right of the government to suppress such disorders as the Chicago railway riots of 1894, and rejoined the Republican party, taking the stump actively for McKinley and sound money.

He came to Iowa in 1866 and located in Hamilton county, where he at once began the practice of law, riding and driving all over the Northwest in practice, the nearest railways being at Iowa Falls and Boone. He remained there for ten years, then removed to Cedar Rapids, where he has since resided. From 1876 to 1886 he was the law partner of Hon. N. M. Hubbard. He has been in successful practice in the supreme court of Iowa since 1868, in the federal courts of Iowa since 1871 and in the

supreme court of the United States since 1878. He has practiced in the supreme courts of many of the Western states, and has conducted many leading cases in American jurisprudence. He was married to Miss Helen E. Brockway of Sangerville, Maine, December 19, 1863. They have six children.

The members of the bar of his city and county presented his name as a candidate for the nomination as judge of the supreme court to the Republican convention of Iowa in 1900, and he received widespread support from members of the bar and others throughout the state. He declined to solicit support or to take any part in a canvass for the nomination himself. Though having a strong following, he was not nominated.

CLARK, TALTON E. The only official position ever held by Mr. Clark was that of State Senator, but in the eight years that he served in that capacity he made a reputation which will endure as long as the history of the state shall be preserved. He was the author of the prohibitory law, which in itself immortalizes him in the eyes of the temperance people of the state,



and besides had much to do with the success of the bill for the instruction in the common schools of the effect of alcohol on the human system; also the bill creating the bureau of labor statistics. To him is also given the credit of the injunction feature of the prohibitory law. He comes of an illustrious parentage. His father, Rev. James W. Clark, was a graduate of Transylvania University, Kentucky, and the Danville Theological Seminary of the same state. He was a prominent clergyman in Missouri for twenty-five years, and the later years of his life were spent in Iowa, where he died at Clarinda in 1868. The mother of the Senator was Miss Martha Embry, a daughter of Talton Embry, one of the first settlers of Kentucky and a contemporary of the Boones. She still resides in Clarinda, and is in her 82d year. The early ancestors were of Scotch-Irish and French Huguenot stock. His great-great-grandfather, James Clark, was a wealthy English gentleman who emigrated to this country and joined the Virginia colony at an early date. He became the proprietor of a large tobacco plantation in Albemarle county, which later fell to a great-grandfather, John Clark. A brother, Christopher Clark, was one of Virginia's most eminent men; another brother was the father of Governor Clark of Kentucky, whose daughter married Judge Benjamin Tompkins of Missouri, and still another brother was the father of General John B. Clark of Missouri, much distinguished as Congressman and lawyer and as a gallant soldier in the civil war. By intermarriage the great-grandfather became allied to the Crockets, Woodsons, McCallas, Masons, McCartys and Randolphs of Virginia and Missouri, also to Thomas Jefferson's wife. The paternal great-grandfather had eleven children, of whom the grandfather was the youngest. He married Maria Moore McCalla, which brings us to the female side of the Clark house. Her grandfather, Andrew McCalla, emigrated from county Antrim, Ireland, prior to the Revolution. He served throughout the war as Purveyor General for the state for the medical department of Pennsylvania, as recorded by the blue book at Washington. He was long in charge of the hospital for the insane at

Lexington, Kentucky. It was from him that the grandmother of Senator Clark descended. Her brother, John McCalla, was for twenty years marshal of the state of Kentucky, and for a number of years was an auditor of the treasury at Washington. His ancestors served in the war of 1812 under General Harrison, and in the civil war the family was represented in both the Confederate and Union armies.

Talton E. Clark was born in Nicholasville, Kentucky, October 18, 1845. He attended the Richmond high school, of which his father was principal, until 1854, when the family removed to Booneville, Missouri. His education was received in subscription schools conducted by his father and at Shelby College. At the outbreak of the war they removed to Nebraska in order that the boys might escape the conscript, the father being a Union man. Mr. Clark followed the occupation of ox driver on the plains until 1867, at which time he located at Clarinda, Iowa. Here he chopped cordwood by the day to support his father, who was in shattered health, and studied law at night the while. This was continued until 1868, when he entered the law office of Hon. W. P. Hepburn, where he acquired legal knowledge and did the chores in the family of the distinguished Congressman until 1870, at which time he was admitted to the bar by Judge Day, for twelve years a member of the supreme bench. Since that time the career of Mr. Clark is well known. He has become one of the most brilliant members of the legal profession, and his practice has included all the prominent and important litigation of his section of the state. He was elected to represent Page and Fremont counties in the State Senate in 1881, and being re-elected, held the office for eight years. He was for six years chairman of the committee on suppression of intemperance, and it was while holding that important position that he did so much for the cause of temperance. Senator Clark is famous for the burning eloquence with which he champions any cause he believes in. His legislative record is one of the most distinguished in Iowa. Let it be known that he was to speak and the galleries and floor would be crowded with listeners. He had the honor to nominate Senator Allison

at the time of that gentleman's second election; he also placed Colonel Hepburn in nomination in the seven days' convention at Council Bluffs. He is still in the practice of law and is devoting careful attention to the education of his children, of whom he is very proud. He is also an active church and Sunday school worker. His wife was Miss Mary H. Burtch, a native of Ohio, to whom he was married December 31, 1872. Mrs. Clark's father was Alexander Burtch, the son of John Burtch of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Her mother was a daughter of Ignatius Bennett, a native of Maryland, who married Mary Humphrey, of Irish ancestry and participated in the struggle for American independence. They have four children. Alexander Burtch, the oldest, born March 18, 1874, is a graduate of the Iowa State University, and is engaged in the practice of law at Clarinda with his father; Ethel, born October 17, 1877, is married to the Rev. W. R. Bennett of Chicago; Miss Jessie, born February 17, 1880, and Talton E., the youngest, born May 1, 1885.



CALL, AMBROSE A., the pioneer of Kossuth county and one of the figures around which clusters much of the historic annals of the past, was born in Huron county, Ohio, on the 9th of June, 1833. He is the son of Asa and Mary Metcalf Call, and comes of good stock. His grandfathers on both sides were of the noble band of patriots that achieved our national independence in the Revolution, and his father served in the army that preserved it in the war of 1812-15. When the subject of this sketch was but a few months old his father died and his widowed mother removed to Cattaraugus county, New York, where she had friends. Five years later, however, she returned to the West, going beyond her old home in Ohio and locating at South Bend, Indiana, where she remained many years. Ambrose left home at the age of 15, he having received a common school education in the meanwhile. During the summer of 1850 he established a news depot at Dayton, Ohio, delivering the Cincinnati dailies ahead of the mails. The fall and

winter of the same year he attended commercial college in Cincinnati. In the spring of 1854 he turned his steps westward and brought up in Iowa. At this time he was but 21 years of age, and in company with his elder brother, Asa C., who had just returned from the gold fields of California, he came north from Fort Des Moines, as it was then called, into what is now Kossuth county, arriving there the 9th of July, 1854, where he formed the nucleus of a settlement by erecting the first cabin in the county or north of Fort Dodge. In 1861 he established the first newspaper in the county, the Algona Pioneer Press. This he continued to edit for several years.

Mr. Call was united in marriage with Nancy E. Henderson of Oskaloosa, Iowa, in October, 1850. Her ancestors have a historic record in the settlement of Kentucky. Their union has been blessed with seven living children: Florence, wife of Gardner Cowles of Algona; Edith, wife of A. Hutchison, Algona, attorney and real estate dealer; Etta, wife of W. K. Ferguson, banker, Algona; Bertha, wife of Dr. Shore of Des Moines; Chester C., and Roscoe and Myrtle, twins.

In politics Mr. Call has ever affiliated with the Republican party, and has taken

great interest in the success of the measures advocated in the platforms of that party. Although frequently solicited, Mr. Call has persistently refused political preferment, and has never been an office-seeker or holder.

With his brother he founded the city of Algona, and was also the founder of Bancroft, the second town of importance in the county. Ask him his occupation, and his reply will be: "A farmer," which is in fact true, as he has between 2,000 and 3,000 acres of rich Iowa prairie brought under subjection to the plough, besides some 5,000 acres cultivated in rice in the South. Conservative in business, Mr. Call has had the good fortune to accumulate an easy competence. He is president of the First National bank of Algona, which he organized in 1884, besides having interests in a number of other banking institutions and is one of Kossuth county's most prominent representative citizens. Mr. Call takes a deep interest in the prosperity of the beautiful city of Algona, of which he was one of the founders, and in recent years has expended large sums of money in erecting valuable buildings and brick blocks, among which is the Call opera house, one of the finest opera houses in the state.

Mr. Call was elected county supervisor the first year of the existence of that office. He was assistant assessor of the internal revenue four or five years, resigning in 1868, and mayor of the city in 1893, receiving every vote cast. During the early part of the centennial year he wrote a series of letters historical of the county, and by invitation on the centennial of Fourth of July, read an epitome of those letters. His writings in this line will increase in value, and will be quoted as historical authority by the generations to come. He has the annals of Kossuth county by heart.



region and of English descent. His mother's name was Mary Bird Cousins. Like most of the children of the pioneer, his early education was acquired at the country school, and the particular school which young Cousins attended happened to be in one of the old-time log school houses. The district was not bonded to build that school house, but some of the straightest framing timber and smooth board trees in the neighborhood were sacrificed. A little later in life the young pioneer attended Epworth Seminary and there completed his studies. When about 19 years old his father died and John remained at home to look after the farm and care for his mother and only sister, instead of starting out to seek his fortune, as boys are inclined to do at that age. In 1865 they sold the farm and removed to Grundy county and bought another. For ten years longer Mr. Cousins followed the occupation of farming until 1875, when he rented the farm, removed to the town of New Hartford and bought a one-half interest in a drug and hardware store with J. S. McElwain. At the end of a year Dr. I. R. Spooner took the place of Mr. McElwain in the partnership. At the end of three years this partnership was terminated

COUSINS, JOHN A., of New Hartford, is probably one of the oldest native born residents of our state. He was born April 15, 1837, in what is now Dubuque county, Iowa, but which at that time was a part of the territory of Wisconsin. His father was Joseph Cousins, a pioneer farmer of that

by the removal of Dr. Spooner to South Dakota, and soon after the drug stock was sold and farm machinery, lumber, etc., was put in its place. Two years later F. W. Paulger became interested in the business, and continued as a partner for eleven years. In 1890 the Bank of New Hartford was organized by E. Bourquin, E. C. Bellows, F. W. Paulger and J. A. Cousins, the latter acting as vice president. In 1898 Mr. Cousins and others organized the Plainfield Savings bank of Plainfield, Bremer county, of which he was elected president. This corporation erected a fine bank building and is doing a profitable business. Mr. Cousins' successful business career seems to contradict the statement of Horace Greeley that no man should change his occupation after reaching the age of 35 years.

In politics Mr. Cousins is a Republican, and for thirty-five years voted that ticket. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Masonic orders.

In 1859 he was married to Rebecca Fulmer, and they have had three children: Charles H., Elmer E. and Janette M. E. The boys died in youth, and the daughter is now the wife of Dr. J. G. Evans of New Hartford.



in marriage to Miss Kate L. Collins, daughter of E. A. and Annie Collins of Galena, Ill. Two children blessed this union, William J. and Anna C. Cleveland; the former died in New Orleans March 11, 1876. Mrs. Cleveland died of consumption in Persia, Iowa, August 24, 1885. The remains of both rest in the cemetery in Shelby, Iowa.

CLEVELAND, WILLIAM FISKE, was born at Waterville, Oneida county, New York, August 30, 1844, and is the youngest of four children born to Dr. George W. and Almira B. Cleveland.

In 1861 he was graduated from the Waterville Seminary and at once, in accordance with the wishes of his father, entered upon the study of medicine, but after a few months' application, from a natural disinclination to the profession, he gave up the work and entered a retail dry goods store in his native town. Prompted by a natural desire to see more of the world, four years later he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, and afterward to Nashville, Tennessee, where he was employed in a large hat, cap and fur establishment. In the spring of 1867 he engaged in business for himself in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, and there continued until 1876.

On the second day of October, 1871, in the city of Dubuque, Iowa, he was joined

in the autumn of 1877, after having spent a year in the service of the government in Wyoming, he became a resident of Shelby county, Iowa, and in the spring of the following year established a general mercantile business in the town of Shelby, where he continued to reside until his election to the office of treasurer of his county. To this office he was re-elected in 1887, and in 1889 he was honored with the nomination and election, by the Democratic party, to the office of State Senator from the Eighteenth Senatorial district composed of the counties of Cass and Shelby. During the four years of his term in the State Senate Mr. Cleveland became the recognized leader of his party, and left his impress upon the legislation of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth General Assemblies (1890-1894).

In 1893 Senator Cleveland was married to Mrs. Ella Pratt, formerly Miss Noble, a lady of many accomplishments and graces.

To them have been born a daughter, Dorothy, and a son, William Fiske, Jr., who, with their sister Anna, assist in making the home of Senator Cleveland one of the most hospitable in the city of Harlan.

Mr. Cleveland has been from his twenty-first year an active member and an honored officer of the Masonic fraternity. Made a Mason by his father, when he had barely passed his majority at Waterville, New York, he received the Capitular degree and passed the Cryptic Circle in Nashville, Tennessee, and had the orders of Christian Knighthood conferred upon him by the Indivisible Friends Commandery in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Always active in Masonic circles, he became especially so when, after his removal to Harlan, he was chosen the First Eminent Commander of Mt. Zion Commandery, No. 49, stationed at Harlan, and later the Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knight Templars of Iowa, and as such led the Iowa contingent at the Denver Conclave in August, 1892. Nor has his interest in Masonry been confined to the orders of Christian Knighthood. He has presided as Worshipful Master over his lodge and as High Priest over his chapter serving in the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter in various capacities. In 1899 he was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state, and as such his administration was characterized with marked executive ability.

The Masonic fraternity has never had a more competent officer to preside over it as a citizen, in all the positions of honor, trust and confidence which he has been called to fill he has proved to be an able, honest, faithful and conscientious public servant; in all the walks of life he has ably and consistently performed the duties incumbent upon him, ever remembering that one's own interests must not conflict with the rights of others. He is a scholarly and effective speaker, a successful business man, and in his family and social relations a most exemplary one. He has been throughout his life a brilliant, intelligent, cultivated gentleman, genial and courteous in his manners, pleasant, entertaining and instructive in his conversation, and devotedly fond of his friends.

COKENOWER, HARVEY LEROY, M. D., of Clarinda, Page county, was born in Shelby county, Illinois, September 23, 1854. He was the fourth of a family of six children, three of whom died in infancy. One of his brothers, J. W. Cokenower, M. D., is one of the leading physicians of Des Moines and the other brother, H. M. Cokenower, is a farmer in Illinois. Their father, Michael Cokenower, was a farmer and a native of Pennsylvania. He first moved with his parents to Knox county, Ohio, then to Shelby county, Illinois, in 1840. He enlisted in Company H, Seventh Illinois Volunteer



Cavalry in 1861 and served eighteen months in the Union army, when he was discharged on account of disability. He died July 3, 1896. His father was a native of Germany, who came to this country in early youth. Crosilla Thompson Cokenower, the mother, died when Harvey L. was but 4 years old. Her parents were sturdy New Englanders, who came to Illinois in an early day. The father was a millwright by trade, and built and operated the first water mill on the Kaskaskia river, Illinois, in the days when grists came unsolicited for many miles. Both parents were Puritans of Puritans.

Dr. Cokenower began his education in the common schools of Shelby county, Illinois,

which he attended until he was 16 years of age, when he entered the graded school of Shelbyville, the county seat, and graduated at the age of 19 years. He earned his education as he got it, working for his board nights and mornings and Saturdays. At the age of 16 his father gave him his liberty, but that was all, so he has had to hustle since then. He is a purely self-made man, and a good illustration of what pluck and integrity will do. When he had completed the graded school course he at once entered upon a course of study in the Lutheran Normal Academy at Shelbyville, which he attended for one year, after which he alternately taught and attended school. He took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Drs. Harnett & Catherwood in 1874 and graduated from the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1877. He began the practice of his profession at Pleasant Plain, Illinois, the year of his graduation, remaining there two years. Desiring to find a larger field of operation, he removed to Clarinda in February, 1880, where he has since remained. By hard work and constant attendance to the duties of his profession, Dr. Cokenower has won a good reputation as a surgeon and general practitioner and holds the respect and good will of his professional brethren.

The doctor is an aggressive Republican in politics. He is a member of the Nodaway Lodge, No. 140, A. F. and A. M., and of Clarinda Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Sons of Veterans camp, of the Iowa State Medical society, of the National Association of Railway Surgeons and of the Southwestern Iowa Medical association. He was secretary of the Board of Pension Examiners for four years, or during Harrison's administration. He is an active member of the Presbyterian church. He was married February 11, 1880, to Miss Clara M. Hamilton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Hamilton of Pleasant Plain, Illinois. They have two children, William Lloyd and Helen T.

CLARK, DR. ELBERT WARREN, who has been a practicing physician in Grinnell since 1871, was born in Glover, Vermont,



February 22, 1842. His parents were Warren S. and Lucretia Clark, who were natives of Vermont, of Scotch parentage. The father was a farmer and lumber manufacturer. In 1854 the Doctor removed to Bureau county, Illinois, with an uncle, his father having died when he was one year old. Elbert W. secured his early education in the public schools of his native state in Bureau county, Illinois, and in the high school in Kewanee, Henry county, Illinois. In 1866 he entered Rush Medical College in Chicago, graduating from that institution in 1871. The same year he located in Grinnell, starting, as most medical students do, without other capital than his own ability and energy. Dr. Clark has been very successful in his practice and has no reason to complain of his fortune in Grinnell, where he has been many times honored by his fellow citizens. He has always supported the Republican party in national elections, but has acted independently in municipal affairs. He was a member of the city council, 1882-85; president of the city school board for six years, and mayor from 1893 to 1897. During the time that Dr. Clark was mayor of Grinnell he promoted the construction of a system of water works built by the city,

also a complete system of sewers for the city, both of which have greatly improved the sanitary condition of Grinnell and earned for Mayor Clark the grateful appreciation of the people. He has always taken an active interest in all movements tending to benefit the city. Dr. Clark is a member of the State Medical society, the American Medical association and numerous local medical societies. He is a charter member of the Franklin club, a society organized by business men for pleasure and business. He was married September 23, 1874, to Martha C. Brainard, who was born in Londonderry, N. H., Nov. 12, 1846. Five children have been born to them, all but one of whom, Edward Clark, Jr., having died in infancy.

CALVIN, SAMUEL. At the southwest corner of Scotland are some long necks of land stretching out into the Irish sea. To the southeast lies Solway Firth, beyond which the hills of England can be seen. Out in the sea itself lies the Isle of Man, and across to the northwest the green mountains of Ireland may be seen from the top of the Scotch cliffs. Along the foot of the latter are various fishing villages and shipping ports and not far to the northeast is the great city of Glasgow. In this part of Scotland, not far from Ayr, near which Burns was born, and east of Dumfries, where the great poet passed his last days, two of the men who have helped to make Iowa history and who are now prominent in the affairs of the state passed their early boyhood. One, familiarly and lovingly known by all his neighbors, and every one in Iowa is proud to be included in the list, as "Tama Jim" Wilson, is treated elsewhere in this volume. The other, Professor Samuel Calvin, state geologist, is the subject of this sketch. The Calvins have lived long in Wigtonshire; for people there move around but little, and that deep loyalty to one's country and parish which is so marked a trait of Scotch character results. Wigton, the principal town, is located on high land back a little from the coast. It consists of one long straggling street, flanked by low stone houses with slate roofs, tile chimneys and much-scrubbed wooden floors. The walls of the houses are plastered inside and



out, and except for an occasional renewal of this white plaster coat, which gleams out against the green backgrounds in the afternoon sun, the town changes but little. Near here, in Mochrum parish, on February 2, 1840, our future Iowan was born; and amid the scenes made famous by Sir Walter Scott and more recently described by Crockett, he passed the first eleven years of his life. The long dusty roads with high green hedges, the "burns" and "burnies," glimpses of the sea, school and the all too short six weeks' vacation in harvest, made up these years. From the Mochrum school the scholars could look down into Port William and see the busy dockmen, the sailors and the boats. The harbor formed the touching point between the quiet, unchanging parish and the great busy world. When 11 years old the young Scotchman with the rest of his family left the parish and came through Glasgow to America. After four years in Saratoga county, New York, the family moved to Buchanan county, Iowa; a region which at that time was "out West" in all that the term implied. It was a tangle of forest and prairie with roads to be cut, farms to be opened up, log houses to be built, chairs, tables and articles of household fur-

niture to be manufactured and homes to be founded. Into this work the 15-year-old boy went with all his native vigor, learning the trade of carpenter and joiner, and soon becoming one of the best all around workmen of the neighborhood. With the summers devoted to work and winters to study and teaching, the latter being begun before the age of 16, he passed the time quickly till January, 1862, when Lenox College was entered. College work was stopped, in 1864, when young Calvin with the rest of the boys attending, enlisted. They were assigned to the Forty-fourth Iowa infantry and served in Southern Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, till the Regiment was mustered out. At the close of the war the young soldiers marched back to become students and the college resumed its work. Study began again, and to it the work of teaching was added, first as instructor, and later professor of mathematics and science. In 1869 Professor Calvin was elected principal of the Fourth ward (now Lincoln) school at Dubuque, where he stayed until January, 1874, when he was elected professor of natural science at the State University, succeeding Dr. C. A. White, who went to Bowdoin College. In those days the professor of natural science was expected to do the whole teaching in geology, zoology, physiology and botany. In the years since, largely through the efforts of Professor Calvin, the work has been divided up until now there is a professor and an assistant professor of botany, the same in zoology, and a professor of animal morphology and physiology, besides the professorship of geology held by Professor Calvin. A great museum has been built up and expeditions have been sent to many distant parts of this and other countries.

Professor Calvin has been a busy man, for in addition to his work at the university he has done much outside. He has been a constant investigator and contributor to the literature of his chosen specialty. He was one of the founders, and is now one of the editors of the *American Geologist*, the oldest exclusively geological magazine in America. He was one of the original fellows of the Geological Society of America, and has long been a member of the American Association for the Advancement of

Science. In 1890 he served as secretary of the section of geology of the American association, and 1894 was vice president of the association and presiding officer of the same section. His address, delivered in Brooklyn, attracted much favorable comment, both in this country and Europe. Many well deserved honors have come to him. The degree of M. A. has been conferred by Cornell College, and later that of Ph. D. was bestowed by Lenox, his Alma Mater. In 1892, when the present geological survey of the state was organized, it did not take the board long to decide that Professor Calvin was the proper man to be placed in charge as director, and arrangements were accordingly made with the university whereby a suitable portion of his time should be devoted to the work. That the choice was a happy one has been proven by the vigor with which the work has been prosecuted and the high standing which the survey has obtained both at home and abroad. The economic results of the work are becoming more and more apparent and to Professor Calvin the state is mainly indebted for them. He will probably, however, be longest remembered and best known as the teacher of hundreds of men and women now occupying important positions throughout the state. His influence in this direction cannot be estimated, but many of those to whom college life is now a memory recall with pleasure his clear and interesting lectures, and those who had the pleasure of field excursions in his company will not soon forget his enthusiasm, his energy, his kindly disposition, and his keen Scotch humor.

COTTRELL, WILLIAM DURANT GARDNER, of Clarence, well known throughout Eastern Iowa as a conservative and successful banker, is a native of Denmark, Lewis county, New York. His father, Lewis G. Cottrell, was a farmer in comfortable circumstances and was born in that locality in 1804. Lewis county is in Northern New York, about forty miles north of the city of Utica. It lies immediately west of and almost bordering upon the picturesque and beautiful Adirondack mountain region, which is now a notable pleasure resort.

Lewis G. Cottrell married Polly P. Clark



of the same village, and William was born February 10, 1833. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, and he attended the common schools of the neighborhood. Upon the farm were developed and strengthened those habits of honesty, industry and frugality which are necessary to fit any one for important and responsible positions. Here also he acquired the mental and physical vigor and vitality which is such an important element in business affairs. William's business experience began early. His first money was received from the sale of turkeys raised on the farm, and amounted to \$30. The money which he received from all sources was saved, and when it amounted to \$200 was loaned to the village merchant, who after a short time failed and the whole sum was lost. It is very likely that this loss proved a successful lesson to the young financier, and that the experience thus gained saved him from more serious losses in after life. His next venture was in buying furs on a small scale, and when about 25 years old he established a line of trade through Northern New York and Canada, making regular trips during the fur season and selling directly to furriers in Utica, Albany, Rochester and New York City. This business he pursued very successfully for sev-

eral years. In January, 1871, Mr. Cottrell came west and located at Clarence, where he formed a partnership with a brother-in-law, Peter Bent, and started a bank under the firm name of Bent & Cottrell. In 1860 he purchased the interest of his partner, and has since conducted the business in his own name. In 1880 Cottrell purchased a notable standard-bred horse, "Brougham 800," a son of old "Hambletonian 10," and several standard bred mares. The most noted of these proved to be the mare "Belle of Clarence," dam of seven in the list. In the horse business it became necessary to have land, and Mr. Cottrell has from time to time made purchases until he has over 400 acres in or near the town of Clarence. He has now more than 100 head of fine horses, the most noted of which was the 1891 Kentucky filly, "Countess Eve," 2:09 1/4, that during the fall of 1897 obtained the world's record for a sixth heat and was sold for \$3,000 to go to Vienna, Austria.

Mr. Cottrell has always been a Republican, and was for one term mayor of his town, during which time the saloons were closed and have never since been opened. He is a broadminded and liberal man, true to every trust of public and private life, and has the respect and confidence of all who know him.

He was married September 29, 1857, to Henrietta Bent, and they have one son, Myron B. Cottrell, who is interested with his father in the bank, as well as in farming and handling grain.

CONE, JOHN, of Marion, is a son of one of the earliest pioneers of Linn county, Norris Cone, who moved to that county in 1838 and entered a large tract of land. Norris Cone was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in December, 1808, and was married in 1830 to Anna Blakeslee, a native of the same town, whose father, John Blakeslee, and mother were New England Yankees. His ancestors were from Denmark originally. In 1837 the family moved to Hendersonville, Illinois, where they remained until the winter of 1837-38, when they moved to Linn county, Iowa. Here they entered a large piece of land and in the course of a few years made a fine farm of it. In a log house on the farm in Bertram township,



John Cone was born November 2, 1841. He lived with his parents on the farm until he was between 12 and 13 years of age, going to school in log school houses and walking from one to two and one-half miles. He then moved with his parents to Marion, Iowa, and went to public school in that city. At the age of 15 he started in to learn the painting business. He worked four years at this trade, and in the fall of 1860 went to work at the printing business. He worked at the business until the summer of 1861, when the war broke out. On September 7, 1861, he enlisted for three years in Colonel Carskaddon's Company K, Ninth Iowa Infantry, and served through all the campaigns in Missouri and Arkansas under General Curtis. He was slightly wounded in the head at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, where his regiment of 600 men lost 237 killed and wounded.

In the early part of the winter of 1862 he went with Sherman's army to Vicksburg, Mississippi, was under General Sherman in all his engagements and campaigns to the end of the war. He was slightly wounded in the foot at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi, took part in the siege of Jack-

son, Mississippi, in the summer of 1863, after the Vicksburg surrender, then went north by boat to Memphis, Tennessee; marched from there to Chattanooga, took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge; then went to Woodville, Alabama, and into winter quarters, where on Jan. 1, 1864, he re-enlisted with the most of his regiment for three years more or during the war. He was granted a thirty-day furlough in February, came home and on March 2, 1864; was married to Miss Caroline Mitchell of Marion, Iowa.

At the expiration of his furlough Mr. Cone went back to the war and started into the Atlanta campaign. He was at Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, Chatahoochie River, and in all the battles around and at the siege of Atlanta. He went through Georgia to the sea, was at the siege of Savannah, Georgia, and from there went to Beaufort, South Carolina, by ocean steamer. Then up through the Carolinas to Raleigh, North Carolina, where General Joe Johnston surrendered to General Sherman. The final march was through Virginia and over the old battlefields to Washington, D. C., where he took part in the grand review down Pennsylvania avenue, the grandest military display that was ever seen on earth. He was mustered out of service July 24, 1865, went home to Marion and resumed his business of painting, paper hanging and decorating.

In 1890 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and in 1895 was elected sheriff and re-elected in 1897. Mr. Cone has three daughters and one son; the oldest, Maud L., was married in 1893 to A. E. Chislett, a grocer in Denver, Colorado; Lucia M. was married in 1894 to F. A. Shumack, who is a dry goods merchant in Marion; Jessie Plummer Cone, the youngest daughter, is unmarried, and the son, John Cone, Jr., who was born February 6, 1884, is at home.

Mr. Cone belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen, and has filled several minor offices in the city of Marion. He has been an ardent Republican since the Fremont campaign in 1856, in which he carried a torch, although too young to vote. His first vote was cast while in the army for Abraham Lincoln.

COX, GEORGE, is one of the progressive business men of Deep River, Poweshiek county. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 9, 1839. His father, Ephriam Cox, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1802, and died in Poweshiek county, Iowa, in 1862. His occupation when a young man was that of a cabinet maker, but in 1832 he moved upon a farm in Guernsey county, Ohio, where he remained until 1854, when he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Poweshiek county near the present town of Deep River. Here he entered 400 acres of government land and bought a partially improved farm of 160 acres, upon which he lived until the time of his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Christy, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1798. She was married to Mr. Cox in 1823, and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Cochran, in Poweshiek county, Iowa, in 1874. At the time of their settlement in Deep River township, Poweshiek county, there were but eight log cabins in the township, and with a family of eleven they spent the first winter in a cabin sixteen feet square, with a "lean-to" 10x16, keeping warm by an old-fashioned fireplace with a stick chimney. In 1855, Mr. Cox started the first saw mill in



the township and that fall sawed enough native lumber to build a house, the first frame house in the township. In August, 1856, the boiler of the mill exploded, killing Samuel F. Cox, one of the children. At this time they were living on the old stage route between Iowa City and Des Moines, and kept the stage horses, and were frequently called upon to keep many passengers over night on account of storms.

George Cox received all his education in the district school, as most boys did at that time, working on the farm in summer and attending school in winter, after they became big enough to work. He worked on his father's farm until he was 23 years of age, when he rented the home place, after his father's death, and farmed it for four years. He then bought 240 acres of government land, consisting of raw prairie, which he improved and added to until he had 420 acres of well improved land, near the town of Deep River, which he still owns. He followed the occupation of farming until 1884, when he removed to Deep River and started in the grain and lumber business, in which he has been actively engaged ever since, the firm now being George Cox & Co. In 1875 he bought an interest in a general store in the inland town of Dresden, one mile from Deep River, and still retains an interest in the stock, it having since been removed to the town of Deep River. The firm now consists of George Cox, E. C. Cochran and C. N. Cox, a son of George Cox, and is run under the firm name of Cox & Cochran.

Mr. Cox has always been a Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He is a member of Golden Rod Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 512, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Miss Catherine Funk, March 7, 1866. Five children have been born to them, three of whom are now living, Cloyd N., M. Alma and Hattie A. Cox.

CAMPBELL, CASSIUS L., M. D., was born in Plain Grove, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1856. His father, John M. Campbell, was also born in Plain Grove, and lived there all of his life, dying at the age of 65. He was an active, enterprising farmer and stockman, and identified with every public enterprise designed to develop and benefit

that section of the country. By industry and good business habits he accumulated a comfortable property. His wife was Lavina Lightner, daughter of Samuel Lightner. Her ancestors were originally from Switzerland, and their descendants came to Pennsylvania and were prosperous and highly respected citizens. On the father's side the ancestors were Scotch-Irish, who emigrated to western Pennsylvania. Cassius L. spent his boyhood on his father's farm, attending the public school in the winter and assisting at farm work during the summer. Later he attended the Plain Grove Academy, and also an academy at Grove City, where he prepared for college. He entered Westminster College, at New Wilmington, and there pursued a course that was directed towards preparing for the medical profession, which he had chosen as his life work. After completing the course he secured a position in the office of Dr. James J. Wallace, one of the most prominent physicians of New Castle; afterwards he entered the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in March, 1881. He took an intermediate course in Wooster Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio. He first located for the practice of his profession at Brownsdale, Pennsylvania, but moved to



Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, in January, 1883. In the fall of that year he entered into partnership with Dr. L. M. Andrews, which arrangement continued for two years, when Dr. Campbell began business for himself. He has been very successful in building up a large practice, both as a physician and surgeon. Dr. Campbell was one of the public spirited citizens of Lewis, and was identified with all enterprises for the promotion of the best interests of the people and the town. Early in January, 1898, he removed to Atlantic, where he entered into partnership with Dr. F. W. Porterfield, one of the best known physicians in western Iowa.

Dr. Campbell has been an active Republican, often serving as delegate to county, congressional and state conventions, but has never sought office. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has twice been chosen a delegate to the Grand Lodge of the state. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having held all positions in the lodge; is also a member of the Eastern Star, Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templars, and of Kaaba Temple, A. A. O. M. S., of Davenport.

CONN, JAMES EMMETT, though a young man, is one of the leading physicians of Ida Grove, and has a practice second to none in Ida county. He owns one of the finest and best equipped offices in his part of the state, and his reputation is not confined to the limits of his own locality, for he is frequently called to other towns for consultation in critical cases, or to assist in difficult and delicate operations. He lives with his family in a beautiful home, lighted with gas and electricity and heated with hot water. Dr. Conn is of Irish descent. His father, James Conn, son of Robert Conn, was born in Belfast, Ireland, March 30, 1835, and came with his parents to America in 1845. They located in Wayne county, Ohio, where he was brought up on a farm, receiving his early education in the district school. At 19 he began teaching and followed this profession several years, of which four were spent as superintendent of the city schools in Paulding, Ohio. He was married to Annie Elizabeth Kuhn. The family came to Iowa in 1871, settling first in Benton county, where for twelve years he was engaged in



the raising of thoroughbred stock. They removed to Battle Creek, Ida county, in 1882, where he conducted a livery business, and practiced his profession as a veterinary surgeon until the time of his death, September 2, 1890.

Dr. J. Emmett Conn was born January 11, 1867, on a farm in Paulding county, Ohio, and was the second of seven children, four of whom are living. He was four years old when the family came to Benton county, Iowa, and 14 when they located at Battle Creek. He attended the country school in Benton county, and completed the course of study in the graded school at Battle Creek, after which he taught in a district school for one year. In 1887 he entered the academy at Iowa City, graduating therefrom in 1888. After another year spent in teaching and in studying medicine by himself, he entered the medical department of the State University, where for three years he studied under such well known physicians and lecturers as Dr. James Daldy and Dr. P. J. Farnsworth. He was an exceptionally apt student, and his abilities were soon recognized, for while yet an undergraduate he was appointed medical librarian, holding the position during the last two years at

school, and was made the surgeon's assistant in ophthalmology and otology in the eye and ear wards of the state hospital. He was also elected president of his class, and was graduated with high honors March 9, 1892. He immediately located at Ida Grove, where he still remains, carrying on a large general practice, but making a specialty of eye and ear diseases. He has rare skill as a surgeon, and possesses a large and valuable set of instruments. The board of directors of the State University appointed him to assist in the examination of the medical students belonging to the class of 1897, an honor seldom bestowed upon so young a physician. In addition to his practice, he performs the duties of United States pension examiner for Ida county. He served as health officer for six years and he still holds the office.

The doctor belongs to the Republican party and to the church. He was married to Lizzie M. Higbee on the 2d day of May, 1893. They have one child, Emmett Higbee Conn, born December 4, 1894.

CLYDE, JEFFERSON FERN, of Osage, is one of the judges of the Twelfth judicial district. He is the son of Samuel A. Clyde, an early pioneer of Wisconsin, whose an-



cestors were Scotch-Irish, having come to this country some time before the Revolution. The grandfathers of Samuel A. Clyde, who were Samuel Clyde and Samuel Campbell, settled in Cherry Valley, New York, about 1760, and were members of the committee of safety for that village during the war. Both were Colonels in the militia and both had their houses burned in the Indian massacre of 1778, though they and their families escaped. Samuel Clyde was a member of the first New York legislature, and his son Joseph, the grandfather of J. F. Clyde, was a member of the New York constitutional convention of 1824. Mr. Clyde's mother, Elizabeth Fern, was a native of Derbyshire, England, and came to Otsego county, New York, when she was 9 years old. Judge Clyde's parents came by way of the Erie canal and the lakes to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled near Aztalan, Jefferson county, where their son was born May 24, 1850. When he was five years old the family moved by ox team to Mitchell county, Iowa, where they settled on a farm near St. Ansgar. Here his father became county judge in 1862. Mr. Clyde secured his early education in the common schools of Mitchell county. His mother had been a successful teacher in New York, and she continued at this work in Iowa, so that the Judge received much of his early education from her. After he had outgrown the common school he attended the Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage, where he fitted himself to be a teacher. In 1872 he entered the State University, and graduated from the collegiate department in 1877, second in a class of twenty-four, first honor being won by John Campbell, now judge of the supreme court in Colorado. After graduating Judge Clyde taught school several years. In 1881 he entered the law department of the University, from which he graduated in 1882 as one of the ten speakers from a class of 131.

While attending the University he was a member of the Zetagathian Society. After completing the law course he remained a year at the University as instructor in mathematics under Prof. Leonard. He began practicing law in September, 1883, at Osage, as a member of the firm of Clyde & Vanderpoel. He afterwards practiced alone

several years, and from 1887 to 1889 was in partnership with State Senator J. H. Sweney. In 1889 he formed a partnership with Hon. W. L. Eaton, which continued until his election as judge.

In politics the judge is a Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for General Grant. In 1889, when Senator Sweney was elected to congress, Judge Clyde was chosen to fill the vacancy in the state senate, serving as a member from the Forty-first district in the Twenty-third General Assembly. In the fall of 1896 he was a candidate for the office which he now holds. He was nominated after a spirited contest, and was elected by more than 10,000 majority. He is a member of the Baptist church, and was president of the Iowa Baptist State Convention in 1893-5.

The judge was married July 19, 1877, to Harriet L. Wedgewood, of Waukon, Iowa, she having been a student at the Cedar Valley Seminary. They have eight children: Mary E., Ray W., Frank S., Alva B., John J., Flora H., Arthur W. and J. F. Jr.

CARPENTER, GEORGE PAUL, M. D., is one of the self-made men of Cedar Rapids, whose ability in business matters, integrity



and personal worth, have combined to give him a high place in the estimation of all who know him. Dr. Carpenter had for an inspiration in the medical profession, the successful and honored life of his father, Dr. Paul Carpenter, who practiced medicine and surgery in Lancaster, Ohio, for forty years. This representative physician of the old school was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and died at Lancaster, Ohio, at the age of 70. Dr. Carpenter's mother was Mary A. Feters Carpenter, born in Fairfield county, Ohio, February 3, 1820, died November 28, 1852.

Dr. George Paul Carpenter was born in Lancaster, Ohio, September 21, 1846. He was a student in the Lancaster public schools and afterward in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, from which latter institution he graduated in 1865. His father's office had already seen the beginning of his medical studies. This preparation for his later work was furthered by a year spent with his brother, Dr. H. W. Carpenter, then a surgeon at the Joe Holt Army Hospital. His regular course of medical lectures, however, was taken at the Medical College of Ohio, located at Cincinnati. He received his diploma from this institution March 2, 1868, and a month later removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he has resided ever since. His career in the new field was begun with a capital of but two dollars, but his merit as a physician and surgeon was speedily recognized, and his practice soon attained a substantial basis. On July 1, 1869, he was married to Miss Delia Fant, daughter of Rev. S. Fant, of Delaware, Ohio. She was a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, and a refined and noble woman. Up to the day of her death, which occurred March 31, 1897, she was ever a most devoted wife. She is survived, besides her husband, by four children: Laura, now Mrs. A. H. Smith, of Chicago; Alice, Paul F. and George B.

From its lowly beginning, Dr. Carpenter's practice steadily grew to a large and lucrative one, and he deservedly stands today in the front ranks of Iowa's professional men.

In politics, Dr. Carpenter is a Republican, and he is a member of the Methodist church. He is identified with the American Medical

Society, the Iowa State Medical Society, the Iowa Union and the Cedar Rapids Medical Society. He is also a member of St. Luke's Hospital staff, and in the wards and operating rooms of this institution, his most noted successes as a surgeon have been attained.

CUNNINGHAM, ALBERT S., of Renwick, is the leading physician of that town, and is a very popular man in the community,



enjoying a wide practice in Wright and Humboldt counties. He was born April 29, 1855, at Francesville, Pulaski county, Indiana. His father, William H. Cunningham, was a farmer, and was born in 1832. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth A. Stevens, was born in 1837. In 1869 he moved with his parents to Marion, Linn county, Iowa. The family lived on a farm, and he attended school at Marion in the winter and worked on the farm in summer. He began the study of medicine in 1876 in the office of Dr. M. P. Sigsworth, at Paris, Iowa, where he remained two years, and in 1878 and 1879 studied with Dr. George E. Fullerton, of Marion. He attended the medical department of the State University during the year of 1879-80, after which for two years he managed a drug store for Dr. J. A. Rigger, now of What Cheer, at Well-

man, Washington county. He began the practice of medicine at Coggon, in Linn county, in 1883, and after six years of successful work he sold out and went to Chicago, where he entered Rush Medical College, graduating in 1889, and locating soon afterwards at Goldfield, Wright county. He remained there four years, and in 1893 removed to Humboldt county and continued his practice in the town of Renwick, where he still remains, enjoying a good patronage. He has also invested considerable money in real estate, and at present owns a fine farm of 160 acres adjoining the town of Renwick.

Dr. Cunningham has always been a Republican in politics, and in religion he is a member of the Methodist church. He belongs to the Masonic order, in Renwick, and to the I. O. O. F., and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the State Pharmaceutical Association, having been a registered pharmacist since 1883.

The doctor was married October 3, 1882, to Miss Olive A. Blodgett, of Central City. They have five children: Harold S., born in 1883; Albert H., born in 1886; Ray L., born in 1890; Lillian, born in 1892, and Carl, born in 1896.

CHERRY, Amos R., of Iowa City, Treasurer of Johnson county, is one of the oldest settlers in the state, having come to Iowa in 1856, forty-five years ago. Even since then he has been one of the prominent farmers of Johnson county. His father, Thomas W. Cherry, a farmer, was born in Washington county, New York, October 12, 1808, and was the son of Scotch parents, who came to the United States about 1820. He was married to Lucinda Robinson, a native of the same county, born March 4, 1810. Her grandparents emigrated from Holland about 1720, and settled in Dutchess county, New York. Mr. Cherry died October 14, 1891, and Mrs. Cherry February 2, 1896.

A. R. Cherry was born August 24, 1840, on a farm in Jackson township, Washington county, New York. Here among the rocks and hills he grew up, and was disciplined by hard work in early life. His education was obtained in the common schools of New York, which he attended until the

family moved to Iowa, and after that was unable to secure any further schooling. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1856, at the age of 16. They settled near Iowa City, on a farm in Lincoln township, where he made his home for thirty-six years. While living here he held the office of township clerk for twelve years, and was also secretary of the school board. In 1892 he was elected county auditor of Johnson county, and after serving one term in this office, was elected county treasurer, the position he now holds. Since coming into office Mr. Cherry has made his home at Iowa City.

He enlisted September 1, 1861, in Company B, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, of which he was elected fifth sergeant. This company, together with Companies A, B and C of the same regiment, was sent to campaign against the Indians on the frontier. They left Iowa City November 1, 1861, and reached Fort Rundell, South Dakota, a month later, marching by way of Des Moines and Council Bluffs. Mr. Cherry's company remained in Dakota during that winter and the following summer, and was kept continually on the move to protect scattered settlements from the ravages of the Indians, who at this time were very hostile.



The people of this thinly populated territory had good reason to fear their savage enemies, for the Sioux had massacred over six hundred people in Minnesota in August, 1862. After doing duty at Fort Pierre and other important points in Dakota, Company B was transferred in the spring of 1863 to the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and in May, 1864, joined the Northwestern Indian Expedition under General Sully. An exceedingly active campaign was waged against the Sioux that summer, the men being in their saddles every day from May 23 until October 19, when they returned to Sioux City, having ridden over two thousand miles. Several bloody battles were fought, the most important being at Kill Deer Mountain or Tah-cha-o-kuta, July 28, where the Indians, six thousand strong, were commanded by Two Bears. One hundred and fifty Indians were killed in this engagement, and their camp of sixteen hundred lodges was destroyed. The whites lost about five men. On August 7, 8 and 9 a battle was fought with the same Indians in the Bad Lands. During this engagement of three days and nights, six hundred Indians lost their lives. The company was mustered out at Sioux City, November 1, 1864.

Mr. Cherry voted with the Republicans for over twenty years, but in 1882 he joined the democratic party, to which he still belongs. He is a firm believer in the doctrine of free silver, and voted for W. J. Bryan in the memorable election of 1896. He is a member of Kosciusko Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., of Athens Lodge, United Workmen, and is president of Canopy Lodge, Iowa Legion of Honor, and of the Princes of Iran. He was a member of Post No. 8, G. A. R., at City, until January, 1895, when he withdrew, being at the time Senior Vice Commander. He is a member of no church, and is a believer in the freest religious liberty.

Mr. Cherry was married January 10, 1867, to Miss Minnie M. McClellan. They have two children, a daughter, Louie, born July 4, 1868, who is the wife of D. W. Ohl, a prominent stock dealer and farmer near Iowa City, and a son, Eugene, born May 27, 1870, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Iowa City, and was a member of the Iowa National Guard, being captain of Com-

pany I, Second regiment, afterward the Fiftieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

CURTIS, CHARLES FRANKLIN, son of John S. Curtis, was born at Oxford, Chenango county, New York, April 3, 1846. When he was about 10 years old his father moved to Ogle county, Illinois, and settled on a farm near Rochelle. When he had received such educational advantages as were furnished by the district school near his home, he continued his studies at the high school in Rochelle, Illinois, and at Eastman's Business College, Chicago, where he graduated May 15, 1866.

Upon his return from college his father made him a generous offer to remain with him as manager of the farm, but having a strong desire to engage in some kind of business, he arranged with the elder Curtis for a loan of \$1,500, that he might gratify his early ambition to become a merchant. Immediately thereafter he started west, in company with W. G. Hemmingway, to look up a suitable location. After traveling over



C. F. Curtis

Iowa to quite an extent, they decided to locate in Clinton, and on the 20th of June, 1866, they commenced active business in a retail grocery store under the firm name of Hemmingway & Curtis. On December 10, 1866, they sold out their grocery business and bought of Claussen & Thornburg their two-thirds interest in the firm of Claussen, Thornburg & Smith, a small planing mill and sash and door factory, and commenced the manufacture of sash and doors under the firm name of Smith, Hemmingway & Curtis. In the early part of the 1867 Mr. Curtis' brother, George M. Curtis, bought Mr. Smith's one-third interest in the business, and, soon after, the two brothers bought Mr. Hemmingway's interest and sold it to J. E. Carpenter.

At this time the firm name was changed to Curtis Bros. & Co., and in 1881 they incorporated under the same name, admitting to the firm a third brother, Cornelius S. Curtis, Fowler P. Stone and George W. Allen, and established a branch factory at Wausau, Wisconsin, with J. E. Carpenter as president, C. F. Curtis as vice-president, G. M. Curtis, secretary and treasurer, and C. S. Curtis, manager of the Wausau factory. Since then they have established and are still maintaining branch sale houses at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Lincoln, Nebraska; Sioux City, Iowa, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

At the time Mr. Curtis first started in the sash and door business, the firm had three paid employes. They have steadily increased from that time till the present, when they have eight hundred employes in their factories and several branches. They have increased their capacity from about ten doors and twenty-five windows, to 1,000 doors and 1,500 windows per day, besides manufacturing other material which goes to make up the interior and exterior finish of a building. They have found sale for their product in nearly every state and territory in the Union and have marketed some in England.

Mr. Curtis was married on October 1, 1873, to Nancy A. Hosford. Four children have been born to them, Mabel, Lucy, Edith and Florence. The two youngest daughters are twins. Mabel died at the age of eleven years.

The family are regular attendants upon the First Presbyterian church of Clinton. Mr. Curtis is a member of a social and a business club, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a stockholder and director in several financial and mercantile institutions.

CAMPBELL, REMER CAIN, a prominent attorney of Hamburg, was born in Martinsville, New Jersey, November 8, 1860. His father, David Campbell, a Scotchman, is a farmer in good circumstances. His mother, whose maiden name was Margaret A. Cain, was of English and Irish extraction.

Mr. Campbell, until he was 18 years of age, was a pupil in the public schools, when he took a course of English and Latin. He began the study of law in 1881, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey four years later. In July, 1885, he came to Iowa, locating at Hamburg, after admission to the Iowa bar, he entered upon the practice of law.

In politics he is a Republican and has been honored by his party with the office of county attorney, which he held from 1893 to 1895. He was also city attorney of Hamburg and was once a member of the board of education.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the Inde-



pendent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order. He is a member of the Baptist church. He was married November 28, 1888, to Mary D. Chandler. They have two children: Remer Chandler Campbell, born September 20, 1889, and Helen Margaret Campbell, born June 14, 1891. Mr. Campbell is one of the influential and promising men of his county and bids fair to become a prominent factor in the building up of his portion of the state.

CLARK, DR. HENRY H., is one of the best known and loved physicians of McGregor. A man in his prime, with the experience that civil and military life, as well as many years of successful medical practice, have given him, he has promise of a good period of usefulness yet before him, as he comes of stock, both on his father's and mother's side, noted for longevity. His mother, Ellen Wolf, is still living, in good health, at 79 years of age, and his father, John K. Clark, a prosperous farmer, had reached that advanced age before his death, while several others of his immediate ancestors lived to be 80 years old.



Dr. Clark was born October 12, 1842, in Center county, Pennsylvania. Brought up on a farm, he was taught to lend his assistance in many ways where a pair of boyish hands may help. He remembers, happily, earning his first dollar by carrying water for the harvesters in a Pennsylvania harvest field. His early education commenced in the common schools, following which he spent some time at the Rock River Seminary, and his medical studies were taken at Northwestern University and Chicago Medical College. He graduated from the latter school with the class of 1870.

His education, with that of so many other young men, was interrupted by the war. August 9, 1862, he entered the army as a member of Company G, Ninety-second regiment Illinois Mounted Infantry, and saw active service for three years. The Ninety-second regiment was a part of the famous Wilder's brigade, until after the battle of Chickamauga. The rest of the time in the army he served under General Kilpatrick.

At the close of the war he found himself, physically and mentally, in about the same position as when he left school to enter the army, so he took up his school work where he had left it, and after five years' hard study found himself prepared for his profession, but with shattered health. In the hope of regaining his strength he came to McGregor after his graduation and commenced the practice of medicine there, since which time he has been closely identified with the medical interests of that part of the state, and, indeed, his reputation has not been confined to northern Iowa, but is state wide. He was for thirteen years a member of the state board of health, and was for one year its president, as well as a member of the state board of medical examiners for four years. The other medical associations with which he has been connected are: the Austin Flint, and North Iowa Societies, American Public Health Association, etc., and for twenty years he has been surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway.

October 11, 1871, saw him united in marriage with Judith Baugh. Six happy, healthy children have blessed this union, Alice May, Florence Lillian, Harry Harold, Maude Geneva, William Clarence, and Ethel Baugh.

In religion, Dr. Clark is a Congregationalist; in politics, a Republican, first, last and all the time. He has been for ten years the commander of Harvey Dix Post, G. A. R., which shows the esteem in which he is held by his comrades, and when we add that he is possessed of the entire respect of his colleagues in the medical fraternity, we have said the best that can be said of any physician.

COE, JOSIAH, of Woodbine, Harrison county, is a pioneer of western Iowa, coming to that section of the state during the month of April, 1854. He, in company with a young man by the name of Cyrus Whitmore, followed the old Mormon trail from Keokuk to Council Bluffs, and was twelve days on the road. The first summer after his arrival at this place he worked on a farm in Boyer township, for a Mr. Phillips, and in the fall of 1854 he went to Crawford county, where he bought a claim, land not having yet come into the market; but the following year, with a party of twelve persons, he went to Council Bluffs land office to enter his land at the government price of \$1.25 per acre; the party got together and gave the speculators to under-

stand that if they wanted to be baptized beneath the clay colored waters of the Missouri river, to just overbid them on these lands, which they never did. Mr. Coe never lived on that tract of land, but traded it in 1856 for a sixty acre farm in Boyer township, at what is known as Twelve-Mile Grove. This farm was taken in exchange for two hundred acres in Crawford county.

In 1856 he pre-empted a quarter section of land, where he now lives, and by breaking the prairie and laying a foundation for a house, which was then called bona fide improvements, he was enabled to hold his claim one year, and in 1857 he paid the government price for the land.

Early in the spring of 1855 Mr. Coe and John Moorhead went to Nebraska with five yoke of cattle and broke one hundred acres of land between Omaha and Florence, at \$4 per acre, and returned to Harrison county in time for harvest. He had only five acres of wheat, which a neighbor cut with a cradle, while he bound it up himself. The same year he entered another forty acres adjoining the other tract.

Mr. Coe was born March 4, 1830, in Athens county, Ohio, where he remained under the parental roof until 24 years of age, and then came to Iowa. He is the son of James Coe, born in Connecticut during the first year of the last century, and when 10 years of age, with his parents emigrated to Ohio, his father building the first mill in Athens county. James Coe's wife, the mother of Josiah Coe, was Katherine (Hulbert) Coe, married in 1823, and was the mother of ten children, Josiah being the fifth child.

Josiah Coe was married March 20, 1865, to Miss Jessie Kinnis, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and by this union there were eight children, Jeannie, Kate, Bertha, George, Mary, Arthur, Jessie and Amy. The last named died March 31, 1891.

Mrs. Coe was born in Scotland in the town of Perth, June 14, 1843, and in 1854 emigrated with her parents to America, remaining in New York City until 1859, when the family came to Harrison county. Her father was Andrew Kinnis, Sr., a native of Scotland. The mother was born in the Highlands of Scotland, at Dalquise. They were the parents of seven children, Mrs. Coe being the youngest.



Mr. and Mrs. Coe are members of the Christian church. Mrs. Coe was reared in the Baptist church, but finding no such denomination here at the time, attached herself to the Christian church in New York, which faith she still holds.

Politically our subject is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. Mr. Coe spent thirty years of his married life on the farm, and a few years ago retired from active farm life, moving to Woodbine, where he enjoys the comforts of life, after many years of hard labor. His landed estate comprises over thirteen hundred acres, and this has been accumulated by hard work and economy. Mr. Coe is president of the First National Bank of Woodbine, which position he has held ever since the bank was organized in 1884. He has been eminently successful in all his undertakings and is a fine type of Iowa's self-made men.

CURTISS, CHARLES FRANKLIN, professor of agriculture and director of the government experiment station at the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, is one of the most capable of the rising scientific men of the west. He is known all over the United



States, in Canada, and even in Europe, for the original and important work that has been done at Ames under his direction. He is a product of Iowa, for though born in Nora, Illinois, December 12, 1863, his parents brought him to Iowa in 1865 and settled in Story county, where they have lived ever since. His father, Frank Curtiss, traces his genealogy through the Pilgrim colonists, to the old English stock. For over twenty-five years he has been one of the most successful farmers in the state, and has represented Story county in the legislature. The professor's mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Schmidt, comes from a sturdy German family which emigrated to Chicago at an early day.

Mr. Curtiss was well educated. He began in the country schools in Story county, completed the course of the Nevada high school, and in 1887 graduated from the Iowa Agricultural College with high honors. He was prominent in the literary and Greek letter societies and won honorable distinction in public exercises at the college. He represented his class in oratorical and debating contests, was president of his class and editor of the college paper.

Prof. Curtiss has lived on and for the farm all his life. He has lived all the time on a farm except when in college, and one year in a bank. He paid all his own expenses through college, largely by raising live stock on the farm, and his business ability has been the means of giving him already a good start in life, with a beautiful home in the town of Ames. In January, 1891, he was elected assistant in the experiment station at the agricultural college, having been appointed in 1889 Iowa State Agent for the United States Department of Agriculture, a position he held four years. Shortly after he went to the college as assistant in the station, he was elected professor of animal husbandry and assistant director of the station. In this capacity he had an opportunity to demonstrate what was in him. Under James Wilson as director he was given full scope for his investigations, which have attracted attention and comment all over the world, where similar work is going on. His writings have been widely quoted and he has been regularly employed on two of the leading agricultural papers of the United

States. His experiments in sheep feeding and breeding, cattle feeding, and swine breeding, have perhaps been the most noteworthy, though some of the most valued foddors have been discovered, or at least introduced as practical, by him. The best part of his work has been its thorough practicability. He shows the farmers what can be done on every farm with the proper care, and never leads them into foolish and ruinous experiments, which they do not understand. All is made plain. The station issues a bulletin about every three months, which contains detailed information about their experiments, and is sent free to residents of the state who ask for it. Prof. Curtiss is a recognized authority on live stock and is called upon all over the country to act as judge in live stock shows, as well as to lecture to farmers' institutes and conventions in this and other states. In March, 1897, when James Wilson, director of the station and professor of agriculture, was appointed Secretary of Agriculture by President McKinley, the trustees of the college turned unanimously to Prof. Curtiss as the man best fitted to carry on the work, and their choice of him for the important and responsible place was universally approved by the friends of the college and all who knew the man. His work is amply justifying their course. Among the most recent of his activities for the benefit of the farmer is the work he has done to advance the beet sugar industry.

Prof. Curtiss has always been an aggressive Republican, keenly alive to the interests of the party, and often a delegate to state conventions. He belongs to the Masonic order and is a Knight of Pythias. In Masonry he is a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He was married in 1893 to Olive M. Wilson, of Keokuk county, a classmate in college, and they have three children, Ruth, born in May, 1894, Edith, born in January, 1896, and Helen, born in September, 1900.

CLARK, CAPTAIN JAMES S., of Des Moines, President of the Anchor Fire Insurance company, of Des Moines, and president of the Iowa Alliance of Insurance

Men, was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, October 17, 1841. His father, Glenn Clark, was born in Kentucky in 1800, and was a pioneer settler in Johnson county. Clark township and Clarksburg in that county were named for him. James S. Clark spent the early years of his life on a farm in the state of his birth, but came west and was a student in college at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, at the outbreak of the war. In April, 1861, he volunteered as a private in Co "F" of the First Iowa Infantry, and afterwards was made captain of Co "C" in the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry. While yet a member of the First he took part in the noted battle of Wilson's Creek, where the gallant and brave General Lyon fell. As lieutenant and captain, respectively, he participated with the boys of the old Thirty-fourth in seventeen battles and sieges. On the afternoon of the day on which Lee surrendered he led his command in a desperate charge on the forts at Mobile, Alabama. He is historian of the regiment, and has published a complete and intensely interesting history of that organization from the time of its enlistment till its discharge. The work will be of incalculable value in preserving for future generations the deeds of



valor performed by brave men in defense of "Old Glory." He is President of the Regimental Association of the First Iowa, and has published a sketch of General Lyon and "The Fight for Missouri."

Captain Clark graduated from the classical course of the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1868, and from the law department of the Iowa State University the year following as valedictorian of his class. He engaged in the practice of law at Des Moines in 1870, and continued until 1890, at which time he was elected secretary of the Des Moines Insurance company.

He was a member of the well-known law firm of Cole, McVey & Clark. Under his supervision the company has been led to the very front rank of Western insurance companies. He is an illustrious prototype of the self-made man, prompt, energetic, steadfast in purpose and untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of the concern of which he is the business head. He is a man of fine scholarly attainments, having earned the degrees of B. A., M. A. and LL. B. He is a member of Beta Theta Pi, the Grand Army of the Republic, Loyal Legion and the Masonic order, and belongs to the Congregational church. He is connected with the alumni of two colleges. He affiliates with the Republican party. He was married to Miss Fannie Page at Iowa City October 18, 1876. They have six children, three boys and three girls.

COOK, COL. THOMAS Z., was one of the patriots whose brave efforts preserved Kansas from the blighting curse of slavery, and he was the first man in Cedar Rapids to volunteer when the first call for troops came immediately after the firing on Fort Sumpter. He was born in Argyle, Washington county, New York, on September 23, 1834. His father, Dr. Robert Cook, was born in Lansingburg, Remsenlaer county, New York, in 1775, just as the Revolutionary war began, and his father was one of the first to rally at his country's call. Robert Cook received a classical education at Argyle school, New York, and afterward studied medicine. In 1807 he married Elizabeth Sutherland of Montreal, Canada,

and was the father of ten children, the youngest being Thomas, the subject of this sketch. His parents removed to New York City, where Thomas spent his youth and received a liberal education and some business training. In his early manhood he became one of the pioneer settlers of Kansas and shared the hardships and dangers incident to that period. He took an active part in the anti-slavery struggle which made Kansas a free state. From Kansas he came to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1855 and engaged in mercantile business until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861. He was



the first man to volunteer in Linn county and, although he enlisted as a private, upon the organization of the First Iowa infantry volunteers he was elected captain of Company K. During the early battles of the campaign Captain Cook demonstrated his fearless bravery at the memorable battle of Wilson's Creek, where the lamented General Lyon fell mortally wounded into his arms. Captain Cook never lost his coolness and presence of mind, but encouraged the men by his own example and saved them from demoralization and defeat. There was no man on that bloody field who did more gallant service than Captain Cook. The fol-

lowing is an extract from a letter written by Colonel William H. Merritt of the First Iowa: "Marshall Ney, denominated by Napoleon as 'bravest of the brave,' never bore a truer soldier heart or felt a livelier sense of pride over the gallant deeds of the 'Old Guard' than did Captain T. Z. Cook over the equally gallant deeds of Company K. His dash and gallantry on the field of battle, when shot and shell were thickest, was not excelled, if equaled, by any officer under my eye." Horace Greeley was a lifelong friend of the Cook family, and in a letter to Mrs. A. F. Allen (sister of Captain Cook) just after the battle of Wilson's Creek he said: "Tell Captain Tom when you write to him that I send my grateful acknowledgment to him and all who fought with him in that fierce battle near Springfield. It is the only combat of the campaign so far that has reflected real credit on our arms; however, I hope there are many just ahead." After the end of this short campaign Cook was chosen Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighteenth Iowa infantry and served three years longer. The following are the principal battles in which he fought: Carthage, Mo., June 5, 1861; Booneville, June 17, 1861; Fayetteville, Ark., July 14, 1862, October 28, 1862 and April 18, 1863; Newtonia, Mo., September 30, 1862, and Springfield, Mo., January 7, and 8, 1863. After the close of the war Colonel Cook established a queensware store at Cedar Rapids, and on June 11, 1867, he was married to Mary Connelly of that city. In 1878 he took into partnership in his business a young man who had long been a trusted employe, Mr. A. S. Laurence. Samuel Craighead Cook, Colonel Cook's only son, is now associated with Mr. Laurence under the name of T. Z. Cook & Laurence Co. Colonel Cook's daughter is now Mrs. Margaret E. Cook Brown of Jamestown, New York.

CAMPBELL, SCOTT CARMINO, of Carson, is a direct descendant of the Argyle, Scotland branch of the Campbell family, of whom George Douglass Campbell, eighth Duke of Argyle, whose son, the Marquis of Lorne, married a daughter of Queen Victoria, is now the head. Archibald Camp-

bell, fourth Earl of Argyle, was the first Scottish nobleman to declare himself a Protestant. The house of Campbell took a prominent part in the overthrow of Charles the First, and in the later struggle between James the Second and William the Third espoused the cause of the latter and did valiant service in his behalf. Archibald Campbell, ninth Earl of Argyle, is justly regarded as the greatest of the name. He was murdered by King James under pretender form of law, but no man ever exhibited on the scaffold higher moral courage or nobler Christian spirit in behalf of



religious and civil liberty than he. It was during these civil and religious dissensions when the Campbell women even were cruelly branded and driven into exile that the family began to emigrate to America. Among the first to arrive in America was Robert Campbell, who in 1681 settled at New London, Connecticut, and established the first Presbyterian church in that state. Afterwards the family moved to Mansfield, Connecticut, from whence in 1800 Mr. Campbell's great-grandfather, Peter Campbell, moved to Vermont. His grandfather, Horace Campbell, served in the regular army in the war of 1812, and afterwards

was an officer in the Vermont militia. Scott Carmino Campbell, is a son of John Wood Campbell of Rochester, Windsor county, Vermont, a man of untiring, restless energy, who shows no disposition to retire, although advanced in years. By occupation he is a farmer in fair financial circumstances, whose chief ambition has been to give his children a good education as the best equipment for the struggle of life. He has been a prominent citizen of his town, having held nearly all town offices and represented his district in the State Legislature. He married Philinda Hubbard, one of the most self-sacrificing and unselfish of women, whose whole life and energy was devoted to the care of her children. She was the daughter of Abel Hubbard, and her ancestors fought in the Revolution.

Scott C. Campbell was born at Rochester, Windsor county, Vermont, March 10, 1851. His education began in the common schools and he prepared for college at Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vermont. He entered Tuft's College, near Boston, Massachusetts, in the fall of 1874, and graduated with the class of '78 with the degree of A. B. He was a member of the Theta Delta Chi Greek letter society, in which he at one time held the highest local office and delivered the address to his class on "Class Day." His father assisted him in preparing for college, but he was obliged to borrow \$1,000 to carry him through the college course, and it was for the purpose of earning money to pay this debt that he came to Iowa, arriving in Harlan, Shelby county, in the spring of 1870 with but \$12 in his pocket and nothing definite in view. He went out into the country and obtained a school, and at the close of the term secured employment in the town. He left Harlan and went to Emerson, Mills county, January 1, 1880 where he took the principalship of the Emerson school, completed that year and taught the next, in the meantime reading law all his spare time in the office of Frank Shinn, now of Carson. He was admitted to the bar at Glenwood in the fall of 1881. Soon afterward he had an opportunity to go into the banking business, and decided to adopt that business in preference to the law. He became cashier and manager of the Bank of Carson in December, 1881, which position

he has held ever since. In connection with Mr. Mosley Chase of Mills county he opened the first bank in Carson shortly after the railroad entered, and they have built up an increasing and satisfactory business. Since his location in Carson Mr. Campbell has occupied a prominent position in the community and has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the town.

Mr. Campbell has always worked and voted with the Republican party, but has not sought office and has never held any but offices of local character. He becomes less partisan as he grows older, and whatever political aspirations he might otherwise have had have been chilled by the mercenary motives often manifested and the degrading political methods necessary to success in the present condition of society and the times. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is eligible to membership in the Sons of the Revolution.

He has lately devoted some of his time to lecturing along his special line of study and research. He gave three lectures in the winter of 1898-99 and one in 1899-1900 in Omaha on "The Origin and Destiny of the Anglo-Saxon Race," concerning which, especially its origin, he holds views quite at a variance with the generally accepted and so-called authorities. According to Mr. Campbell's views as to their destiny people are now getting a faint conception, from facts already crystallized, of what he realized years ago from a study of history, both sacred and secular. His lectures have attracted attention, especially by reason of his "peculiar" views.

Mr. Campbell was married September 7, 1886, to Miss Ida M. Perry, daughter of William W. and Rebecca Perry, formerly of Burlington, Iowa. His wife is a woman of strong character and of many accomplishments and graces of mind and person. They have three children: Kent Perry, born September 5, 1887; Claud Melnotte, born July 2, 1891, and Lloyd Hubbard, born October 23, 1893.

CASS, STEPHEN F., the most prominent citizen of Sumner, died at his home in that place Sunday, March 11, 1900, aged 61

years, 1 month and 11 days. He was born in Prescott county, Canada, January 31, 1839, and came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1860 and the following year was married to Miss Martha Wilcox, who survives him. Six children were born to them, four of whom are now living. They are Joseph F., born July 31, 1863; Louis S., born May 6, 1865; Eugene L., born May 29, 1869, and Claudius D., born June 23, 1880. Two other sons died, one at the age of 3 months, and the other at 4½ years. Mr. Cass had a good common school education, and in 1864 took a course in



Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Ogdensburg, New York. In 1865 he settled in Sumner township, Bremer county, Iowa. He had earned the money to secure his business education by breaking up brush land in Wisconsin, where he put in three years of very hard work and saved \$600. Arrived in Iowa, he bought five acres of land and with a capital of \$350 started a little store. A prosperous little town soon grew up around it and under the name of Cassville it became quite a business point until 1875, when all the buildings were moved to Sumner in the hope of securing a railroad. The history of the town of Sumner is largely the story of this man's busy

and progressive life. He was always at the head of public enterprises, and besides the numerous important private enterprises which he carried on he was foremost in every movement to secure public improvements. He developed the resources of the country, furnished employment to labor—in short, did everything that a strong man could do to build up the town and advance the interests of the surrounding country. He prospered on every side. He retired from his mercantile business in 1880 and devoted himself to banking and real estate and other investments. In that year he started the Bank of Sumner with a capital of \$200,000. He was president of this bank, and also of the First National Bank of Grant's Pass, Oregon, where he had large interests. He had large real estate interests in Bremer county and the surrounding counties and in Wisconsin and Oregon, and he erected and owned several of the best business blocks in Sumner. Mr. Cass was every man's friend. He had a kindly word for every one, and drew no social lines and was the best known and most popular man in his town, because he had done so much for it. His sudden death from pneumonia was the occasion of universal mourning in the section of the state where he had labored so long and so well. His funeral was attended by hundreds of people, who came for miles around from the surrounding country and neighboring towns to pay the last tribute of respect to their neighbor and friend. The Masonic order, of which Mr. Cass was a member, had charge of the services.

CONNOLLY, THOMAS, resides at No. 1637 Iowa street, Dubuque. He was born in Ireland March 2, 1837, and with his parents left that country when four years of age. Arriving at New Orleans after a voyage of eight weeks, the family proceeded up the Mississippi river to Iowa, locating for a short time at Dubuque. In 1842 they settled permanently on a farm in Jackson county, where his father died when the subject of this sketch was nine years old. The first eleven years of his life after coming to Iowa were spent on the family farm. The



dull winter months were taken advantage of to acquire, as far as possible, an education at the district school, which was a distance of over four miles from his home. His first money was earned by hoeing corn "by the job" for a farmer who arranged the price, calculating that the boy should earn, by hard work, 25 cents per day; but with his characteristic energy he completed four times the amount of work, to the surprise of his employer. In his sixteenth year young Connolly left the farm and went to Dubuque to learn the wagon and carriage trade, and such remarkable progress did he make that before he was 18 years of age he was foreman of the largest establishment in the state. When he became of age, in 1858, he decided to go into business for himself, and was fortunate enough to secure a wagon and carriage plant that had been left idle by the financial crash of 1857. He paid 25 per cent interest for the money required to make the first payment upon this property and made his business a success in spite of obstacles and difficulties which might have seemed insurmountable to others. About two years after commencing business his factory and entire stock were burned without a dollar of insurance to mitigate the loss. His townsmen by this time

began to realize what sort of a man he was, and offered him donations sufficient to rebuild his factory. These kind offers were, however, declined, as he was confident of his ability to succeed without assistance. His business was soon under way again, and even more successfully than before, and for sixteen years continued to grow and expand. He employed none but the best workmen, used only the best materials, and produced a grade of vehicles that were in great demand. January 10, 1875, his factory and stock were again entirely destroyed, entailing a loss of \$76,000, but this time the plant was partially insured. On June 29 of the same year, while occupying temporary quarters with a new stock of goods, he was again burned out, and this time without insurance. He was thus left after eighteen years of business with neither plant nor stock, but, undaunted by misfortunes which the average man would sink beneath, he established himself in the same business and built up a name and a trade second to none in the West. His goods have a market East, West, North and South and he has made a signal success of his business. His name on a carriage came to be a guarantee of the highest worth and finest quality of workmanship. Even his competitors in the same business accord him the highest praise as a builder, and their feelings have always been those of friendship and respect, rather than jealousy and dislike. During the forty years of his business career Mr. Connolly has never had the slightest trouble nor dissatisfaction among his employes, and never a week has passed without the full payment of their wages. Mr. Connolly is president of the Bank and Insurance Building company, which has erected one of the finest office buildings in the state. He is also president of the Dubuque Fire and Marine Insurance company, one of the most successful companies in Iowa, and has been a director of the Iowa Trust and Savings bank from its foundation. For the past fifteen years he has been vice president of the National Carriage Builders' Association of the United States and has frequently been urged to accept the presidency of that organization.

In politics Mr. Connolly has usually

taken the Democratic side and voted that ticket, but he is very independent and is inclined to value principles above party. He has constantly refused office for himself. He is a member of the Catholic church, of a broad and liberal spirit, and is as much respected by the people of other denominations as by his own. He was married in 1874 to Ellen Frances Brown, daughter of the late Maurice Brown. They have three children: Anna Genevieve, born April, 1875; Maurice F., born March 13, 1877, and Eleanor M., born November 27, 1887. Anna was educated at the Georgetown convent in Washington, D. C.; Maurice graduated in 1897 at Cornell University and won distinction as one of the foremost speakers and debaters in the institution. He was selected by the president of Cornell from the 2,000 students of that institution to address the school children of Chicago on the anniversary of Washington's birthday at the celebration held under the auspices of the Union League Club in 1897.



CARPENTER, DAVID REESE, of Olin, is a lineal descendant of one of the early settlers of America, who came over in the same ship with William Penn and settled in Pennsylvania. Emanuel Carpenter and his son, Emanuel Carpenter, Jr., grandfather and great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, were soldiers in the patriot army in the war of the American Revolution. They enlisted in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and the records also show that the Carpenter family in that county furnished thirteen soldiers for the Revolutionary army. One branch of the family removed to Fairfield county, Ohio, and purchased land of the Indians, who then had possession. In thus buying they paid a stipulated price for as much land as they could walk around in a day, and the lands so bought are now a considerable part of the city of Lancaster. Ezra Carpenter, the father of David, was one of the first white children born in Fairfield county, Ohio. He was born March 6, 1803, and when he grew to manhood became a manufacturer of woolen goods and built a factory in Fairfield county, which he operated from 1832 to 1850. He was Colonel

of a regiment of the Ohio state militia for a number of years and took an active part in politics as an old line Whig. Later in life he engaged in farming and wool growing in Ohio, Iowa and Missouri. The maiden name of David R. Carpenter's mother was Sarah Reese and her parents removed from Virginia to the town of Lancaster, Ohio, in an early day, when there were but three cabins in that place. She was born November 17, 1804, and married May 23, 1824. Her father, David Reese, was in an early day a General in the Ohio state militia. David R. Carpenter was born in Delaware county, Ohio, June 28, 1825, and while he was an infant his parents moved to Fairfield county, Ohio. His early education was received in a log school house furnished with puncheon benches for writing desks; holes were bored in the walls, pegs driven in these and a plank laid across them. The grading in this school was not according to proficiency, but strictly according to size; the largest children sitting on the high benches, and the smaller ones on the low benches. This school was not public, but was maintained by private contributions and scholars were so numerous that an assistant teacher was required.

Young Carpenter worked in his father's woolen factory until he was 26 years of age, when he bought a small farm in Ohio, and since that time has been interested in farming. He came to Jones county, Iowa, in the fall of 1853, when that county was very new, and purchased a small farm in Rome township, to which he moved his family in 1854. In 1855 he commenced business in the village of Rome, now Olin, under the firm name of Mershon & Carpenter, carrying a stock of general merchandise. This business continued for several years, but was finally sold out. In 1865 Mr Carpenter went into the same line of business alone and continued it until March, 1882, when he took into partnership his son, L. M. Carpenter, and stenson, K. T. Lamb, under the firm name of D. R. Carpenter & Co., and the business was continued under this management until 1886. He then took into the firm another stenson, C. C. Lamb, and retired from active business himself.

Mr. Carpenter was married in Union county, Ohio, January 2, 1851, to Christiana Mershon and they had four children: Asael Ezra, now a resident of Franklin county, Kansas; Lewis Mershon, living in Jones county; Sarah Matilda, who died in infancy, and Lillie A. Carpenter, who died in her twentieth year. His first wife died in 1863 and in August 1865 he married to Mary J. Lamb, widow of Jacob Lamb. Since retiring from the mercantile business Mr. Carpenter has devoted his entire time to his farming interests. Since the election of 1856, when he voted for John C. Fremont, Mr. Carpenter has always voted the Republican ticket.



scent and her mother a Pennsylvania Dutch woman. They came to Warren county, Iowa, fifty years ago, making the trip in a covered wagon. They still live on the farm settled upon by them at that time, where they have one of the finest homes in Warren county.

Henry Harrison Crow received his early education in the district school. When he had gained sufficient knowledge he engaged in teaching, and followed that avocation and farming alternately to earn money with which to give himself a higher education. He attended the Baptist College in Des Moines for two years while that institution was under the management of Professors Nash and Mott. In 1879 he graduated from the Iowa Business College of Des Moines. It must be understood that this schooling was not received continuously, but only as he could earn money to pay his way for a term or more at a time. As his means would become exhausted he would go into the harvest field or country school room and work and save to carry himself through another term. He entered the law office of Holmes & Reynolds at Boone and read law for nine months, and in the winter of 1881 was matriculated in the law department of the Iowa State University. Following his

CROW, HENRY HARRISON, of Rolfe, Pocahontas county, was born October 8, 1856, near Norwalk, Warren county, Iowa, in a two-roomed log house on the edge of the timber near the little town on North river, and has never had a desire to leave the state permanently. His father, William Crow, was born in Kentucky of Scotch-Irish parents, and removed to Illinois in early boyhood. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Jane Kelley. She was born in Ohio, her father being of Scotch-Irish de-

graduation in 1882, he went to Illinois to earn money with which to withstand the starvation period experienced by young attorneys who are obliged to begin their professional career with no capital aside from a fund of legal knowledge. In the fall of 1883 he located at Paullina and was in active practice there till 1897, when he was obliged to give up his profession on account of poor health. He built up a lucrative practice in the courts of O'Brien and adjoining counties, and the records of the supreme court show that he had a large amount of business there. Mr. Crow is a Republican, and was frequently seen in the councils held by the leaders of that party in his county, having been county chairman several times. He is not a member of any club or society. He has a most estimable wife and lovely daughter, and he prefers to give all the time he can spare from his professional duties to enjoying their society. On account of poor health he sold out his business in Paullina in the fall of 1898. His wife's maiden name was Rosanna Master-son. They were married July 3, 1886. She was, previous to her marriage, a teacher of fine ability and long experience. She served in the capacity of bookkeeper and typewriter to her husband, and in overseeing in a general way his accounts, correspondence, etc., during the last two years he was in practice. They have but one child, Vasie, born November 21, 1887, and she is a veritable bookworm. On account of poor health Mr. Crow has not been able to do anything for some time, and on this account his wife has returned to her old profession, that of teaching, in the fall of 1898, having secured a position in the school of Rolfe, at which place she now holds the position of assistant principal of the high school, and the family resides there.



til 1861, and represented his district in Congress in 1852-53. From the beginning of the Rebellion Judge Clark was a strong supporter of the Union and held a government appointment in Chicago under Abraham Lincoln. He was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian church in Dubuque, was an elder for forty years, and was instrumental in uniting the two factions of that church known as the "New" and "Old" school. Lincoln Clark was a graduate of Amherst College and a descendant of Thomas Clark, who was mate on the ship "Anne," and settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1621. For many years Thomas Clark was clerk of the town of Plymouth and was active in organizing that and several Puritan settlements.

Edward F. Clark's grandfather was a farmer in Franklin county, Massachusetts, and his grandfather was a civil engineer and farmer, who made many of the early government surveys in the state of New York. Mr. Clark's mother, Julia A. Smith of Hadley, Massachusetts, was educated at Holyoke, Massachusetts. Her mother's name was Williams, and she was a direct descendant of Roger Williams. Her ancestors for many generations were ministers and educators.

CLARK, EDWARD FESSENDEN, of Council Bluffs, is a son of Lincoln Clark, who was a well known lawyer and prominent pioneer in this state, who settled in Dubuque in 1847, serving several terms in the Legislature and taking a prominent part in framing the early laws of the state. He was an active member of the Democratic party un-

Edward F. was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and his boyhood was spent in Dubuque, Iowa, where he attended the public schools and high school. He was prepared for college at Ann Arbor, Michigan, but on account of failing eyesight did not finish his college course. For several years after the Civil war he engaged in railway surveying and building west of the Missouri river. In 1869 he became interested in mercantile business in Chicago, and was burned out during the great fire. After this experience he removed to Colorado and became interested in pleasure and health-resort hotels. He conducted at different times hotels at Idaho Springs, Cascade Canyon and at Manitou Park. He was connected with the Midland and Rock Island railways and proprietor of their hotels in Colorado until his removal from that state. In 1891 he removed to Council Bluffs and became proprietor of the Grand hotel. During a varied business career Mr. Clark has noticed that the three things requisite for success in business are: A definite object, persistence in pursuit of it and a good character. In political matters Mr. Clark has always acted with the Republican party until the campaign of 1896, when, being a strong bimetalist, he left the party and is now a Democrat. He has never married.



he located at Hampton, Iowa, when the population of the town was about 250. He became pastor of the Baptist church of that place when services were held in the court house. The pastorate lasted more than eight years, and during that time a commodious house of worship was erected. Mr. Call was president of the first school board of the independent district of Hampton. He later became financial agent of the Cedar Valley Seminary, located at Osage, and was very successful in his labors to secure an endowment for the school. In 1876 he located at Webster City and entered upon a twenty years' pastorate of the Baptist church of that place. The growth of that church, now occupying a beautiful and commodious house of worship and having a membership more than trebled during the pastorate, represents a part of Mr. Call's work in these years. In the community he was known and valued as a man of moral earnestness, practical philanthropy, public spirited and progressive and of ready sympathy for anything that tended to uplift and ennoble.

For many years he has been a member of the state convention board which has charge of Baptist missionary work in Iowa, and

CALL, REV. LEVI NELSON, of Sac City, Prominent among the workers for the promotion and development of the interests of the Baptist denomination in Iowa is the Rev. Mr. Call. Few men have been more steadily and influentially connected with that work, and his name will ever remain a landmark in the history of that denomination. His father, David Call, was of Welsh descent. The mother's ancestors were English. A large number of the family have been eminent as clergymen and educators.

Levi Nelson Call was born in Cortland, New York, February 8, 1833. His theological education was gained by individual study under a private instructor, with the exception of a brief course of lectures attended during absences from the active duties of his church. In February, 1867,

for the past fifteen years he has been a member of the executive committee of that board. In 1883 he served as president of the State Sunday School association. It will be seen from what has been said that most of Mr. Call's life has been devoted to the work of the gospel ministry. However, he spent five years as instructor in schools and academies in West Virginia and Pennsylvania; at the time he pursued higher courses of study. Then, too, while not an enlisted soldier in the civil war, he was active in sustaining the Union cause and was engaged in drilling militia and in guarding railroads in the border state of West Virginia.

He was married May 26, 1855, to Miss Mary Guyon of Hartsville, New York, a woman whose wise counsel and efficient co-operation have added much to the success of Mr. Call's work, and whose noble nature and bright and cheerful temperament have been a potent factor in making their home always a center of elevating and helpful influences.

To this home five children came, of whom the youngest, Grace, died when 8 years old. The son, David Forrester Call, after graduating at an Eastern university, from which he afterward received the degree of Ph. D., came back to Iowa, where he was at one time president of Des Moines College. At the time of his death in 1885 he was professor of Greek in the State University of Iowa. He was taken from his work just when new and greater honors were coming to him, but not without leaving a deep and lasting impression upon those who had known him. Of him Dr. Harper of Chicago University has said that in his death this country has lost one who would have proved one of its foremost educators. He was succeeded in the Greek department at the State University by his sister, Leona, who has taught there since with marked success. Another daughter of Mr. Call, Myra, is professor of Latin in the State Normal school at Cedar Falls. Both these sisters are graduates of the State University; both have by post-graduate study and travel, both in this country and abroad, broadened and deepened the knowledge and culture which they in turn impart to others. Mr.

Call's second daughter, Cora, is the wife of Dr. F. E. Whitley, a leading physician of Webster City, and is a writer of great promise.

In 1896 Mr. Call entered upon the pastorate of the Baptist church of Sac City, where is located the Sac City Collegiate Institute, which is under the auspices of the Baptist denomination. Here his work has been marked by the same success as in his previous pastorates.

Any mere record of the events in such a life is entirely inadequate to tell its worth or estimate its value. That could be done only by those who know of the young men whom he has trained for the ministry, the poor he has aided, the young men and women he has helped and encouraged to secure an education, and the many lives that through his influence have been lifted up and blessed.

DIXON, CHARLES KILBORN, of Cherokee, Division Superintendent of the Illinois Central railway, has worked his way from the foot of the ladder to the position he now holds. He has been with the Illinois



Central for more than twenty-five years, beginning in 1864 as a helper in the telegraph office at Forreston, Illinois. He was born in Granby, Shefford county, Province of Quebec, July 10, 1846. He is the son of John Dixon, a machinist and millwright, and Matilda Savage, his wife, daughter of Captain John Savage of the English army. His parents were both of Scotch ancestry. The son was educated in the common schools of Canada. Young Dixon found his way to the United States and to Illinois in his early youth. While he was less than 15 years old he enlisted at Polo, Illinois, in Company H, Fifteen Illinois infantry, for three years' service. This was one of the first regiments mustered in for three years' service. At the battle of Shiloh the young soldier was shot through the body, but as soon as the wound would permit he returned to the service and served out his term of enlistment. He was engaged in several of the great battles in the West. The regiment became so depleted from losses in battle that it was reorganized into a mounted battalion before leaving Atlanta for the sea with Sherman. Mr. Dixon is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Upon returning from the war Mr. Dixon entered the service of the Illinois Central railway at Forreston, Illinois, learned telegraphy and was made an operator. He was soon promoted to be train dispatcher on the Northern division, and was located at Ambov as train dispatcher for several years. He was promoted April 1, 1882, to be trainmaster, and was sent to Ft Dodge, and again to Waterloo. Five years later, December 19, 1887, he was again promoted and made division superintendent with headquarters at Cherokee, where he is now located. His fair treatment of, and consideration for, his men have won for him the deepest respect and affection of all in his employ. His affability and courtesy to the traveling public have made many friends and patrons for his company.

Mr. Dixon was married November 2, 1881, to Miss Kittie Beals of Ambov, Illinois, daughter of Henry H. Beals, who was for twenty-five years a passenger conductor on the Illinois Central, noted for his genial and courteous manner to the travel-

ing public. Five children have been born to them, namely: Bruce, who died in infancy; J. Beals, born November 9, 1886; Ruth Kittie, born Sept. 2, 1888, and Faith C. K., born March 14, 1892, who are now living, and Charles Kilborn, Jr., who died in infancy. Mr. Dixon has gone to the top in Masonry, being a member of the blue lodge, chapter, commandery, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He is also a member of the United Workmen. In politics he is and always has been an energetic and faithful Republican, wielding a large influence in his section of the state.



DICK, GEORGE STUART, of Charles City, was born in Oxford county, Ontario, November 7, 1857. His father, Robert Dick, was born and grew to manhood near Glasgow, Scotland. His mother, Mary Anne Brown Dick, was born in West Chester, New York, where they were married. The first twelve years of their married life were spent in New York City, after which time they moved to Canada, where they lived on a farm for eleven years. It was while living there that George, their ninth child, was born. In the spring of 1866 the family

moved to Linn county, Iowa, where they lived three years, and where the wife and mother died and was buried in Fairfax cemetery. In the autumn of the same year the broken family moved to Tama county, where the father still owns the farm then purchased. Being the son of a hard-working farmer and one of a large family, six girls and seven boys, the subject of this sketch received his early education in the country schools, and when old enough he began teaching in his home township October 23, 1876, his first term being two miles north of the present site of Gladbrook. After saving sufficient money to meet the necessary expense he entered the Iowa State Normal School, completing the full four years' course in 1888, receiving the degrees of B. D. and B. S. In 1887 he received a teachers' state certificate, and five years later a life diploma. Since that time he completed the work necessary and received the degree Ph. B. from Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. From 1888 to 1889 he served as principal of the public schools of New Sharon, leaving to accept his present position, the superintendency of the city schools of Charles City. The enrollment of pupils during the past year was 1,150, and the graduating class in the high school in 1900 numbered 32, and 27 teachers were employed under the direction of Superintendent Dick. He has been extensively engaged in institute work.

Of his brothers and sisters four died in infancy and William James died in Cherokee at the age of 44 years. John Watson died in January, 1900, near Sanborn, Iowa; Robert, a carpenter, lives in Sanborn; Mary Emily, wife of C. H. Baldwin, lives on their farm near Gladbrook; Margaret Elizabeth, wife of George McClung, lives at Boise City, Idaho; Jessie Brown, wife of William Youell, lives at Niobrara, Nebraska; David Schrott lives in Hawarden; Findlay lives with his father on the old homestead. George Stuart Dick was married August 30, 1888, to Dora Lillian, third daughter of Sumner and Mary Etta Dobson of Le Grand, Iowa. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Pemberton of the Friends' church, of which the bride was a member. They have three children, Robert Irving, born June 24, 1890; Mary Vazelle, born

August 9, 1893, and Margaret Lillian, born August 9, 1895. Although he was brought up a Presbyterian, the family belongs to the Methodist church. In politics Mr. Dick is a Republican. He earned his first dollar by driving to water daily a yoke of oxen that were left by a stranger for pasture for some time on his father's farm in Canada.

BYERS, HOWARD WEBSTER, the well-known Republican leader of Harlan, Shelby county, has achieved distinction that is accorded to very few men of his age. He was born near Woodstock, Richland county,



Wisconsin. His father, A. C. Byers, and his mother, whose maiden name was May Holwell, came to Wisconsin in an early day from Pennsylvania and endured the hardships attendant upon pioneer life. They had a large family and all were obliged to work out to keep the wolf from the door. The son of whom we write attended the district school in Wisconsin until he was about 14 years old, when he came to Iowa in 1873 and settled near Garner, Hancock county, where he worked two years on a farm northwest of the present town of Wesley for J. B. Daggett. He located in Shelby county

in 1878 and taught school for two years, entering a dry goods store in Harlan in 1880, where he remained six years. In 1886 he entered the law office of Macy & Gammon in Harlan, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at the May term, 1888. The following year N. W. Macy of the firm of Macy & Gammon was elected district judge and Mr. Byers succeeded to the business. In 1892 he formed the present firm of Byers & Lockwood, his partner being Edmund Lockwood. The firm now enjoys a very large practice, as large as any law firm in Western Iowa.

Mr. Byers has never been anything but a Republican, and is the only man who has been elected to the Legislature as a Republican from Shelby county in a good many years. He was first elected in 1893, and was re-elected in 1895. In 1896 he was elected Speaker of the House, all other candidates withdrawing several days before the caucus was held, leaving him a clear field, and he was unanimously nominated. He presided over the House during that trying session and during the long extra session of 1897, which revised the code, and came out of it with a larger measure of popularity and public esteem than he enjoyed when he was elected. He was able to do this because he gave due consideration to the rights of every member and did not permit his personal feelings or interests to lead him into appointments or rulings or other actions that were unfair or that did not take into consideration the interests of the state and the rights of the members of the House. His committees were made up upon merit, and the strong men of the House were recognized, irrespective of their previous affiliations or preferences. By this means and by always consulting the leading men of all factions in the House upon important matters, the Speaker never failed to have the strongest support in whatever he might do. He never acted without being confident of such support or without being sure his actions would stand discussion and meet with the approval of those who had a right to criticise. At the close of the session it was said by the newspapers and by all close observers that no speaker had ever exercised the control over the House that Mr. Byers had been able to exercise, always

without protest and certainly to the advantage of the public business. He was sometimes accused of arbitrary rulings and an intense desire to push business, but if a man of less determination had been in the Speaker's chair the enormous task of revising the code would have taken several months longer than it did, and would have cost the state thousands of dollars more than it did. Mr. Byers has twice been a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Ninth Congressional district, in 1896 and 1898. The last convention was deadlocked for nine days and Mr. Byers was the leading candidate, but was finally overcome by a combination of other candidates. Every campaign has found him actively and effectively at work for the Republican party. He is in great demand in all parts of the state as a campaign speaker.

In 1899 Mr. Byers was again persuaded to return to the House, largely in the interest of his friend, A. B. Cummins, who was then a candidate for United States Senator. Mr. Byers again overcame an adverse majority in Shelby county, which had two years before sent a Democrat to the Legislature. He was one of the managers of Mr. Cummins' campaign, and throughout the session was one of the leaders in the Legislature, respected and admired by men of all factions and all parties. He came out of the session with the friendship of every one.

Mr. Byers belongs to the Masonic order, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He was married in 1881 to Marv J. Winegar. They have six children: James C., born in 1883; Frank, born in 1886; Beatrice, born in 1889; Edmund, born in 1891; Dow, born in 1893, and McKinley, born in 1897.

Mr. Byers is most happily situated. Young, brilliant, prosperous, ambitious, with charming family surroundings and thousands of admirers and devoted friends in all parts of the state, his future is full of promise. Very few men in public life have as devoted and sincere followers as Speaker Byers.

DOUGHTY, JAMES, a member of the Iowa bar and for the past ten years practicing at Sioux City, was born on a farm near Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania,



on April 4, 1855, the eldest of eleven children born to William Hamilton Doughty and Isalel Hurst Doughty, nee McCurdy, nine of which children, six boys and three girls, are now living.

The parents of this large family were born and bred in and near Meadville, the father on a farm, the youngest of two sons of James Doughty, after whom the subject of this sketch was named, and the mother in Meadville, the eldest of three daughters of Robert and Eleanor McCurdy, nee Hurst. The father, William H., graduated from Alleghany College, located at Meadville, one of the oldest colleges in the state, in 1852, and studying law while teaching school, was in due time admitted to practice law in Crawford county; but the office confinement proving too trying for him, and the infirmity of his father requiring his assistance on the farm, he quit the practice and took the management of his father's farm about the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion. A part of this farm he inherited on the death of his father in 1864, and upon it resided and all his children were born. In 1886, he sold the farm and moved to a farm in North Dakota, where he

still lives and where in June, 1899, his wife, the mother of the subject hereof, died.

James Doughty, the grandfather, was born and reared near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Though little is known of his early history, he was one of a large family. One brother, William, was chief naval constructor at Washington in the early part of the century, and another, Thomas, was a landscape artist of considerable note. James, the grandfather, located near Meadville on a farm and there married Nancy Hamilton, to whom were born Thomas, William Hamilton and Margaret, the first of whom, after a short course at Alleghany College, moved west and located at Le Claire, Iowa, and engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi river. During the Rebellion was chief engineer on the river fleet of gunboats under Commodore Porter, who specially commended him for meritorious service. After the war he resumed steamboating on the river, but failing health compelled him to engage in lighter work and he removed to St. Louis, where he died in 1896.

Margaret married Peter C. Heydrick, and now resides in Erie, Pennsylvania. James, the subject hereof, received his rudimentary education in the district school near Meadville, and later on attended the grammar and high schools in Meadville, and in 1873 entered Alleghany College and graduated therefrom in 1878. While in college he was a member of Philo-Franklin Literary society, as was his father before him, of the College Scientific club and of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, and graduated a first lieutenant of the military department, the college being a government detail. After graduation he registered as student at law with Hon. Myron Park Davis, a prominent attorney in Meadville, and was admitted to the Crawford county bar in February, 1881, and to the Erie county bar the following June. Two years later he was admitted to practice in the federal court at Pittsburg, and at the same time was appointed United States Commissioner for the District of Western Pennsylvania. After four years in the practice in Pennsylvania Mr. Doughty moved west and in May, 1885, located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, going into the real estate and abstract office of

Simmons & Pope and taking charge of the law and insurance business of the firm, with whom he remained until the dissolution of the firm, early in the following year. Then he purchased the law and loan business and library of Ray Billingsley at Vinton, Benton county, where he practiced until August, 1888, when he was offered and accepted the position of attorney for the Farmers' Loan & Trust company, a large mortgage company then located at Storm Lake, but since moved to Sioux City. With this concern he remained until July, 1890, when he moved to Sioux City to take a similar position offered him by the Union Trust company, then one of the most prominent financial institutions in the state, but whose career was terminated by the financial crash following the election of 1892. In June, 1893, he was appointed receiver of the company, which appointment has given him a wide and valued experience in the management of such estates.

Upon locating at Sioux City he formed a partnership with J. C. Marcy, Jr., a cousin, under the style of Marcy & Doughty, which association continued until the spring of 1892, when Mr. Marcy moved to St. Louis.

In the spring of 1894 Mr. Doughty was elected police judge of Sioux City on the Republican ticket and held the office for one term. Though always an ardent and active Republican, he has never been a candidate for any other office of any prominence.

His relations with the before mentioned and other financial institutions gave him valuable experience in title examining and other branches of the laws of real property and his experience in the insurance business has been of value in insurance litigation, of which lines as well as probate practice he has made a specialty, preferring them to trial work. He is local attorney for the American Surety company of New York, and in such capacity exercises supervision over its business of executing court and contract bonds in Northwestern Iowa, Northern Nebraska and all of South Dakota, as well as looking after whatever litigation the company may become involved in in such territory.

Mr. Doughty is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church

and of the Euclid and Sioux City Boat clubs.

DUMONT, AMASA BROOKS, one of the old settlers of Iowa, residing at Marion, Linn county, was born in 1822 in Greene county, New York. His ancestors were the Hayworths, who emigrated from Holland, settling in the eastern part of the country. On his father's side there were three brothers who came to this country, one settling at New York City, one at New Haven, Connecticut, and the third at Bos-



ton. His father was John B. Dumont, a farmer in good financial circumstances, who died at the age of 82 years. His mother, Rachael Ann Welch (Dumont), was born and reared in Greene county, New York, and also died at the age of 82 years. They came to Iowa in 1845 and settled on land entered from the government in Jones county, and lived on that farm until the time of their death. Mr. Dumont was educated in the common schools, supplemented by study at home. In 1847 he settled in Marion, Linn county, where he followed his trade, that of building. During the "Westward, ho!" times of '49 Mr. Dumont, in the spring of that year, started for Cali-

fornia. In company with several others he left home on the 29th of April with three wagons, six yoke of oxen and one horse. They experienced much difficulty in crossing the streams of Iowa, which were swollen by the heavy rains. They reached Fort Hall over the usual trail, but here decided to go to Oregon instead of California, their original destination, and arrived at the settlements on the Willamette river in October. Mr. Dumont here found work at his trade, and erected a mill six miles from Portland. He remained until June, 1850, and then went to California, returning home in the fall by way of the isthmus. In 1864 he went into the furniture business, subsequently adding undertaking. Mr. Dumont some years ago took up the study of law and passed a careful examination and was admitted to practice. He did this for his own benefit only, and as a help when applied to business. Some time in the latter part of the sixties he was elected to serve one year as County Judge, or until the law was changed, which made him the first County Auditor of Linn county. He had no liking for public life and retired to again take up his present business. Mr. Dumont's youngest son, C. W. Dumont, has been engaged with him in the business for a number of years; in fact, has almost grown up in it, as he took his place in the store immediately upon leaving school, so that he is now thoroughly conversant with all its details. They have been eminently successful. Previous to the Rebellion Mr. Dumont was a Democrat, but at that time went to the Whig party, voting for Abraham Lincoln. Since that time he has been thoroughly a Republican, upholding the principles of the party in all that the word implies politically. He became a member of the Marion Masonic lodge in June 1847, in which he has held his membership ever since, and has been through all the degrees of lodge, chapter and commandery. He has been a member of the Masonic lodge upwards of fifty years, and recently the lodge placed him on the retired list as an honorary member without further payment of dues, as has also the chapter and commandery. He now holds the office of prelate in the commandery.

He was married in October, 1843, in Baldwinsville, Onondaga county, New York, to Julia Ann Leffingwell, and they are still living together in fairly good health. They have had five children born to them: Elizabeth, the first, born 1844 at Baldwinsville, New York, and died at Marion, Iowa, when a young lady; Mary A., born 1846, Marion Iowa, died in infancy; J. W. Dumont, born 1849, now living in Marion; J. E. Dumont, born 1851, now living in Marion; C. W. Dumont, born 1856, now living at the homestead and engaged with his father in business.

BYERS, MELVIN H., Adjutant General and chief of staff to Governor Leslie M. Shaw, is a native of Ohio, who has lived in Glenwood, Iowa, since 1853; served in the Twenty-ninth Iowa volunteer infantry during the Civil war, and has earned distinction in military and political life since that time. His father, John A. Byers, was a shoemaker by trade. Melvin was born in Noble county, Ohio, January 12, 1846. Five years later the family moved to Beverly, Washington county, Ohio, and in the spring of 1853 to Kansas City, Missouri. They



again moved in June to Glenwood, Iowa, arriving in that town June 13, 1853. Six years later they located on a farm near Glenwood and Melvin worked on the farm during the summer and attended school in the winter. As soon as he was old enough he enlisted as a volunteer in Company B, Twenty-ninth Iowa volunteer infantry. This was on January 4, 1864, when he was less than 18 years old. He served through the hard campaigns of this regiment to the end of the war, and was mustered out with his company at New Orleans, August 10, 1865, and finally discharged August 25 at Davenport. He never missed a detail or any other duty or a battle in which his company was engaged. As soon as he was discharged from the army he returned to his father's farm at Glenwood and took up the duties of civil life.

Mr Byers was married December 1, 1870 to Miss Carrie S. Dantel and soon after was appointed deputy clerk of the courts of Mills county, where he served four years. In 1874 he went to Tecumcia, Johnson county, Nebraska, and engaged in the grocery business. The grasshopper plague came and destroyed the crops, so he was compelled to close out his business at a heavy sacrifice and was glad to get back to Glenwood. He entered the employ of P. D. Foster & Co. and remained there until 1878, when he was elected Recorder of Mills county, holding the office six years and voluntarily retiring. For three terms Mr. Byers was mayor of the city of Glenwood, and in the year 1888 he was Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second General Assembly. For ten years after he retired from the office of County Recorder he was engaged in the real estate and abstract business in Glenwood. He enlisted in the Iowa National Guard April 21, 1879, and has been an active member of the guard ever since, holding the various positions from a private to Major. In 1898 he was appointed Adjutant General by Governor Shaw, and was reappointed in 1900. Upon him devolved the responsibility of preparing Iowa's quota of troops for the Spanish war, and that responsibility was discharged faithfully and with such ability that no volunteer troops

in the United States went out quite as well equipped as those that went from Iowa. The Legislature in 1900 recognized the value of his services by raising his salary to \$2,000. General Byers has been complimented by all who are conversant with the facts for his skill, energy and tactful management of the military affairs of the state during and since the Spanish war. He has greatly increased the efficiency of the Guard and has the confidence of its members.

Six children have been born to General and Mrs. Byers, all of whom are living. They are Edith M., born October 27, 1872, married to Harry B. Dull, October 27, 1890; Bessie D., born August 20, 1874, married to Henry Barnett; Nettie G., born July 19, 1877, married to Oren E. Shoy; Roscoe E., born December 1, 1879; Ethel J., born September 21, 1882, and Ruby Lucile, born September 20, 1887.

DOXSEE, JACOB WILBUR, lawyer and publisher of the Monticello Express, is a native of Ohio. He was born in the little village of Western Star, in Summit county, on the 17th day of January, 1857. His father, Alfred R. Doxsee, who was born in Stark



county, Ohio, September 27, 1832, was descended on the paternal side from ancestors who came into New York from Holland before the American Revolution, and on the maternal side from those known as Quakers. His father was Jacob Doxsee, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Vickers. The father, A. R. Doxsee, was in early life a blacksmith, then a farmer; but in later years he settled at Rolfe, Iowa, and is now engaged in mercantile pursuits. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary Jane Bennett, was the daughter of a farmer living on the "Western Reserve" in Ohio, where she was born May 31, 1837. Her father, Abel Bennett, was a native of Canada, and her mother, whose maiden name was Cyllena Taylor, was born in New York. The parents of the subject of this sketch were married August 13, 1854 by the Rev. Almond Green in Summit county, Ohio.

The family lived at Sharon Center, Ohio, until they came west and settled on an Iowa farm at Bowen's Prairie in Jones county in October, 1863. Jacob W., the oldest of the four children, worked on the farm and attended the public schools until 15 years of age, when he entered Lenox College at Hopkinton. In 1874 he became a student of the Iowa Agricultural College, graduating in the class of 1877 in the scientific course. Several times during his course in the Iowa Agricultural College Mr. Doxsee availed himself of the winter vacations of that institution to engage in teaching in public schools, and thus earned nearly enough to defray his college expenses. Two other members of his father's family are graduates of this fine Iowa college.

In the spring of 1878 Mr. Doxsee began the study of law in the office of M. W. Herrick of Monticello. He was admitted to the bar the next year, and soon after entered into partnership with Mr. Herrick, making his home in Monticello. During their partnership Messrs. Herrick & Doxsee wrote a treatise on the "Probate Law and Practice of Iowa and Dakota," which was published by Callagan & Co., Chicago, and which was well received by the legal profession. In 1883 Mr. Doxsee and his partner purchased "The Monticello Express," which they conducted until the dissolution of their partnership in 1887. Since that

time Mr. Doxsee has carried on alone a large law practice and has also found time to superintend his newspaper, which has always been an able advocate of the policy of the Republican party. Mr. Doxsee has taken an active part in the promotion of numerous business enterprises. He is a director of the Lovell State bank as well as its attorney, and has for a long time been president of the Monticello Electric company. While an earnest Republican in politics, he has never sought political preferment, but chooses to give his entire time and energies to his profession and the business enterprises with which he is connected. He was one of the organizers of the Fifth District Editorial association, and was its president in 1895. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Knights of Pythias. With his family he is a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, but is not a member of any religious organization.

In July, 1899, Mr. Doxsee was appointed by President McKinley Supervisor of the Census for the Fifth Congressional district of Iowa, and had the supervision of the taking of the twelfth census in that territory.

Mr. Doxsee was united in marriage with Jessie Sloan Fawcett on the 3d day of February, 1887, at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fawcett of Salem, Ohio. They have two children who brighten the happy home: Charles Alfred, born August 7, 1888, and Mary Eliza, born August 9, 1890.

DEAN, DR. FRANK WILSON, is a successful practicing physician in Council Bluffs, where he has practiced since 1895 as a specialist in the eye, ear, nose and throat; in these specialties he has had the best training afforded by the hospitals in Vienna, Leipzig and London.

His father, Camuel Chase Dean, was a graduate of Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary, and was for fourteen years under the American board as a missionary to East India. For nearly twenty years he was engaged in home missionary work in Nebraska.

His mother's maiden name was Augusta

E. Abbott, daughter of Dr. Amos Abbott, who was a missionary in East India for twenty-five years. She studied at Mount Holyoke, Massachusetts. Dr. Dean is a descendant of Grindal Chase, who emigrated from England to New England in the early part of the seventeenth century. The doctor is of the ninth generation from the following four men: John Deane of Chard, Somersetshire, England, who arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1637 and later settled in Taunton, Massachusetts; George Abbott, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, about 1640 and was one of



the first settlers of Andover, Massachusetts in 1643—his marriage to Hannah Chandler is recorded in Roxbury church records in the handwriting of John Elliott, the "Indian Apostle;" Thomas Blanchard, who came from Hampshire, England, in 1639 and settled in Charleston, Massachusetts—later his descendants moved to Wilton, New Hampshire, and William Randall, who came from England and settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, before 1640. One of his ancestors, a Dean, was a color bearer at the battle of Bunker Hill and another, a Chase, received a medal for the part he took in the same battle.

Dr. F. W. Dean was born February 9, 1863, in Satora, India, and was the fourth child in a family of eight. He came from India when 5 years of age with his parents, who, after spending four years in New Hampshire and Georgia, settled in Jefferson county, Nebraska, in 1872. His early education was received at the district school near his father's home, and he graduated from Doane College at Crete, Nebraska, in 1886, and from the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota in 1890. He almost wholly supported himself while at Doane College by doing odd jobs during term time and working on a farm in vacations. While pursuing his medical studies he paid expenses by surveying during vacations in and around Minneapolis, Minn. He was for a time house surgeon in the St. Paul city hospital, and he spent eighteen months in general practice at Mineola, Iowa. In September, 1892, he went to Europe and made a special study of the eye, ear, nose and throat in the hospitals of Vienna, Leipzig and London, returning to locate in Council Bluffs in December, 1895, to practice these specialties.

Dr. Dean was married to Miss Sarah Meston in Hastings, Nebraska, June 10, 1897. He is a member of Fidelity Council, 156, Royal Arcanum. He is oculist and aurist to the W. C. A. hospital of Council Bluffs, and a member of the Iowa State Medical society, the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley, the Southwestern Iowa Medical society and the Council Bluffs Medical society.

DUFFIELD, DR. HAMILTON P., surgeon of the Iowa Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown, is one of the well established and well known physicians of the state, having been in active practice in Iowa since 1872. His father, Charles W. C. Duffield, of English descent, was born in Virginia in 1816. He emigrated to Illinois in an early day and settled on a farm in McHenry county, where he was among the pioneer settlers and had much to do with the growth and development of the new country. He was married to Sabina Walkup, also a native of Virginia, and of Welch descent, in 1840.

Dr. H. P. Duffield was born January 7, 1845, on his father's farm in McHenry county, Illinois, and here he grew to manhood, working in the field during the summer and attending district school in the winter. He entered Todd's School for Boys at Woodstock in 1860 and later attended the seminary at Cherry Grove, finally completing a course at Hedding College, Illinois. In 1864 he enlisted as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois infantry, and saw considerable active service at Memphis, Tennessee, and other places in that vicinity. After the



surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company at Shenandoah. He is a member of the American Medical association, the State Medical Society of Iowa, of several local medical societies and of the New Sydenham Society of London. With the co-operation of the board of commissioners and later the State Board of Control, he has brought about many improvements at the Soldiers' Home, securing one of the very best hospitals in the state, with an efficient corps of trained nurses, and in many ways has increased the comforts of the old soldiers cared for in that institution.

Dr. Duffield has been a lifelong Republican, and has held many responsible positions in the locality where he lived so long. During President Arthur's administration he was postmaster of Shenandoah, and he has served as city treasurer and president of the school board. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge, and is a Mason. He was for many years Master of the Blue Lodge and High Priest of the chapter of Masons at Shenandoah; he belongs to the Commandery, Knights Templar, Eastern Star, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He adheres to the religion to which he was born, and is a member of the Methodist church.

The doctor was married November 10, 1870, at Abingdon, Illinois, to Margaret M. Camp, a daughter of Rev. Thomas M. Camp. Three children have been born to them, but only one, Charles Leonard, born December 13, 1878, is now living.

war he began the study of medicine under the late Dr. Madison Reece of Abingdon, Illinois, and afterward attended Rush Medical College at Chicago, graduating in February, 1870. He settled at Shenandoah, Iowa, early in 1872, and began practicing, continuing to make this his home for twenty-two years, until his appointment as surgeon of the Soldiers' Home in 1894. During his long residence in Iowa and years of practice he has met with gratifying success, particularly in the line of surgery. He was for many years surgeon of the Iowa National Guard, serving with the old Fifth and consolidated Third regiments, and was also

DRIVER, DR. FREDERICK JOSEPH, of Shenandoah, was born in Brooklyn, New York, November 30, 1869. By dint of great perseverance and self-denial he secured a good education, graduating from the Omaha Medical College in 1895. After a year's service as house physician in Immanuel Hospital in Omaha, he located in Shenandoah and has enjoyed a good practice there since. Dr. Driver's parents were English born. The father came to this country in 1857. He was apprenticed to his uncle, a groceryman, when he was 9 years old, on account of the death of his father.

He came to this country with his sister Emily and went to clerk in a grocery store in Stiles, Wisconsin, where he stayed nearly three years. His sister went to Southern Illinois into the region called Egypt, where she died of malaria, and her brother was unable to reach her home until two weeks after her death, because they were obliged to travel with oxen. He then visited Chicago, Memphis, and landed in New Orleans on the day that Abraham Lincoln was elected President. The Southerners, learning that he was a black Republican and an abolitionist, put him in jail when the war broke out, along with others who would not enter the Confederate army. He was kept in jail until Butler reached New Orleans, and he came north on the boat that brought the news of the surrender of New Orleans. From that time until 1884 he lived in New York City, Brooklyn and Kingston, New York, traveling for a wholesale grocery house or operating a grocery store on his own account. In 1884 he was compelled to give up his business on account of illness and the family came to Rockford, soon after removing to Missouri, and then to Council Bluffs. In 1888 they went to Omaha, and in 1899 removed to Shenandoah to live with Dr. Driver. The doctor's mother, whose maiden name was Ellen Whittaker, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, and was the daughter of a Methodist minister. Her health was very delicate from the time she was 20 years of age, and during the last three years of her life she was an invalid, although always bright and cheerful. No sacrifice was ever too great for her to make for her boys. She died during the summer of 1899. She had an uncle in Scarborough, England, who was widely known throughout England as a temperance lecturer. He was mayor of Scarborough for many years, and lectured throughout the eastern part of the United States about twenty years ago.

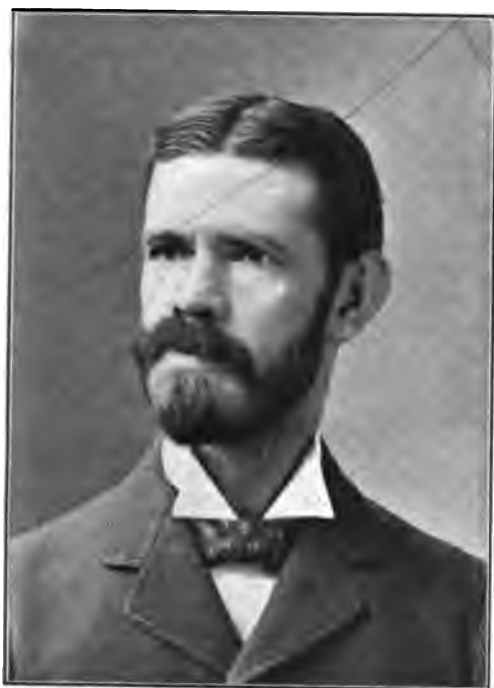
Dr. Driver received his education in the public schools of Brooklyn and Kingston, where he lived until he was 15 years old. He attended school under great difficulties, as he was working in his father's store at the same time and could not be regular in his attendance, though he managed to keep up with his class. When the family came

west he worked on farms in Illinois near Sycamore and Rockford, and later near Stansberry, Missouri, where he went to school. For about two years he worked on farms near Council Bluffs, and in the fall of 1888 entered the employ of a wholesale furniture house, where he remained for one year and then removed to Omaha. He was advanced from time to time in different furniture establishments until he became foreman of one of the largest in the city. During this time, in addition to supporting himself and trying to secure an education, the young man helped to take care of his father's family, consisting of three brothers and a sister. His oldest brother, W. W. Driver, is now a dentist in Coin, Iowa. He attended night school at the Council Bluffs Business College and during the winters from 1890 to 1894-95 he attended medical lectures at the Omaha Medical College, and received his degree in April, 1895, being fifth in a class of twenty-three. He was complimented by the appointment of house physician to the Immanuel Hospital in Omaha, where he remained a year before entering upon his practice in Shenandoah, which is quite satisfactory and steadily growing. The doctor is now health officer of the city, and is a member of the Southwestern Medical society. While a resident of Council Bluffs he was a member of the Dodge Light Guards, and in 1897 was appointed by Governor Drake as aide de camp on Brigadier General Guest's staff. When Company E, Fifty-first regiment Iowa National Guard, was reorganized at Shenandoah he was elected first lieutenant. The doctor is a Republican, as all of his family are. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Methodist church.

In December, 1896, he was married to Miss Helen McLain, a kindergarten teacher in the city schools of Omaha. Her father was one of the early settlers of Eastern Nebraska. One child, Donald Duane, was born to them July 11, 1898, but he died August 13, 1898.

DALBEY, JAMES WILLIAM, M. D., of Cedar Rapids, at present occupying the chair of ophthalmology and otology in the State University, was born in a log cabin

in Logan county, Illinois, October 23, 1863. His father, John W. Dalbey, was a farmer and live stock dealer. He was a native of Virginia, but spent his early life in Ohio, coming to Illinois in 1846. His mother, Hannah E. (Kincaid) Delbey, was a native of Illinois and a descendant of the prominent Kentucky family of that name. The ancestry on both the father's and mother's side were farmers, controlling considerable landed interests, chiefly in Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois. Prof. Dalbey entered the high school at Springfield at the age of 13, but owing to failing health at-



tended but a few months, when he returned to the farm, where he remained until he was 18. He then entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, taking the scientific course, in which he graduated in 1885, being elected by his classmates to deliver the class oration. During his college course he formed the acquaintance of Dr. A. E. Prince, now of Springfield, but then conducting, together with his father, David Prince, a noted surgeon of Illinois, a sanitarium. A warm admiration for Dr. Prince and a natural love for medical science resulted in a determination to follow the spe-

cial studies in which Dr. Prince was engaged, i. e., the study of diseases of the eye and ear. Graduating from the Illinois College in June, 1885, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he took two courses of lectures, after which he went to New York City and entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating therefrom in the class of 1888. His was the first class graduating from the new building erected by the munificence of William H. Vanderbilt. While in the Illinois College he was a member of Sigma Pi society, and at the University of Michigan was one of the signers of the charter for the Nu Sigma Nu organization. His first year and a half after graduation was spent with Dr. A. E. Prince at Jacksonville, serving as his assistant. In 1889 he came to Iowa and located in Cedar Rapids. He was a stranger, and had little capital other than his professional education. During that year the position of lecturer on ophthalmology and otology in the medical department of the State University being vacant, he secured the endorsement of Dr. John Rauch, Dr. David Prince and Dr. George N. Kreider, and upon their recommendations received the appointment to that position, which he held for two years. At that time the chair of ophthalmology and otology was created and he was elected to fill the same, a position which he still occupies. In 1893 he was appointed chairman of the section of that science in the State Medical society, and was reappointed to the same place in 1896. He has twice been elected a delegate to the American Medical association from Iowa, and fills a position on the staff of St. Luke's Hospital in Cedar Rapids. He has charge of the eye and ear work in the hospital clinics in the State University.

Prof. Dalbey is a Republican, but not a politician. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Occidental Club at Cedar Rapids, in which he has served on the board of control for three years. He was married to Miss Fannie B. Dayton at Jacksonville, Illinois, October 30, 1889. They have three children, Dayton Elmer, Harry Kincaid and Allen Kreider Dalbey.

DAUGHENBAUGH, ABRAHAM R., the son of Sebastian M. Daughenbaugh, ~~was of~~ German ancestry. His grandparents came from Germany to America in their youth, settling with their parents in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Their son moved to Wooster, Ohio, when he was 21 years of age. His grandfather on his mother's side, David Richart, also came from Germany, settling in Lycomen county, Pennsylvania. He was a professor of language and taught in the schools of Wayne county, Ohio. The parents of Abraham Daughenbaugh were among the early settlers of Ohio and Illi-



nois. His father was an extensive miller, and in that business accumulated a great deal of wealth. He was the youngest of four children, and was born on the 31st of October, 1843, in Wooster, Ohio. While a child his parents moved to Stephenson county, Illinois, in the spring of 1849. His boyhood was passed in Cedarville and when 23 years of age he moved to Lena, Illinois. His early education was in the public schools of Ohio and Illinois. Afterwards he attended the academy at Cedarville. He was a bright student, standing at the head of his class when he completed his course. He developed an aptitude for business when a young man and worked his own way with-

out assistance. ~~In the spring of 1868 he~~ settled at Daton, Iowa, then a country village in Webster county, where he opened a store and continued in the mercantile business until the fall of 1877, when he moved to Gowrie, in the same county. There he greatly enlarged his business operations, dealing in stock, grain, lumber, land and banking. He established general stores in adjacent towns and also extended his stock and grain buying into several towns in that section. He has acquired large banking interests, being connected with the First National Bank of Fort Dodge and the Fort Dodge National bank, the Stafford State bank and the Webster county State bank of Gowrie. Mr. Daughenbaugh is one of the most widely known men of Webster county. His long residence and extensive business connection in that region have given him a very extensive acquaintance among all classes of people, and he has made a host of friends among the business men of that part of the state. Beginning life without capital, Mr. Daughenbaugh has by his own unaided efforts won his way step by step, by good judgment, untiring energy and correct business methods. He foresaw the great possibilities of that vast unsettled prairie country in Webster and adjacent counties, and knew that it must in the not distant future become thickly populated by prosperous farmers and dotted with thriving villages. He prospered in his business ventures from the start, investing his accumulations in cheap lands in Webster, Calhoun, Green and Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota, which have grown to be valuable. In August, 1887, Mr. Daughenbaugh moved his family to Des Moines, where they are now pleasantly located on Grand avenue. His wife was Miss Henrietta Richey of Dixon, Illinois. They were married March 22, 1866. Miss Richey was born in Wooster, Ohio. Her parents were of Scotch descent. They came to Iowa in 1854, being among the earliest settlers in Webster county, where Mr. Richey acquired large tracts of land. Mr. and Mrs. Daughenbaugh have had six children, five of whom are living: Martha Jennie, Sarah Nettie May, Abraham Fred, Nelle and Mable Grace. The oldest daughter is a graduate of Drake Uni-

versity, where she took a course in instrumental music. Nelle is a graduate of Lells Seminary, Auburndale, Massachusetts, where she took a musical and literary course; Nettie has a thorough business education, and assists her father in his extensive business interests; Grace is still in the high school; A. Fred graduated in the law department of Drake University, taking his degree of LL. B. in May, 1897. He is practicing law and assisting his father at Gowrie. Mr. Daughenbaugh is a Republican and takes an active interest in politics, but never seeks political honors. Since his settlement at Dayton in 1868 he has witnessed the wonderful development of that then wild prairie region, which is now a magnificent farming country, of great productions, prosperous homes, dotted with beautiful groves, orchards and villages, and now traversed by railroads which connect it with the markets of the world. Mr. Daughenbaugh has been one of the important factors in this transformation.

DENNISON, JOHN, of Bellevue, is one of the oldest physicians in Iowa, having begun the practice of medicine in 1846, over fifty years ago. His parents, Joseph and Deborah James Dennison, were thrifty, intelligent Yankees, who removed from Connecticut to New York in 1892. His father was a carpenter and farmer, who lived in very comfortable circumstances during the latter part of his life. There is some Irish and Welsh blood among the ancestors, but most of them were English of the Puritan type. William Dennison came from England to America in 1613, in company with John Elliott, the famous apostle to the Indians, and translator of the Bible into their language. Mr. Dennison brought his family with him, consisting of his wife, Margaret, and his three sons, Daniel, Edward and George. The youngest son returned about 1643 to England, where he served with distinction under Oliver Cromwell, holding a high office in the army. He was wounded at the battle of Naseby and was carried to the home of an Irish lord living in England. Here he was nursed by the lord's daughter, Ann Borodel, whom he married soon af-

ter his recovery, and in 1646 they came to America, settling at Stonington, Connecticut. Dr. Dennison is a direct descendant of George and Ann Dennison, of whom he has every reason to feel proud.

Dr. John Dennison was born August 8, 1818, at Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York. After obtaining an elementary education in the district schools, he attended Fredonia Academy two years, and was always an ambitious, hard working student, who stood very high in all his classes. For several years he was engaged in teaching in district and high schools. In addi-



tion to his work in the day schools he was extensively employed as an instructor in vocal music. He began studying medicine and surgery in 1843 in the office of Dr. Solomon Barrett at his home in Forestville, and was afterward a student in the office of Professor March at Albany. He graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1846, and after traveling and visiting in the South for a year he settled at Alden, Erie county, New York, where he practiced for twenty years. In those days for visiting a patient in the village and furnishing him medicine the charge was 50 cents; for going into the country there was an allowance of 25 cents per mile one way for travel with no extra

charge for medicine and prescription; the fee for obstetric cases was \$4, and surgical operations were performed at similarly low rates. In 1866 the doctor came to Iowa, locating at De Witt, Clinton county, where he continued his practice for twenty-five years. In 1891 he retired from active practice and settled in Bellevue, feeling unable to longer endure the exposure and wear of a physician's life. He now enjoys fair health at the age of 82, and spends much of his time in travel, having visited twenty-five different states and five territories.

The doctor was for many years a member of the American Medical society and of the Iowa State Medical society. He joined the Clinton County Medical association soon after its organization, and is still an honorary member. He has been a Republican ever since the party came into existence, and before that was a Whig, casting his first vote for William Henry Harrison. At the age of 18 he joined the Baptist church, to which he still belongs.

Dr. Dennison was married September 3, 1850, to Eleanor M. Farnsworth, who is still living. They have three children: Mrs. Flora E. Dinhart, who lives at Slayton, Minnesota; Walter P., of De Witt, and Dr. John C. of Bellevue.

DENISON, JOHN CHASE, of Bellevue, is a young man who, within a comparatively short number of years, has succeeded in building up a large and paying practice which many older professionals would be glad to possess. He has been brought up in a doctor's office, for he is the son of Dr. John Dennison, of whose life a sketch has just been given. He was born July 10, 1866, at Alden, Erie county, New York, but remained there less than a year, coming with his parents to De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, in May, 1867. Here he obtained his early education, graduating from the high school in 1882. He continued his studies at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, and at the Norton Normal School at Wilton, Iowa, graduating from the latter as class valedictorian in 1885. He helped earn his way through school by clerking in drug stores during va-

cations, and all his spare moments were given to the study of medicine. He became a registered pharmacist in 1886, having successfully passed the examinations given by the Iowa State Board of Pharmacy. He entered Rush Medical College at Chicago the same year, but did not complete the course prescribed by that school. His preparatory medical training was concluded at Iowa City, Iowa, where he graduated from the medical department of the State University in March, 1889. He first located at Andrew, Iowa, where for two and a half years he conducted a drug store, in addi-



tion to practicing his profession. He removed in 1892 to his home in Bellevue, where in a short time his skill brought him many patients. He has remained there ever since, meeting with unusual success. He is at present the city health officer, a position which he has held for five years.

The doctor has always been a Republican, but his duties as a physician have not allowed him to accept any public office except in his own line of work. Under Harrison's administration he served as a member of the board of examining surgeons for pensions at Maquoketa, Iowa. He is a member of the Dubuque Medical society and

Iowa State Medical society, and belongs to the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders.

Dr. Dennison was married June 19, 1890, at Andrew, Iowa, to Miss Maude L. Hunter, the oldest daughter of Joseph and Nancy Hunter. They have two children: Florence Ewell, born July 29, 1891, and John Rexford, born August 16, 1894.

ERICSON, CHARLES JOHN ALFRED, late Senator from Boone county and one of the benefactors of the city of Boone, is a na-



tive of Sweden, born March 8, 1840, at Södra vi Smaland. His father, Eric Nelson, was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and his mother was Catherine Clementson Nelson. Her people were prominent and influential men in church and state affairs in the province of Ostergotland, in which they lived. Mr. Nelson was unable, owing to the hard conditions of life in the old country, to accumulate any capital, but the children were sent to the common school and given the best education that their parents' means afforded. They were sent to a movable school, so-called. The schoolmaster would come to a neighborhood and hold three months' school, and then move

on to the next place. In 1852 the family came to America. The son, of whom we write, first worked on a farm near Moline, Illinois, driving three yoke of oxen to a breaking plow. He afterward worked in a sawmill and in a flour mill in Alton, Illinois, and for about three years he clerked in a store.

A brother had come to the southern part of Webster county in 1858, and a year later C. J. A. Ericson came to Des Moines by steamboat, headed for Boone county. This was in the spring of 1859. He was planning to go into the mercantile business and had a few hundred dollars' worth of goods which he had brought from Illinois. Upon his arrival in Des Moines he went to Messrs. Keyes & Crawford, wholesale merchants, and purchased a bill of goods amounting to \$85, which was all the money he had. Mr. Keyes asked him if that was all he wanted, and he replied that he could see a number of articles he could use, but having no more money, he could not buy any more. Mr. Keyes was a keen, far-seeing New Englander. He looked the young man over, asked him a few questions and wanted to know when he would pay if more goods were sold to him on credit. Mr. Ericson replied: "My dear sir, I don't know. I am going to a new country and I don't know what I can do or what kind of trade or success I will have, but I assure you I will pay for them sometime, and I hope to do so before long." The result of this frank declaration was that the young merchant was told to pick out what he wanted, though the wholesale man had never seen or heard of him before, had no assurance that he would never see him again and asked for no references. Mr. Ericson took \$120 more in goods, and for this act of confidence, so important to the young man's success, he always holds the members of this old firm in grateful remembrance. He opened up his business at Mineral Ridge postoffice in Boone county, and in thirty days he hired a team and drove to Des Moines with such products as the country afforded, namely, honey, beeswax, butter, eggs, dry hides, maple sugar, coon, mink and muskrat skins and ginseng. These products he took to Keyes & Crawford and asked them to take what they could use and give him what was

fair for them. They took all he had, which paid his first debt, and he then bought \$220 more goods on credit. So he was established as a business man of good standing. His store building was rented for \$3 a month, and a log house of two rooms for a dwelling at \$1.50 a month. The nearest railway point was Iowa City, 150 miles away. He made trips to this point, loaded both ways, which took two weeks, and during the trip he would sleep under the wagon or in hay mows.

In 1860 Mr. Ericson was appointed postmaster of Mineral Ridge under James Buchanan's administration. It was said at the time his appointment was partially due to the fact that no Democrat in the village could write. It was also supposed that the appointment would be an inducement for the young postmaster to vote the Democratic ticket when he became of age, the following year. This, however, was a miscalculation. He held the office until 1871. The settlers often came in with letters to mail and no cash, so the postmaster let them have the necessary stamps in exchange for such barter as they had to offer. Mr. Ericson continued to prosper in business, and in the year 1870 he removed to Boone, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and later in the banking business. He has for more than twenty-five years been cashier of the City Bank of Boone. It was started with a capital of \$50,000, and now has \$100,000 capital and \$100,000 surplus. By industry, economy and judicious investments Senator Ericson has grown to be one of the wealthiest men in central Iowa, and at the same time he has been very generous with his means in assisting to build up public institutions in which he is interested. In 1899 he made a gift to Augustana College at Rock Island, Illinois, of \$12,800 on condition that the college raise an equal amount for the purchase of a park or campus of ten acres lying in front of the college. The condition was complied with and the campus is known as Ericson park. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Senator Ericson by Augustana College May 31, 1900, as a grateful honorarium in recognition for the aid and support which he had given to the college in its time of need. In 1900 Senator Ericson

erected in Boone a brick building costing \$10,000 which he presented to the city of Boone for a public library. It is known as the Ericson Memorial Library.

In 1867 and 1868 Mr. Ericson built five school houses in Dodge township, Boone county, out of native lumber, and these school houses are still in use. The floors were hard maple and the finishing lumber, the doors and siding are black and white walnut and linden, with oak shingles. The green timber was sawed and dried in kilns the same season. Mr. Ericson was paid in warrants, there being not a dollar in the school treasuries to pay for the buildings.

Senator Ericson was first elected to the Legislature as a member of the House in 1872, so he voted for William B. Allison for United States Senator the first time he was elected, and also the last time, in 1898. In the Fourteenth General Assembly Mr. Ericson secured the passage of a bill making all settlers of the Des Moines river lands occupying claimants. The river land company had been evicting these settlers from their homes without compensation for their improvements. This law compelled the company to pay the settlers for improvements before they could be evicted, and gave the settlers a standing in court. In 1895 Mr. Ericson was elected by the Republicans to be State Senator from the district composed of Boone and Story counties. In the Twenty-sixth General Assembly he introduced a bill taxing corporations for the issuance of charters by the state, and the bill became a law. This brought many thousands of dollars to the state treasury annually. Senator Ericson was a member of the ways and means committee during his term as Senator, and took a leading part in shaping the financial policy of the state in that committee. In 1898 he secured the passage of the bill reducing the interest paid on state warrants from 6 to 5 per cent. Senator Ericson has taken part in two revisions of the code of Iowa, in 1873 and 1897. He and Jack Morrison of Hedrick are the only men who served in both these sessions.

Senator Ericson is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Boone and has served as trustee and treasurer of the church for a quarter of a century. He belongs to

the Masonic fraternity and is a Knight Templar. He has served as Worthy Master, High Priest and Eminent Commander in the different orders. While a member of the Senate he became interested in the Grant club of Des Moines and is one of its members.

Mr. Ericson was married November 8, 1873, to Miss Nellie Linderblad of Princeton, Illinois. They have one grown daughter, Miss Lorena. Mrs. Erickson died April 29, 1899.

ELY, JOHN FELLOWS, M. D., is a descendant of Nathaniel Ely, who was one of Thomas Hooker's congregation, about 200 in number, that received a special permit from King Charles I to emigrate to the New England colony and there to worship God without restriction. They sailed from Ipswich in 1634 and settled in Newtown, now Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1636 Thomas Hooker, with about 100 others, including Nathaniel Ely, removed to Hartford, Connecticut. In 1649, Nathaniel Ely, with others, laid out the town of Norwalk, Connecticut. He was selectman in 1656 and representative to the General Court the next year. He settled permanently in 1659 at Springfield, Massachusetts, and his descendants are now found in all parts of the country. They are generally distinguished as worthy and patriotic citizens.

Elisha Ely, the father of John F., was a native of Springfield, Massachusetts, and became one of the earliest settlers of Rochester, New York. He built the first flouring mill, and was also a member of the first mercantile firm in that city. In the war of 1812 he became prominent in the defense of the United States stores at Hanford's Landing, being a captain in the militia regiment of Colonel Isaac Stone. In June, 1814, this regiment, about 800 strong, encamped at the mouth of the Genesee river, and on the approach of the British fleet under Sir James Yeo the men were so maneuvered as to display apparently a very large force, and also to appear strongly fortified. This effect was produced by "Quaker gurus"—huge logs of wood painted black and mounted on earthworks. The enemy were com-

pletely deceived and delayed landing until the near approach of Commodore Chauncy compelled them to retire. Thus were saved the government stores, valued at about \$3,000,000. Captain Ely's company subsequently engaged in the battles of Lundy's Lane and Bridgewater. Captain Ely's brother, Alexander, was one of Major Andre's guards, and was present at the execution of the death sentence upon him. Dr. Ely's mother was Hannah Dickinson of Hadley, Massachusetts. She was descended from a long line of worthy religious ancestry, originally from England.



John F. Ely was born June 25, 1821, in Rochester, New York, and was the eighth of ten children. At the age of 11 years he was fitted for college at the high school. His mother dying of cholera in 1832 and the family being broken up, he was sent the next year to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he spent three years on the farm of Colonel Prentice Williams. His winters were devoted to study of civil engineering at Stockbridge Academy. Among his classmates were Cyrus W. and Henry Field, the youngest of the noted Field brothers. From school he went to the home of his father in Allegan, Michigan, where for several years his occupation was varied, being sur-

veyor and a deputy in several township and county offices. Before and during the Polk and Clay campaign he conducted a Democratic paper, the Allegan Record. During this period, under an able tutor, he prepared himself for entering the third term of the sophomore year at college. His health then failing, he was led to the study of medicine and surgery. In 1845 he went to New York and was for three years in the office of Professor Willard Parker, then one of the most noted surgeons of this country. In the last year he was the professor's office assistant, and selected patients for his college clinics. In March, 1848, he received his degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The summer of that year was spent at Holland, Michigan, in teaching the Dutch doctors how to treat properly the common bilious remittent fever, which was prevalent and quite fatal in the new colony. In October, 1848, he went to Cedar Rapids, his brother Alexander having died there three months before, leaving a large estate. This city was then but in embryo, having only about 150 people. Besides giving attention to his brother's affairs he became interested in the water power, and soon owned what was then considered the best flouring mill in the state, and also a fine sawmill. In connection with Greene Brothers and N. B. Brown, the other owners of the power, he built, in 1850, the first permanent mill dam across the Cedar river. In 1854 he became associated with H. G. Angle in the milling, real estate and mercantile business. This, together with medical and surgical practice, was continued till the summer of 1862, when he sold out to his partner and entered the United States service as surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Iowa infantry. He was appointed brigade surgeon by General Clinton B. Fiske, then at Helena, Arkansas, and afterwards medical director of General A. P. Hovey's Twelfth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. His most active service was in the Vicksburg campaign, participating in nearly all the battles leading up to the siege of that stronghold. He resigned June 9, 1863, in consequence of acute illness. For three years after he was unable to pursue any active business, and to the present time he has never fully recovered from the effects of

this disability. However, his circumstances enabled him by frequent changes of climate to so conserve his health as to survive nearly all his contemporaries of the early days of Cedar Rapids, and nearly all of his associates in the subsequent large enterprises which have given to that city its present growth and prosperity.

His early training fitted him for railway construction. His first experience in this line was in the summer of 1857, when he undertook the completion of the first section of the Marquette & Ontonagon railroad, from Marquette to the Lake Superior mine, seventeen miles in length, six of which had been constructed by Dr. Ely's brothers, Heman B., Samuel P. and George H. He was a director and prominent in the construction of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska railway from Clinton to Cedar Rapids. He was the bearer of \$2,700, subscribed by himself and townsmen, to Clinton, which sum paid for the first grading at Clinton on this line. He was also a director in and actively engaged in building the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River railroad from Cedar Rapids to Council Bluffs. He was also largely identified with the construction of the Iowa Falls & Sioux City railway, and of a line from Hannibal to St. Charles, Missouri. In 1869, with his associates in Cedar Rapids and Burlington, he commenced the construction of the Cedar Rapids, Burlington & Minnesota railway, the main line of which extended from Burlington to Plymouth Junction. This with its branches from Cedar Rapids to Postville, from Muscatine to Riverside, and from Vinton to Traer, in all 369 miles, was completed in 1874. During this time he was vice president and treasurer of the company. The general offices and shops were subsequently located in Cedar Rapids. He served in the city council in its earlier days; and some years since, when the treasurer of the State Agricultural College became a defaulter, he was appointed by the Governor to fill the place. Prior to the war he was a Democrat. He has since been identified with the Republican party. For many years he has been an honored member of the G. A. R., also of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is a mem-

ber of the First Presbyterian church of Cedar Rapids, and for many years has been its honored senior elder. He was married in January, 1853, to Mrs. Mary A. Ely, daughter of John Weare, Sr., late of Cedar Rapids. Of his three children there is now surviving but one son, John S. Ely, prominent among the young business men of Cedar Rapids.

ELLIS, LYMAN A., one of the most prominent lawyers of Clinton and vice chairman of the committee in charge of the annotation and publication of the Revised Code of 1897, was for several sessions one of the leading Senators in the Iowa Legislature. He was born March 11, 1835, on a farm a few miles north of Burlington, Vermont, on the east shore of Lake Champlain. He attended the district school, and at the age of 18 began teaching, in this way earning his way through the academy at Barkersfield and Colchester, and also securing a course of lectures at a law school in Vermont. At the age of 21 he came west, and after frequent changes of location in various states, began the practice of law in Clinton county, Iowa, in 1861. In 1865 he was elected District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial district, consisting of Jackson, Scott, Muscatine and Clinton counties. In this office he became noted as a jury advocate and trial lawyer, and gave such general satisfaction that he was four times re-elected, finally retiring in 1880. Since then he has been engaged in the general practice of the law in the state and federal courts. The Iowa Law Reports show how extensive and successful his practice in the Supreme Court of Iowa has been.

Senator Ellis has always been a strong Republican, and has had much to do in shaping the policy of that party at different times. In 1893 he was elected Senator from Clinton county, though it had previously gone Democratic by a large majority. During his first term he became widely known as a debater and orator, particularly for his memorable speech against woman's suffrage, which won much admiration, and was commented upon at length by the press of the entire state. He is a bold and vehe-

ment speaker, and is inflexible in his views as to state policies or to what he considers wholesome, provident legislation; yet he never resorts to vituperation or billingsgate, nor does he indulge in ridicule of his opponents. The Senator refused a renomination in 1897 because his absence at Des Moines injured his legal practice.

He has been a determined advocate of local option for the sake of control of the liquor traffic in counties where prohibition has been a failure, and to his persistency and leadership the modification of state wide prohibition and the provision for the



manufacture of liquor in Iowa are largely due. During the second session of the twenty-sixth General Assembly he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and here his knowledge of the law and his general ability as a safe and conservative legislator, proved him to be a practical worker as well as an orator. At the special session of 1897 he was made a member of the joint committee for the annotation and publication of the new code, serving as its vice chairman. He still practices law and his vigor and ambition seem quite unabated.

Senator Ellis was married November 10, 1856, to Mary Buckley. They have six children. Five sons, all respectable and

active in professional and business avocations, and one daughter, Gertrude May Ellis, now wife of Garrett E. Lamb, one of the prominent business men and financiers of Clinton.

Senator Ellis says the law is a jealous mistress and he does not propose to desert her shrine or again invoke the smiles or frowns of fate by burning incense on any other altar.

FRAZEE, JOHN, of Chickasaw county, is listed among those who have been called from the farm to serve in high political places. He was born in Clinton county, Indiana, February 5, 1841. On the paternal side he descends from the French Huguenots. His father, James L. Frazee, was a farmer, and possessed of a far more than ordinary education. On the maternal side, he comes of sturdy German stock, the thrift and industry of which are well known. When a youth he attended school in a log school house, where the birch rod was an important part of the curriculum. In 1851 he removed with his parents to Iowa, and located in Clinton county, but in 1852 removed to Chickasaw county, where he still resides. When he had completed the common school course in that county he entered the Upper Iowa University at Fayette, where he remained three years. When a young man he taught school for ten years, after which he devoted his attention exclusively to farming and stock raising. He is a Democrat, and as such was elected a member of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies. He has held many minor positions at the hands of his party, such as township assessor, treasurer of the school board, member of the board of supervisors, etc. In religion he is a Universalist. The legislative record of Mr. Frazee is one of which he may well be proud. Though not marked by bombast and oratorical pyrotechnics, his efforts were put forth in a level-headed and effective manner for the enactment of wholesome and beneficial legislation. While a member of the house in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, his wisdom was given a fitting recognition by a place on the committees on claims, animal industries, board of public



charities, engrossed bills, fish and game, public lands and buildings, mines and mining and medicine and surgery. In the Twenty-sixth General Assembly he was again placed on the more important committees, including appropriations, agriculture and insurance, where his conscientious and thorough work was appreciated by both his constituents and the legislative body itself. On strictly partisan legislation he, of course, stood by his Democratic brethren, but on all measures for the public good he co-operated with those members of both political parties who were working for the best interests of the state, regardless of party affiliations.

Mr. Frazee was married to Miss Cyrena S. Beckwith in 1865. They have three children, Glencora E., Lenora J. and John D. Frazee.

FUNK, JAMES HUTCHINSON, of Iowa Falls, Hardin county, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1842, and is the oldest of a family of ten children, born to Abraham and Margaret (Hutchinson) Funk. He is a self-educated man, for his school days number but seventeen in his whole life. He was

brought up on a farm, and was obliged to work hard with his father to help support the family. He managed to find time to study in the evenings, notwithstanding the severe manual labor which he had to perform. In 1860 he began to teach school in the winter and continued to farm in the summer, pushing his studies systematically all the time. The family removed to La Salle county, Illinois, in 1850. In 1862 James H. Funk enlisted in what was afterwards known as the Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, but before being mustered in was placed on detached service. After the war,



in 1866, Mr. Funk, with his wife, settled on a farm in Livingston county, Illinois, but he soon took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871, removing at once to Odell, Illinois, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He went into politics immediately, and in 1872 was elected prosecuting attorney of Livingston county, an office which he held four years, following which he was elected city attorney of Odell for seven successive years. In 1884 ill health compelled him to retire from the law, although he enjoyed the best practice of any lawyer in Livingston county at that time. He resumed farming, and

afterwards served two terms in the Illinois legislature and held various other offices of trust. In 1890 he came into Iowa and located on a farm near Iowa Falls. He has been extensively engaged in the horse business since that time, and he owns several large farms in different parts of the state. In 1893 he was elected a member of the house in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, and was chairman of the committee on suppression of intemperance, introducing and taking a leading part in the management of the bill now known as the mulct law which has proven to be the solution of the liquor problem in Iowa. He was re-elected to the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, and was chairman of the committee on ways and means, and as such took a prominent part in revising the revenue laws. He was also chairman of the special committee charged with the duty of investigating the expenditure of the public money in the various departments of the state government. As a result of his investigation many additional safeguards of the people's money were enacted into law. His election to the speakership was freely predicted that session. He might easily have been nominated and elected state senator had he desired it, but he preferred to remain in the house, and was re-elected by a very large majority. He was unanimously chosen speaker of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, in which capacity he won the respect of men of all parties by his upright conduct and earnest opposition to anything that had the appearance of extravagance or irregularity. Mr. Funk has been an active and highly valued campaigner for the Republican party in all the campaigns since he entered politics. In the presidential campaigns of recent years he has spoken in other states, especially in Illinois, Michigan and South Dakota. Mr. Funk has attracted attention by his vigorous manner of handling whatever he undertakes to do, and it is generally recognized that as speaker he was independent and would not be dictated to by any man or set of men. He has plenty of backbone and has the nerve at all times to do what he thinks ought to be done.

Mr. Funk was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Gibson, of Livingston county, Illinois, August 15, 1862. Her death occurred July

3, 1865, leaving a little daughter, 18 months old, now the wife of Hon. J. R. Gammon, of Spearfish, South Dakota. He was again married to Miss Emily J. Gardiner, of New York, November 7, 1866. They have a family of two daughters, now grown. Mr. Funk is a member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic orders, having attained the degree of Knight Templar in the latter organization. In religion he is a Unitarian.

GRAVES, CHARLES RUSH, is editor of the Osage News. To conduct a newspaper is to be in politics more or less. Some editors make politics a minor feature, while others give that department a prominence equal to any other, but they are all molders of political opinion, and have much to do in shaping the affairs of state. Then there are editors who are politicians of the keen and decidedly active kind—men who not only serve their party through the columns of the paper, but who take the stump and endure the hardships incident to a campaign, without hope of remuneration. It is to the latter class that Charles R. Graves, one of the editors and proprietors of the Osage News, belongs. He is a Republican of the stamp always ready to sacrifice comfort, and to an extent, business in the interests of party politics. He was born January 24, 1866, at Stacyville, Iowa. His father, George D. Graves, was a native of New York, who came to Iowa in 1865 and engaged in farming. He died January 9, 1879. Charles R.'s mother was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and was a teacher in the Mary Sharp College at Nashville, Tennessee, at the breaking out of the war, at which time she came north. She married the father in New York state in 1863. Charles R. Graves attended the district schools irregularly until the winter of 1886-7, when he entered the Upper Iowa University. He was among the brightest of the students of that institution, and was chosen to represent the school in the state oratorical contest held at Indianola in the spring of 1891. He received the highest marks in thought and composition and was awarded third place in the contest. Following his graduation in 1892, he went to Utah, where he was engaged for a time in teaching a mission school. Returning to Mitchell

county, Iowa, in 1893, he commenced his newspaper career, which has been noteworthy successful. He purchased the Riceville Recorder in the fall of 1893, and gave his best thought and energy to the task of earning for it a place in the front rank of country newspapers. In January, 1898, he was elected second assistant clerk in the house of representatives, and the following spring purchased an interest in the Osage News of A. C. Ross, who became deputy state superintendent under R. C. Barrett.

He is a man of strong individuality. He



takes one side or the other on every public question and exerts a positive influence in affairs. His services as a campaign speaker are in demand in his own county and others. Fraternally he is active in the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias orders. He was married June 24, 1896, to Miss Carrie Winsor, of Riceville, and they have one daughter, Ruth, born March 17, 1899.

GRAWE, JOSEPH F., editor of the Bremer County Independent, published at Waverly, was born near Minden, Westfalen, Germany, July 6, 1843. His parents came to America when he was 5 years old, locating in Stevenson county, Illinois. Mr.



Mr. Grawe is a forcible writer and his contribution to the War Sketches of the Midland Monthly was one of the best of its kind ever written. As a graphic word picture of one of the most thrilling events of the war, it is unsurpassed anywhere. Iowa does well for herself when she attracts within her borders as residents, men of such high patriotism and unsullied loyalty to manhood and energetic courage as that of Mr. Grawe.

GARRISON, HENRY LABON, an enterprising young merchant of Stanwood, Cedar county, is a native of Iowa, born at Clarence, was Garretson, but in the course of generations this has been changed into its present form. Henry L. Garrison's mother was Emma Jane DeCamp Garrison, born and reared near Farley, Dubuque county, Iowa. Her father made a successful trip with oxen across the mountains to California during the early days of the gold excitement in 1849, and although no word was received from him for three years, he returned safely to his Iowa home.

Our Mr. Garrison's education was obtained at the common schools, the Clarence high school and Davenport College. His inclinations being toward a commercial life, May 22, 1868. His father, William Simp-

Grawe's early school days were spent in a little school house with slab benches. He attended school in the winter and worked on the farm in the summer, the same as the boys of other poor parents of those times, thus cultivating at once mind and body and learning the invaluable lesson of industry. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in the Ninety-third Illinois regiment and served in the ranks until the close of the war. At Altoona Pass, Georgia, October 5, 1864, he was shot through the body and taken prisoner. He was discharged with his regiment at the close of the war and came to Chickasaw county, Iowa. He then entered Bradford Academy for the summer months, while in the winter he taught school. In 1869 he was elected Superintendent of Schools in Chickasaw county, which office he held four years. He bought the Nashua Post in 1873, which he sold to advantage in 1889. The following year he bought the Bremer County Independent, and has since published it. Mr. Grawe has been a success as an editor. The Independent is strong because there is back of the printed page a man of sound principles and uncorruptible integrity. And the man is never lost sight of in the editor. Among the newspaper fraternity of the state his paper is popular.



son Garrison, was a farmer and now owns one of the best farms in Jones county. He served as a soldier in the Rebellion, enlisting in Company G, Thirty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably mustered out at the close of the war. He is now, and has been during McKinley's administration, postmaster at Wyoming. Solomon Garrison, the father of William Simpson, was one of the earliest settlers in that part of Iowa, and well known throughout Jones and Cedar counties. He settled in Jones county in 1837. He took a prominent part in the conduct of the Underground Railway during the war. Many fugitive slaves were taken care of by him, hid in corn fields and other places in the day time and at night helped on their way to freedom. He is a direct descendant of William Lloyd Garrison, and traces his ancestry back a good many years. The old spelling of the name he left the farm when 22 years old and secured a clerkship at \$15 a month in a store in Stanwood, which position he held for a period of fifteen months. While keeping an eye out for another and similar position, he worked for a contractor for three months, when he obtained another situation as clerk. After three years' work he, with H. F. Haesemeyer, formed a partnership for the conduct of a general merchandise store under the firm name of Garrison & Haesemeyer. They bought the stock of Joseph McCoy, of Stanwood, and now have one of the finest stocked general stores in Iowa. They are known for miles around as the "G. & H."

Mr. Garrison was married to Sarah Lynne Ferguson of Mechanicsville, June 17, 1896, and they have the proud distinction of being the parents of the first twin boys born in Stanwood, Lloyd William and Earl John, born April 9, 1897.

GREENLEE, FRANCIS PEARCE, a prominent attorney of Red Oak, in practice in that section for twenty-five years, has been identified with much of the legal business of Montgomery and adjoining counties in southwestern Iowa, and has conducted to successful termination many of the most important cases before the state and federal courts, that have arisen in that part of the state. He is the son of Thomas Franklin Greenlee and Eliza Pearce Greenlee.



His father was born in Lexington, Virginia, in 1820, and was educated in that state, afterwards emigrating to southern Ohio, where he became a teacher and prominent educator, a profession that he followed for twenty-three years. He died June 10, 1868, at New York City, while there on business connected with the Anneke Jans estate, of which Mrs. Greenlee was an heir. His wife was a daughter of Benjamin Pearce, who was a prominent merchant for many years at New Petersburg, Ohio, and there died in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Greenlee were married November 4, 1841. She is still living, and at the advanced age of 77 years is hale and hearty.

Francis P., the subject of our sketch, was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, October 5, 1846. He was educated in the public schools and academy of that city, graduating from the academy in 1866. He afterward taught in the school there for a period of three years, then going to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he read law with his uncle, E. A. Greenlee. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1872, and the same year came to Villisca, Montgomery county, Iowa, where he taught school for one year. At the end of that time he was admitted to the bar in this state and began the practice of law at Villisca. He

continued his practice there until 1898, when, with his family, he removed to Red Oak to enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office of county attorney, to which he was elected in the fall of that year. He has always been a zealous Republican and a faithful and earnest worker in the cause of Republicanism and good government, and has given his time and energies freely to the advancement of the best interests of the party and to the dissemination of its principles throughout the country, to the end that the greatest good to the greatest number might be accomplished. His political speeches delivered during the local and state campaigns have done much to influence the results and bring about the victorious achievements of the party of his choice. He represented Montgomery county in the Twenty-first General Assembly, and was prominent in much of the legislation of that session. Being a member of the Judiciary Committee, he took a leading part in the reorganization and putting into successful operation the present judicial system of the state, and permanently locating the supreme court at the state capital. He was a member of several of the most important committees and chairman of two. He was active in shaping legislation, managing committee work and controlling measures to final vote. He was an able and effective debater upon the floor and one of the recognized leaders of the House. He was not a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Greenlee was closely identified with the growth and development of the city of Villisca and that part of the country, and being imbued with that public spirit commendable in all men, he took an active part in the public matters and public questions that arose from time to time, and advocated and earnestly upheld those which to him appeared to be for the best interests of the whole people. He was always found in the front ranks in all matters of public improvements and in the advancement of church and school interests. He was three times elected mayor of the city of Villisca. His last term was from the spring of 1894 to April, 1898, when he declined re-election, but was retained as solicitor by the city.

Taking charge of the city with a depleted treasury, he so managed its finances that without increasing taxation, he paid off the

city bonds as they matured and the costs of needed improvements and extensions, and retired at the close of his last official term with the endorsement and good will of the people and a large cash balance in the treasury.

Mr. Greenlee was identified for several years with the Iowa National Guard as an active member of Company B, Fifth Infantry, serving as First Lieutenant, which position he resigned and was honorably discharged under special order No. 32, by W. L. Alexander, adjutant-general, September 20, 1880.

Mr. Greenlee is a Past Noble Grand in the order of Odd Fellows, a member of the Encampment and Canton. He is a Past Chancellor Commander in the order of Knights of Pythias, a member of the Uniformed Rank. He is a Past Master Mason, a member of Montgomery Chapter, No. 57, Royal Arch Masons, and a member of Bruce Commandery, No. 34, Knights Templar, of Red Oak, and of Tangier Temple of Shriners, of Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. Greenlee, with the members of his family, are members of the Presbyterian church. He is also a teacher in the Sunday school and has been prominent in that work for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Greenlee are both members of the Order of Eastern Star, she being Past Worthy Matron.

Mr. Greenlee was married in Villisca, October 24, 1878, to Cora Mann, a daughter of Joseph and Emily Mann, a retired capitalist of that city. They have three children living: George F., born September 9, 1879; Harry L., born January 14, 1883; Marie, born January 18, 1884; Gertrude, born September 13, 1881, died August 20, 1883.

By his careful and painstaking methods with all business entrusted to him and strict fidelity to his clients he has won the confidence and esteem of the people. He is an able lawyer and successful practitioner, filling the office of county attorney with such marked ability and satisfaction to his fellow citizens that he was renominated without opposition and re-elected to succeed himself to that office in the fall of 1900.

GREENE, CASSIUS M., attorney, of Greene, Butler county, was born at Hannibal, New York, May 4, 1845, and is the son of Norman Greene and Clarissa Waters.



Greene. Norman Greene was a son of Silas Greene, a revolutionary soldier and second cousin to General Nathaniel Greene, a hero of our war for Independence.

Cassius M. left his father's farm and entered school at Fulton, New York, at the age of 17. In 1863, when 18 years of age, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth New York Volunteers, but his parents having one son in the army, refused their consent to his going, and the officers on account of the youth's slight build and knowing his natural bent for study, united with the parents in prevailing on him to return to school. During his seminary and subsequent course at the Oswego Normal School he alternated teaching with work, thus being able to pay his own way through the entire collegiate course.

He came to Iowa in 1870 and entered at once into the best educational work of the state. He was the intimate friend and associate of State Superintendents Kissel and Abernethy. From 1871 to 1876 he published the "Teachers' Manual" and the "Iowa School Journal," and during the time lectured and taught in the teachers' institutes of the state. Many modern school methods and courses of study, together with a number of statutes in relation to our public schools in vogue in Iowa today are the re-

sults of his labors throughout the period of those five active years. This work did not bring financial success, however, and a change of employment was decided upon. He was prominently mentioned for the State Superintendency to succeed Col. Abernethy, but that gentleman desiring a third term, Mr. Greene refused to be a candidate against his friend. He is not a strong party man, but was affiliated with the Republican party until 1890, since which time he has usually voted the Democratic ticket. In 1895 he was a candidate for State Senator in the Butler-Bremer district, and though defeated in this Republican stronghold, he ran far ahead of his party ticket and received a fine complimentary vote in his home county and especially in his home and adjoining precincts. He declined the nomination for congress in 1896 in the Third district, but was the Democratic nominee for presidential elector for that district in the same year.

Mr. Greene began the practice of law in Greene in 1880, having been admitted to the bar four years prior to that time. In 1884 he became the head of the well known law firm of Greene & Jackson, the other partner being the Hon. F. D. Jackson, who later became governor of Iowa. This firm continued until 1891, when Mr. Greene purchased Mr. Jackson's interest, the latter having removed permanently to Des Moines. Mr. Greene still continues his professional work and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He is also a member of the firm of W. V. Greene & Co., land and loan agents, well known in that part of the state. For more than ten years he has been secretary and manager of the Greene Manufacturing Company, a corporation capitalized at \$15,000, owning and controlling the entire water power and privileges and the milling business on the Shell Rock river at Greene.

In 1873 Mr. Greene was married at Ottumwa to Miss Mary B. Swiggett of that city. They have had five children, two of whom, Cassius Otley and Ryan Swiggett, died in infancy. Gertrude is now a student at Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota. Galen Edwin, aged 17, entered the classical course at the Iowa State University in September, 1899; and Harris Goodwin, aged 14, who is now in the high school at Greene. The mother of these children died in 1891.

In January, 1893, Mr. Greene was mar-

ried to Miss Cora Farnham of Fairdale, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Greene live in one of the most complete and pleasant homes in northern Iowa.

GORMLY, THOMAS ANDREW, of Mount Vernon, President of the Iowa State Dental Society, is descended from the old Scotch family of Grahame. Robert Grahame and his wife, Lady Catherine Miller, sought refuge from persecutions which they were suffering in Scotland by fleeing in an open boat across the forty miles of sea between Scotland and Ireland, landing at Larne Bay. The wife had been subjected to the most savage treatment by the soldiers, having her right breast and the ring finger of her right hand cut off. In 1688 Robert Grahame was one of the defenders of the walls of Derry against King James' army. It is supposed the name was changed to Gormly to hide his identity and avoid further persecutions, for Grahame was a prominent man and a price was put on his head. Thomas A. Gormly's father was William Gormly, who was born and brought up on a farm in County Tyrone, Ireland. He was for several years manager of a mill in Londonderry, and later in Glasgow, Scotland. Failing health caused him to return to the farm, where several generations of his ancestors had lived and died. In 1871 he was induced by a married sister, who was one of the early settlers of Linn County, Iowa, to leave the old country and come to America. So he brought his family to a farm which he purchased near Mount Vernon, and there he lived until his death, May 24, 1879. Though he had but a common school education, he had much intellectual vigor, loved books, of which he had many, and was a close student. He had decided musical and mechanical tastes and made a violin, on which he was a fair performer. He was in moderate financial circumstances, believing that mental and spiritual advancement were more to be desired for his family than the accumulation of wealth. His wife, Eliza Leighton Rankin, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, near Londonderry, and came to America with her uncle and aunt when about twelve years of age. She made her home with them in Alabama, and was educated in Marion Female College in that state. About seven years later she returned to her home in Ireland,



and was married to William Gormly about 1857. She died October 21, 1898. Sir John Leighton, a grand-uncle of Mrs. Gormly, was a commandant in the British navy. Her father, William Rankin, was a farmer, in moderate circumstances.

Thomas A. Gormly attended the Irish national schools until he was eleven years old. The discipline was severe and lessons were learned under fear of corporal punishment, but the thoroughness of the work had a lasting influence on the pupils' lives. Coming to America, he attended Coe College during the winter of 1875-6 and Cornell College, in Mount Vernon, the two following winters. After his father's death he devoted himself to the care of their farm, as he was the oldest in a family of eight children. In 1889 he took up the study of dentistry in the State University of Iowa and was graduated in 1891. He opened an office in Mount Vernon, but practice came slowly at first. Now it is all that can be desired, for he has done conscientious work and kept up with the rapid advances in dentistry during the past ten years. In 1899 he was invited to give a course of special lectures in the Keokuk Dental College, and now he is serving his second year as lecturer and demonstrator on prosthetic den-

tistry and porcelain work. The Doctor is a member of the Eastern Iowa Dental Society, and is now its vice-president, having also served as secretary. In May, 1900, he was elected president of the Iowa State Dental Society. He had previously held no office in this organization, and his election to the presidency was to him quite unexpected and entirely unsought. This is true of all the honors and offices that have come to him.

In 1897 Dr. Gormly was elected Mayor of Mount Vernon and has been twice re-elected. During his term he promoted a water works system, which was constructed in 1898, and a system of permanent street improvements the following year. While on the farm he served as road supervisor and treasurer of the school district. He has always been a republican. Being interested in art, particularly in tapestry painting the Doctor is a member of the Apelles Art Club of Mount Vernon, an organization for mutual improvement along strictly artistic lines. The club studies the history of art and artists, and part of the evening's work is devoted to sketching. Annual exhibits of the work done by members are given. Dr. Gormly is a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Mount Vernon. He became a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church in Cedar Rapids under the pastorate of Rev. J. T. Wilson. He was married December 25, 1891, to Anna R. Wilson of Monmouth, Illinois, daughter of Rev. J. T. Wilson, formerly of Cedar Rapids. She graduated from the Oxford Ladies' College in Oxford, Ohio, in 1890, and is a member of the Ingle-side Club of Mount Vernon, an exclusive literary club with a limited membership. She is an active worker in the Presbyterian Church, and is superintendent of the Sunday School and the Young People's Union. She is district president of the W. C. T. U. for the Thirteenth District, and was a delegate to the Christian Endeavor state convention in Ottumwa in September, 1900; to the W. C. T. U. state convention in Toledo in October, 1900, and to the national W. C. T. U. convention in Washington, D. C., in December, 1900. Two daughters have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Gormly—Clare Wilson, born June 1, 1894, and Anna Irene, born July 28, 1895.

Mrs. Gormly's parents are both living in Canon City, Colorado.

GITCHELL, JOHN R., president of the Linn County Bank at Center Point, is a successful business man and long a resident of Iowa, having come to the state with his parents in 1855. His father, Benjamin Gitchell, was at that time in very poor circumstances, and John was compelled at an early age to make his own way in life. He earned his first dollar by breaking the virgin sod of the prairies with five and six yoke of cattle. He continued to follow farming as an occupation until 1873.



Benjamin Gitchell was a farmer and lumberman in the east for a number of years, and though a hard working man, remained in moderate circumstances. He was sheriff of Tioga County, Pennsylvania, for several years, and was also a contractor for building bridges. He was of sturdy Scotch ancestry, his father being a Highlander who came to America with his brother during the War of the Revolution. They took part in this struggle, but during one of the battles in which they were engaged they became separated and were never afterward united.

Benjamin Gitchell was born in Vermont in July, 1799, and died at Center Point, Iowa, in October, 1875, at the age of 76 years. His wife, mother of John R., was Asenath Bliss Gitchell, born in Massachusetts in March, 1815. She lived to the ripe age of 83 years, and died at Center Point, their Iowa home, in November, 1898.

John R. Gitchell was born October 30, 1842. He received a common school education, which he has well applied as a means to a successful business career. In 1873 he engaged in mercantile pursuits and opened a hardware and grocery store in Center Point with James N. Dennison as a partner, the firm name being James N. Dennison & Co. This business was sold in 1874, after which he removed to Walker, Iowa, and engaged with U. W. Spencer in operating a dry goods and grocery business.

The firm of Spencer and Gitchell was continued for four years, when Mr. Gitchell purchased Mr. Spencer's interest and a partnership was formed with H. J. Nietert, J. R. Gitchell and Co. being the firm name. In connection with their mercantile business they operated four creameries, and for a period of ten years they did an extensive business, and were very successful. In 1888 they disposed of their interests, and Mr. Gitchell removed to Center Point, where he has been engaged ever since in conducting the Linn County Bank.

Mr. Gitchell has always been a staunch democrat, and is a member of the Masonic order.

In 1862 he was married to Mary L. Ellsworth. To this union have been born a boy and girl—Alice and Fred. Alice was married in 1884 to W. F. Pitner, a Methodist minister. Fred was married to Annie I. Mason in 1886. He has been cashier of the Linn County Bank every since his father's connection with the business, and father and son are types of the substantial and progressive men of Iowa who have by industry and practical economy attained a justly merited success.



western Iowa, at a younger age than that at which most men are permitted to achieve success. He has been best known in the northern part of the state as a promoter of enterprises requiring the investment of large amounts of capital, and the organization of several banks. His political advancement has been due to his loyalty to the interests of his friends, his energy and pleasing personality and those faculties which hold fast the friends once made.

The new state treasurer was born at Spring Grove, Houston County, Minnesota, October 17, 1863, and not, as might be supposed, with a silver spoon in his mouth. Following a term in the common schools he entered the business college at Janesville, Wisconsin, where he took the full course. In the spring of 1879 he went to Worth County, Iowa, and located on the farm owned by his father, he having the previous year sold the small farm on which they had previously lived in Houston County. His first employment, aside from that of farm work, was as bookkeeper and salesman for an agricultural implement house at Forest City, Iowa, where he was employed until September, 1885, at which time he entered the service of J. S. Olson & Son, proprietors of the largest general merchandise establishment in the county. That position he

GILBERTSON, GILBERT S., of Forest City, who was elected state treasurer of Iowa as a republican in November, 1900, has made a name for himself, both in politics and finance, and as a developer of north-

held until January 1, 1889, at which time he assumed the duties of clerk of the district court of Winnebago County, having received his election to that office the previous year. He was re-elected in 1890, and again in 1892 and in 1894. This office he resigned in 1896 because of his election in 1895 to the state senate from the Forty-first district, comprising Mitchell, Worth and Winnebago Counties.

Mr. Gilbertson is president of the Buffalo Center State Bank, which was established as the Buffalo Center Bank in 1892 and was reorganized in February, 1894, as a state bank. He also organized the Forest City National Bank of Forest City in 1895, of which he is cashier, and the Forest City Loan and Abstract Company in the same year, of which he is secretary. Besides all these he is a director in the First National Bank of Thompson, which was organized in 1892; vice-president of the First National Bank of Lake Mills; president of the Crystal Lake National Bank of Crystal Lake, and is the proprietor and publisher of the Winnebago Summit, published at Forest City. This paper is among the oldest weekly newspapers in northern Iowa.

Casting his first vote for James G. Blaine in 1884, Mr. Gilbertson has since that time been an active worker for the republican party. He served as city treasurer of Forest City for ten years, as secretary of the board of education for seven years, and as chairman of the republican county central committee for the years 1891, 1892, 1896 and 1900. In the spring of 1900, when Mr. Gilbertson, after consulting with his friends, announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for state treasurer, he was confronted by a very strongly entrenched candidate in the person of W. W. Morrow of Union County, a very popular and well-known man throughout the state, who had the support of many of the strongest political influences in Iowa. But Mr. Gilbertson had the advantage of a thoroughly devoted and well organized personal following, there was plenty of enthusiasm and spirit in his campaign and it daily increased in strength. There were but the two candidates, so it was a straight-out contest between them. Before the convention was

held it was apparent that Mr. Gilbertson had won, in spite of the strength of the opposition, and the victory was purely a personal one that was due to Mr. Gilbertson's popularity and the activity and determination of his friends. He ran well up with his ticket and was elected by a majority of about 100,000.

Mr. Gilbertson is a member of the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. On August 29, 1889, he was united in marriage to Miss Belle D. Whitney, and two daughters are the result of that union—Iva, aged eight, and Gladys, aged seven years.

GRAY, JOHN HENRY DAVY, editor of the Wall Lake Blade, is a man who has worked his way to a position of prominence and means, largely through his own efforts, and in spite of rather adverse circumstances. His father, Henry Gray, was a mason by trade, and many of the large buildings and stone work erected by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company in Pennsylvania were built under his supervision. He was at one time in good financial circumstances, but lost most of his property in the east, and



came west in 1879 to make a new start. He was born in England, and came to this country with his parents when he was a small boy. He died in 1894, aged 61 years. Mr. Gray's mother, Mary Ann Gerry, was also a native of England, having come to America at a very early age.

John H. D. Gray was born September 19, 1868, on a farm near Honesdale, Wayne County, Pennsylvania. His parents, however, had always lived in a city or town, and farming was an experiment which they did not greatly enjoy, so they remained on the farm only three years. In the fall of 1879, when John was 11 years old, he moved with his parents from Pennsylvania to Iowa, settling in Sac County. Here he continued the common school education which had been begun in the east; but his parents were poor, so that he had to begin looking out for himself at an early age. He left school at 15, and began working in the office of the Sac County Democrat at fifty cents a week. He remained in this office for one year and a half, when he accepted a position in the Sac City Sun office. He succeeded so well in mastering the printer's trade that he was continuously employed in this office for six years. In 1889 he removed with his parents to Wall Lake, where he immediately secured work in the office of the Wall Lake Blade, and after working there a year and a half, purchased the paper, and has since continued to edit it. The same careful attention to duty, which characterized his work as an apprentice, has been noticeable in his efforts as an editor. During all the years that he worked at his trade, he lost only six weeks' time, and he has been equally faithful since his advancement.

Mr. Gray is a staunch republican, and while he has never held office, aside from member of the city council and member of the county republican central committee, he has always been an active worker in politics. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge and served two years as chancellor commander. He is also a member of Modern Woodman and the Woodmen of the World. He has also held the office of foreman of the fire company in Wall Lake for three terms. He was married February

7, 1895, to Miss Agnes L. Mohr, of Wall Lake, and they have a son, Rufus Henry, who was born November 16, 1896, and another son, Myron Ellsworth, born September 3, 1898. The residence which they own, and in which they make their home, is one of the finest in the town.

GABLE, GEORGE HARVEY, one of the rising young lawyers and active public spirits of the city of Council Bluffs, was born in a log house in 'Coon Grove, Crawford County, Iowa, November 1, 1860. He was the third of a family of eleven children---three girls and eight boys---all of whom attended the country schools near the Gable farm in Milford township, where this large and happy family was reared in health and industry.

This large farm, owing to its picturesqueness and abundance of its fruit, was known as Orchard Glen. Upon this farm George worked, and attended school in the winter, earning his first money at the age of 11 years under a contract with his father to hoe forty acres of corn. The winter of 1880-81 he attended the Vail school, under



Professor Ainsworth, walking four and one-half miles to and from school, a distance of nine miles each day for four months, missing but two days during the whole term, one of the severest winters ever known in the history of Iowa. A prize was given by the school board for the best written article on "Parliamentary Law," which George won. He taught school for a time, and in the winter of 1893 entered Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he remained for four years, graduating from the Miltonian Literary Society in 1886. He joined the Adelpian Society soon after. He went from Cornell without taking a degree to Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in law in 1888, returned west in the spring of 1889, and commenced the practice of law in Council Bluffs.

George's father, Solomon Levi Gable, was the fifth of twelve children of Solomon Gable of Yost County, Pennsylvania. His ancestors were Germans, possessed of those sterling qualities---economy, industry and honesty---which have always characterized the Gables. The Gable boys went west at an early date. Three of them---Amos, Harvey and Aaron---located in California, crossing the plains the time of the gold excitement in California. Amos and Harvey now reside at Woodland, California, and rank among the wealthy and most favored of its pioneers. Uriah Gable, now a large property holder in Nebraska, was a Union soldier during the Rebellion, being with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea.

George's mother, Asenath Gable, was born at Wheeling, Virginia. She was the daughter of Carey Hampton, a physician of some note. Her mother was Emily Walton, of English descent, and her father a descendant of the notable Robert Carey of England. She is a strong advocate of woman's suffrage and temperance, and is an untiring Christian worker. Mr. and Mrs. Gable were among the early pioneers of Crawford County, braved the hardships incident to western life long before a railroad crossed the state, and while it still swarmed with murderous savages. They now reside at Denison, Crawford County, in a picturesque house, well adapted for a peaceful retirement from the active duties of life, and

with a competency sufficient to make pleasant and agreeable their declining years. They have always taken a prominent part in the moral and political discussions of the day. Solomon L. identified himself with the republican party and was a number of times offered positions of public trust and honor, but preferring the more quiet walks of life, declined them. George was married July 2, 1896, to Ida Germain. In politics he has always been a republican; and, while his experience in practice of his profession has necessarily been limited, his efforts have been quite successful. Studious habits, love for the profession and devotion to the interests of clients promise a highly successful future, and professional rank to be proud of, for he has adopted the right course to secure these results.

GAINES, HOMER, now a prominent citizen of Greenfield, was born at Austinburg, Ashtabula County, Ohio, July 26, 1838, and is the second son of Austin and Henrietta Olmstead Gaines. Austin Gaines, the father of Homer, was the son of Samuel and Esther Blakesley Gaines, born and brought up in Connecticut. Henrietta Olmstead

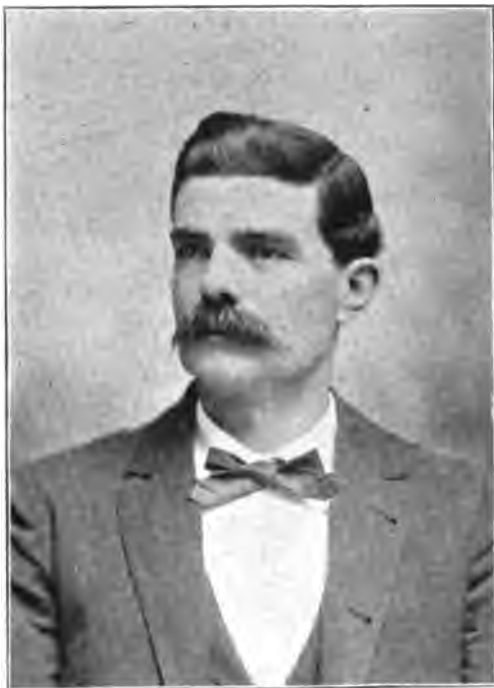


Gaines was a native of Delaware County, New York, and was the daughter of Darius and Hannah Sornborger Olmstead. Austin Gaines, with his family, in 1840, moved to Knox County, Illinois, and for a few years worked at his trade as wheelwright, but in later life followed farming, and was very successful in that pursuit. Coming to Illinois when the country was new and schools very poor, his children had but few educational advantages. At the age of 17 Homer commenced teaching school, having gained his knowledge under adverse circumstances that would have tried any one less persevering. For ten years he taught in the winter and generally worked on the farm in the summer, and during this time acquired a fair education, which was finished with six months in Monmouth College. He was married October 29, 1861, to Miss Martha A. Boyer. In the spring of 1864, leaving his young wife and baby boy, at his country's call, he enlisted in the One Hundredth and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry under Colonel Goodwin, and was made first lieutenant of Company B of that regiment. He made a fine record in the army as a gallant and faithful officer, and on his return to private life engaged in mercantile business at Victoria, Knox County, Illinois, with C. S. Clark, under the firm name of Gaines & Clark. But his popularity and reputation for strict integrity induced the people of that county to elevate him to a position of responsibility, and he was elected treasurer of Knox County in 1867. This position he held for two years, and at the same time read law under Judge A. M. Craig, now of the supreme court of that state, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, forming a partnership with Z. Cooley of Knoxville, Illinois, which continued for two years. At this time his business interests called him to Victoria, where he again embarked in the mercantile business, at the same time practicing his profession of law. He came to Greenfield, Iowa, in December, 1881, and since that date has been engaged in the mercantile business conducted by himself until the last four or five years, since which time his sons, Arthur and Harley, have had this responsibility. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the conference of the Central Illinois Dis-

trict, held in 1876, was elected a local preacher, and has held that position from that time until the present as an active worker, and during one year of this time, at the earnest solicitation of his elders, served the Maxey charge in Illinois as a supply. In politics he is an ardent republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. Besides practicing his profession and mercantile pursuits, he has owned and had the oversight of one and, sometimes, two farms, and has been successful in whatever occupation he has engaged. His success in business and in his profession as a lawyer is the result of his own exertions, for he is a self-made man in every particular, and, while admitting his native ability, yet proves the old adage true, "Every man is the architect of his own fortune."

Mr. and Mrs. Gaines have six children, namely: Franklin Howard, born April 8, 1863; Richard Judson, born January 22, 1865; Arthur Austin, born September 23, 1867; Harley O., born November 4, 1871; Daniel Webster, born January 14, 1874, and Robert Homer, born June 29, 1881. Franklin and Richard are attorneys, Franklin of the firm of Meikle & Gaines, Omaha, Nebraska, and Richard Judson of the firm of Gaines & Gaines, Greenfield.

GILL, SAMUEL H., of Havelock, was born on a farm in Ogle County, Illinois, Nov. 3, 1850. His parents were of English descent. They came to this country about the year 1835, and settled first at Geneseo, Livingston County, New York, where they resided but five years, when they moved west, stopping at Byron, Ogle County, where Mr. Gill was born, being one of a family of eleven children, five older and five younger than himself. At the time his parents moved to Illinois, in 1840, that section of the country was very sparsely settled. His father was obliged to go to Chicago, then a small town about ninety miles distant, to market his products, often taking a week to make one trip. Samuel worked on the farm in the summer and attended the district school in the winter, whenever he could, until he was 15 years of age. Then, for three winters, he worked for his board in the little village of



Byron and attended the seminary. In the spring of 1869, with only \$5.50 in money, he started west to see what he could do for himself, and landed at Fort Dodge, Iowa, May 12. A few days later he began work driving a team on the Illinois Central Railroad that was being graded into Fort Dodge. In February, 1872, he was married to Miss Ida Lowrey, and located on a homestead in Pocahontas County, near Pomeroy, where he struggled along, as all homesteaders had to, until the spring of 1878, on Easter Sunday, April 2, when his house was destroyed by a cyclone, which injured his wife so she lived but three days, leaving him with two little girls, aged three and five years. He then left the farm and accepted a position as salesman in the general store of Dunn & Dodge of Fonda, where he remained one year. He then went to work in the store of J. M. Berry & Son of Fort Dodge, where he could be with his little girls, who were then residing in that city with his parents, who had removed there from Illinois. He held that position two years, until January, 1882, when he concluded that if he ever expected to do anything for himself he must engage in some business of his own. He gave up his position at Fort

Dodge and started out to look up a location. About this time the Chicago & Northwestern Railway was building the Hawarden branch. Driving over the country with a team, he selected the station of Havelock for his future home. At that time there was nothing to mark the town site but the surveyors' stakes, as the track had not yet been laid that far. Learning from a farmer that the name of the town was to be Havelock, and that there had been nothing done towards a postoffice being established, he sat down at the farm house and wrote a petition for one, and asked to be appointed postmaster, and left the papers with the farmer to circulate and send to him at Fort Dodge. When it came he secured the names of Ex-Gov. C. C. Carpenter and other prominent men of that city, and in due time the petition was granted. Purchasing the lumber at Humboldt for a store building, he had the railroad company take the car out by the first train run over the road, and there, in company with his youngest brother, O. W. Gill, he put up the first building in the town, and put in the first stock of goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc. They continued in the business six years, or until 1888, when they sold, and he, in company with J. C. Potter, established the Citizens' Bank of Havelock, the first institution of the kind in the town. They did a general banking, land and loan business, and bought and shipped live stock. In 1884 he married Miss Minnie Perry of Marshall County, Iowa. Mr. Gill has always been among the first men in the town to take hold of any enterprise that would benefit or build up the town and country. He was made president of the Co-operative Creamery Company when it was incorporated, in 1892, with a plant costing \$4,000, and is still holding that position. He is also president of the Havelock Park Association, and has been ever since it was incorporated. In politics he has always been a republican. He was postmaster of Havelock from the time the office was established until about a year after Cleveland took his seat the first time, when he was removed to give place to a democrat. When Benjamin Harrison was made president he again had the office and retained it until Cleveland was elected the second time, when he re-

signed the fourth of March, the same day Cleveland was inaugurated, but was not relieved of the office for several months afterwards. He has been a delegate to several state conventions, is president of the Republican League of Havelock, and a delegate to its state convention at Des Moines. He was a delegate to the National League convention, held at Denver in June, 1894; also to the convention held at Cleveland in June, 1895, and was president of the Tenth District Republican League of Iowa in 1895. While Mr. Gill is not a professed Christian, he is a regular attendant of the Methodist Church and is secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees, of which he is a member, having held both offices since the organization of the church in the town and contributed as much to build the church and support it as any of its members. He has several good farms near the town where he lives, residing on one of them adjoining the town, and has it fully stocked with horses, cattle and hogs, and he superintends the management of the farm personally, before and after business hours. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Havelock and has been through all the principal chairs. He is financial secretary of the lodge of I. L. H., of which he is a member.

The father, Thomas Gill, was born in 1809 at Wood Norton, England, and died January 20, 1890. He was a nephew of Sir William Gill. His mother, Charlotta Plane Gill, still living, was born at Wood Norton, England, 1819. She was married at Geneseo, New York, 1836. She was a daughter of Perly Plane, who came to this country at the same time, and who died in Illinois in 1873 at the age of 107 years, 6 months and 24 days, said to be the oldest person in Illinois at the time of his death.

records have been lost and the exact spot of his birth is unknown. He was the son of a famous pioneer of the Mississippi Valley, Dr. Isaac Galland, and his wife, Hannah Kinney Galland, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. They, too, were the children of pioneers. Isaac Galland was born in May, 1790, while his parents were on their journey by wagon from Norfolk, Virginia, to Marietta, Ohio. Dr. Isaac Galland made his first settlement on the Mississippi river at an Indian trading post called the Lower Yellow Banks, now Oquawka, Illinois, about the spring of 1826. In September, 1827, he went down the river to escape hostile Indians; made his first encampment on the west side of the Mississippi river on part of the ground occupied now by Atlee's mills in Fort Madison; thence he crossed the river to the east side, leaving his family with his father-in-law, Peter Kinney, at a point near Hibbard's Spring, near the present city of Nauvoo, Illinois; then afterward crossed the river to the west side to a point near the present town of Galland, Lee County, where, with the aid of other men, he cut logs and built houses for a residence and trading post. In the spring of 1829 he removed his family and merchandise to this point and became



GALLAND, WASHINGTON, of Montrose, is one of the leading lawyers of Lee County, in the neighborhood of which he has lived nearly all his life. He was born July 20, 1827, either near Commerce, now Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, or near Oquawka, or the Lower Yellow Banks, Henderson County, Illinois. The family

widely known as a trader and friend of the Indians and settlers. His Indian name, given him by Black Hawk, was Mesisque-ninne—i. e.: "Who Cures by Medicines." He also practiced medicine over a large extent of adjoining country. He was especially successful in his treatment of cholera and in preventing the spread of epidemics. He was employed as an emergency surgeon in the United States army in 1830-31, during the cholera epidemic, and had charge of a hospital for a detachment of United States troops at Ah-wi-pe-tuck on the rapids of the Mississippi. This name signifies "Head of the Rapids or Cascades," and the place was between Keokuk and Montrose, now known as Galland. He prepared cases of family medicines that were in use by all the settlers for fifty miles around. Washington Galland was their only son. A daughter, Eleanor, born at Ah-wi-pe-tuck, was undoubtedly the first child of white parents born in Lee County. She became the wife of J. Thornburg, and lives near Ottumwa. The mother, Hannah K. Galland, died March 17, 1831. Dr. Isaac Galland afterward married Elizabeth Wilcox, since dead, and died November 28, 1858. The mortal remains of these three lie in graves in the old cemetery at Fort Madison, Iowa, and a monument with their names engraved thereon marks the place of burial. Dr. Galland was prominently identified with the early history and settlement of southeastern Iowa. He was one of the trustees and a general agent of the Des Moines Land Association, or New York Company. He caused to be surveyed, platted and named the city of Keokuk, and gave the names to its principal streets, parks, etc. He sowed that others might reap, for he and his associates did not realize their hopes of great wealth from their investment.

Washington Galland grew to manhood on the Mississippi, hunting, fishing and swimming with his playmates, who were often half-breeds or Indian boys of the Sac and Fox Indians. He was a pupil of Berryman Jennings, the first school teacher in the state of Iowa, who died a few years ago in Oregon. The school was in a little log house with windows of greased paper, floor of puncheon and desks of slabs supported by poles driven into the logs. It was located on

the site of the present town of Galland. He received his academic education at Chillicothe, Ohio, and also attended school in Keokuk, St. Louis, Missouri, and Akron, Ohio. He commenced the study of law at his father's house under the instruction of Stephen W. Powers, a talented lawyer from Ohio, and later took a course of reading in the office of Coleman & Simmons at St. Louis, Missouri. In 1856 he entered the office of Rankin & Miller in Keokuk, and after three years' thorough study he passed an examination and was admitted to practice February 19, 1859. He has practiced in the states of Illinois, Missouri, California and Iowa in both state and federal courts, enjoying both prosperity and adversity, and retaining through all a high character and unsullied reputation.

Enjoying the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, he has been repeatedly honored with local offices, and in 1863 was elected a member of the General Assembly as a representative. Some years later he was defeated for re-election along with the rest of his ticket. He has been a prominent figure in the Pioneer Law-Makers' Association and has delivered numerous addresses in its meetings.

When only nineteen years of age he enlisted in Company A, Third regiment, Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and served in the war with Mexico. His regiment went overland to Santa Fe, thence down the Rio Grande, with the invading army under the command of General Sterling Price into Mexico, where he served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged at Independence, Missouri.

When the civil war broke out Mr. Galland sacrificed his personal interests, raised a company of volunteers, which became Company H, Sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was elected captain. They went into the service at Camp Warren, near Burlington, July 17, 1861, to serve for three years, or during the war. Captain Galland was captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862, and was a prisoner of war for seven months. The confinement and privations which he endured compelled him to resign his position after serving two years, and he was many years recovering from the effects of his prison life. Captain Galland is a Master

Mason, a Royal Arch Mason, and a member and Past Commander of Delta Commandery, Number 51, Knights Templar, at Fort Madison. He is also a Knight of Pythias and a comrade of the G. A. R. He has been for several years a warden of the Episcopal Church in Montrose, and is a steadfast republican. In August, 1885, he was elected president of the Pioneers' and Old Settlers' Association, and was re-elected the following year. Several times he has been chosen to deliver the annual address to an audience of from 8,000 to 12,000 people. A gentleman of more than ordinary intellectual attainments, highly esteemed by all who know him, Washington Galland may fairly be ranked as one of the leading men of Iowa.



GALLUP, WILLIAM HARRISON, of Boone, is one of the veteran editors and newspapers publishers of Iowa, who has for a third of a century been at the head of some of the republican weekly newspapers. Few men are better known among the newspaper fraternity of the Hawkeye State. He is a native of the state of New York, born at Summit, Schoharie County, May 17, 1840. His father, Nathan Gallup, was born in Connecticut, May 17, 1791, and was a well-to-do New England farmer, who served his country in the war with England in 1812. His grandfather, Levi Gallup, was a soldier in the war of the American Revolution. The first ancestor of the Gallup family was an Englishman, John Gallup, who emigrated to America in the ship William and Mary in 1630. He was a descendant of an English farmer who lived during the reign of Edward the Fourth. The maiden name of William H. Gallup's mother was Pamela Baird, who was born in New Jersey, January 16, 1796, and lived to the age of eighty-four years. William attended the district school until fourteen years of age, when he was sent to the New York Conference Seminary at Charlottsville, New York, during several terms, teaching school and attending the seminary as means would afford. In 1859 he commenced a course of study in the law school at Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating in 1860, and was admitted to

the bar of the supreme court of the state at Newburg in September of that year. In the final examination Mr. Gallup was one of three pronounced the best qualified for admission to the bar. In May, 1861, Mr. Gallup came to Iowa, was admitted to the bar of Marshall County and entered upon the practice of law in Marshalltown. In October he purchased the Marshall County Times, and entered upon his long and successful career in newspaper work. While General Grant was closing the lines of the Union army around Vicksburg in that brilliant campaign of 1863, so eager were the people for the daily news that Mr. Gallup published a daily edition of the Times for about two weeks to meet the demand. This was the first daily paper ever published along the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad between Chicago and Council Bluffs. In December, 1864, Mr. Gallup moved to Boonesboro, and in February following he established the Boone Standard, a weekly paper still published at the county seat of Boone County. He moved to Nevada in 1870, purchased and entered upon the publication of the Representative. Mr. Gallup was an active republican in politics, and in the fall of 1875 was elected state senator and served with ability in the Sixteenth

and Seventeenth General Assemblies. He was chairman of the Committees on State Agricultural College and Printing. He was the author of the bill, which became a law, authorizing townships and incorporated towns to aid in building new lines of railroad upon approval by a majority of the electors. Under this act many lines of railroad have been secured to various towns and counties in the state years earlier than they would have been built without such local assistance. In 1882 Mr. Gallup sold his newspaper establishment and established a bank at Cambridge. For a time he carried on a bookstore at Nevada, but his love of journalism survived, and in 1887 he purchased the Perry Chief and again returned to the profession most congenial to his taste. In 1892, accepting a tempting offer for his newspaper establishment, he returned to Boone County and purchased a half interest in the Republican establishment, and in 1896 he became sole proprietor of the paper. This he sold in August, 1897, and in February, 1899, he established the Boone Monthly Review and Advertiser.

Mr. Gallup has never united with any church, but is liberal in religious belief; with his family he usually attends the Methodist Church. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1867, but belongs to no other society. He was married August 26, 1862, to Miss Albina Dyer at Summit, Schoharie County, New York. They have had six children, three of whom are living. Frankie I. was born June 21, 1867, married James Hamilton and lives in Sioux City; Fred H. was born November 20, 1876, and is a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point; the youngest son, James G., was born June 10, 1885, and lives at home. Mr. Gallup is a man of robust form, of genial disposition, and has a host of friends in central Iowa.

GARRETSON, BARCLAY F., the oldest druggist and pharmacist of Osceola, has been a resident of that place for thirty-one years. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, May 10, 1839, and was a son of Pierce and Sarah H. Myers Garretson. Pierce Garretson was a native of York County, Penn-

sylvania, and became an early settler in Ohio, where he died in 1874. Mrs. Garretson was a native of Maryland, born in that state and brought up in the city of Washington, D. C. She also moved to Ohio with her parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Garretson were successful school teachers and took advanced positions in educational matters. After her husband's death, Mrs. Garretson made her home with her only daughter, Mrs. J. J. Steadman of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The subject of this sketch passed his youth principally on a farm and received his early education in the district school. He subse-



quently attended Mount Union College, where he took a complete course, graduating from that institution in 1861. The same year he was married to Melissa D. Grant of Wilmot, Stark County, Ohio. To this union five children were born. Their oldest son, Franklin P., died at the age of twelve. The children now living are Mrs. Minnie Callander of Des Moines; Mrs. Lenore G. Smith and Mrs. Marcie J. Mack of Hammond, Indiana, and Willis B. Garretson, the youngest son of the family.

Mr. Garretson followed farming in Stark County, Ohio, until 1868, when he came to Osceola, Clarke County, this state, and there formed a partnership with his brother-in-

law, J. A. Grant, in the dry goods business. This continued until 1870, when they sold out. That year he formed a partnership with George Grassel and bought the drug business of J. S. Draper. Later Mr. Grassel sold his interest to J. O. Grant, who soon sold to N. P. Garretson of Topeka, Kansas. The business was continued under the firm name of B. F. Garretson & Co. until 1889, when, with several other business houses, it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Garretson rebuilt and continued the business alone. He was a member of the school board of Osceola for a number of years and took a deep interest in educational matters. He served as president of the Clarke County Bank for six years. He has been identified with the republican party all his life and has taken an active interest in the politics of the district and county in which he resides. The family have been Quakers for generations, and Mr. Garretson has never desired to connect himself with any other denomination.

came in 1620 on the Mayflower; also Josiah Starr, one of the early settlers of Fairfield County, Connecticut. The early ancestors took an active part in the military service of those days, one being an officer of the troops furnished by the colonies in the expedition against the French, which resulted in the capture of Louisburg, and gave Canada to England. Another participated in the "Hungry March," under Benedict Arnold, for the relief of Montgomery at Quebec. In the revolution they all espoused the cause of the colonies, and served through the entire period of that war in the American forces.



GOODELL, GEORGE ARTHUR. It is a well-known fact that the advancement of an employe of a railroad corporation from an humble to an exalted position means unusual executive ability, a fine sense of discernment and a faithful discharge of every trust on the part of employed. It is by this means that Mr. Goodell has climbed step by step from messenger boy to superintendent of the great Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway system. He was born at Knoxville, Illinois, August 13, 1855. His father, Nathan Goodell, was by occupation a farmer and his life was the usual one of the men of his day—1826 to 1865. Born in New York State, he received an academic education, after which he came with his parents to Knox County, Illinois, where he remained until his death in 1865. His mother was a Connecticut woman, who came to Illinois in 1850, and in March, 1852, was married to Nathan Goodell. She is still living. Down the line of paternal ancestors we find Robert Goodell, who came from England in 1634 to Salem, Massachusetts, where he afterward resided, serving the colony as a delegate to the General Court. On the maternal side he is descended from the White family, who

George Arthur Goodell received such early education as was afforded by the high schools at that time. He was fortunate in being under teachers who infused deep interest in the minds of their pupils, and the result was a good foundation for the further education of an active life. He came to Iowa in 1871 as a telegraph operator for what was then the Burlington & Missouri River Railway, now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, at Corning. He had learned telegraphy while a messenger boy in the telegraph office at Knoxville, Illinois. Since that time he has served on various railways in the several capacities of ticket agent, station agent, train dispatcher and superintendent.

ent of telegraph. On February 1, 1886, he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, with headquarters at Estherville, and on June 1, 1893, was advanced to the position of superintendent, and transferred to Cedar Rapids. This position he now holds. His first presidential vote was cast for Tilden in 1876, but soon thereafter he became a republican, and has been identified with that party ever since. He is a Mason and Knight Templar, of which last named organization he is past commander; is prominent in the society of Sons of the Revolution and historian of the Society of Colonial Wars in Iowa. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Goodell was married October 12, 1881, to Miss Ardelle G. Whitaker of Waterloo, Iowa. Two children were born to them: Romaine W., born October 22, 1882, and Mary S., born October 6, 1888. The wife and mother died March 24, 1893.

On January 26, 1899, Mr. Goodell was married to Miss Anne S. Dutton at Cedar Rapids.

HYSKELL, CHARLES MABEE, editor of the Burlington Daily Democrat-Journal, is a native Iowan, born in Winterset, Madison County, October 3, 1864. His father, Thomas M. Hyskell, was reared on a farm in Madison County, and was married to Ellen W. Swain in Winterset in 1851. His father, Thomas Hyskell, was one of the first settlers within fifty miles of Des Moines. Our Mr. Hyskell's father lost his health when he was comparatively a young man and was obliged to give up farming and moved into town, where he engaged in the harness making trade. There were three sons, of whom Charles was the second, and as they grew to manhood they supported their mother after their father's early death, in 1871. She was a native of Indiana, and came to Iowa about 1850. Attending the public schools in Winterset until he was fourteen years of age, young Hyskell entered the office of the Winterset Madisonian, where he learned the printer's trade. He was afterward employed in the office of the greenback paper, the Independent Mirror,

then under the editorship of Jackson A. Evans. A desire for a larger field took him into the employment of the printing house of F. M. Mills, in Des Moines, where he learned many a good lesson. A few months later he formed a partnership with A. L. Wood, then a young school teacher in St. Charles, Madison County, but afterwards several times a member of the Legislature. They established a paper in St. Charles called the Watchman. At the end of six months Mr. Hyskell sold his interest to Mr. Wood. He then rejoined Jack Evans, and together they moved the Independent Mirror from Win-



terset to the settlement of Ord, on the North Loup river, in Valley County, Nebraska, where they rechristened the newspaper the Ord Standard. The county of which Ord was the business and political center had 3,000 inhabitants, of whom 2,600 were republicans, having three republican papers. Evans & Hyskell proposed to run a paper for the 400 democrats. The odds against them were too great, though they made a plucky fight. In the following August the sheriff took possession of the paper, and Evans began to teach school, while Mr. Hyskell returned to Iowa. He worked at the printer's case on the Omaha Herald for a time; then he was police court reporter of a sensational

paper in Des Moines, known as the Daily Independent, edited by a man by the name of Lynch, which he soon resigned on account of the great physical dangers he encountered, owing to Lynch's libelous attacks on people in Des Moines. He was next foreman and finally city editor of the Daily Free Press of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. A year later he became city editor of the Burlington (Iowa) Gazette, where he remained in various editorial positions until the spring of 1896, when he undertook to issue a Saturday evening illustrated weekly paper in Peoria, Illinois, in partnership with Walter S. Rogers, an artist from the St. Louis Republic, and his brother, Fred Hyskell. Six months' time proved that the field was not ready for such a publication, and having disposed of the property, the owners returned to Burlington and laid the foundation of the present successful paper, the Burlington Democrat-Journal. The Democrat was started as a morning paper in September, 1896. The following March the Evening Journal was published by George A. Duncan, and the papers were consolidated in an evening edition called the Democrat-Journal. They started in with a small capital, but in two years they had secured a complete plant, occupying several floors of the building in which it is located, having a modern art department, complete telegraph report, linotype machines and everything else that is necessary to make a first-class newspaper. Mr. Hyskell has always been a democrat, though he is the only one of his father's family that has voted for a democrat. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Hyskell was married in 1890 to Elizabeth A. Rogers, daughter of E. P. Rogers, assistant passenger and freight agent of the Southern Pacific Railway system at Portland, Oregon. They have two children: Thomas, born in 1892, and Ned, born in 1894.

HUFF, HENRY LEWIS, of Eldora, ranks in the front line of the legal profession of Iowa, and is now one of the oldest lawyers practicing in the state, having been here since 1853. He has a wide reputation for his ability as a counselor and trial lawyer. He has been re-

tained in all the important criminal cases of Hardin County, the most notable being his prosecution of the famous Rainsbarger murder trial in 1885. He was born January 29, 1829, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Priscilla Davis Huff. His father died while Henry was less than a year old, and the mother afterward moved to Wayne County, Ohio, where she married John Mercer. H. L. Huff spent his early years on a farm, and began his education in the district school. He determined upon his life's work while very young, and at sixteen began studying law in addi-



tion to other work at the Edinburgh Academy, near his home at Edinburgh. He continued this work at spare moments while working on the farm, and in 1852 entered the office of Judge March, at Muncie, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In December of that year he came to Iowa, and in the following spring began the practice of law at Marengo in partnership with J. D. Temple, of Iowa City. After a year he removed to Hardin County, locating at Hardin City, where he remained in company with C. G. Ankeny until 1857, when he removed to Eldora, having been elected prosecuting attorney of Hardin County. He held

this office until 1859, and was also county judge for a year, the Legislature abolishing the office in 1860. Mr. Huff has formed numerous partnerships during his long career, the most important being with Hon. J. D. Thompson in 1860; S. A. Reed in 1869; F. W. Pillsbury in 1882, and with G. W. Ward in 1889. Much of the time he has practiced alone.

Mr. Huff is a man of unusual energy, and has a great capacity for work. In addition to an extensive law practice, he has always found time to take an active interest in every public enterprise of the community. As president of the Eldora and Steamboat Rock Coal Company he was the leading man in securing the building of a railroad from Ackley to Eldora in 1868. He has been a stockholder and director in the Terra Cotta Fire Clay Company since its organization in 1868.

In politics, Mr. Huff was at first a democrat, but has been a republican ever since the breaking out of the Rebellion. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1869, and served one term in the Thirteenth General Assembly of 1870. He was appointed on numerous important committees, including the Judiciary, and was chairman of three. He drew up all the bills that were presented by the Committee on Commerce, and was known as one of the most diligent workers of that body, as well as an able and eloquent speaker.

Mr. Huff was a delegate from the Third Congressional District to the republican national convention which, at Chicago in June, 1880, placed James A. Garfield of Ohio in nomination for the presidency and Chester A. Arthur for the vice-presidency.

He was elected the first county attorney of Hardin County under the act of the Legislature constituting that office, passed by the Twenty-first General Assembly in 1886, and held the office for three successive terms.

Mr. Huff is a Master Mason, and attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married July 11, 1861, to Elizabeth B. Diven of Abingdon, Illinois. They have eight children, five of whom are now living: Edwin J., of Denver, Colorado; Cora F., Thomas D., of Chicago; Herbert A. and Luella. The three who died were: George H., Henry L. and Clyde C.

HORTON, DR. FRANK W., of Sanborn, is the son of a doctor and inherits the qualities which made his father conspicuous in the profession. The father was not only a noted physician, but a good soldier as well, enlisting in Company D, Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry in August, 1861, at the age of eighteen, and serving gallantly to the close of the war. His ancestors were natives of New York. The mother, Ella Beeman Horton, was also a native of New York, but her parents were natives of Vermont, and many of her ancestors were prominent in the militia service of early days.



Dr. Frank W. Horton was born at Fort Atkinson, Iowa, November 7, 1870. He attended school first at Sumner for three years, commencing at the age of four years; then for six months at Morrisville, Illinois, then eight years at Volga City, Iowa, after which three years were spent in the graded schools of Arlington, Iowa. Later he graduated from an excellent graded school at Belmond. Following graduation from high school, he secured a position as clerk in a department store at Belmond, where he was soon promoted to the highest position, but resigned to become manager of a lumber and coal yard. Subsequently he worked in a

grocery store in one of the suburbs of Chicago, where he remained seven months; then returned to Belmond and clerked until entering college. In September, 1891, he matriculated in the homeopathic department of the Iowa State University. He was president of his class during his junior year at college. During his student days he was a member of the Hahnemannian Medical Society, acting as vice-president in his senior year. He was physician to the hospital which is maintained in connection with the school, during the term of 1893-94, and had charge of the dispensary at the same time. He graduated March 13, 1894, and after spending a short period in the office of his father, located at Sanborn, where he now resides in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Modern Brotherhood of America, the Iowa Legion of Honor, the Knights of the Maccabees, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Woodmen of the World, and the Alumni Association of his medical college. In politics, he is a republican, but takes little interest more than to vote the ticket. He became a member of the Christian Church at Arlington when about sixteen years of age. September 26, 1895, he was married to Miss Harriet M. Smiley. Dr. Horton is a member of the Northwestern Homeopathic Medical Society.

HORTON, COL. CHARLES CUMMINS, Commandant of the Iowa Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown, is one of the best known of the surviving Iowa war veterans. In the brief space to which these sketches are confined it is impossible to give more than an outline of his life, and especially of his military career.

He came of Revolutionary stock through both his father and his mother, Capt. Jonathan Horton of the Revolutionary army, being his great-grandfather, and Archibald Gamble, the engineer on the staff of General Moultrie, who laid out Fort Moultrie, being one of his maternal ancestors. Col. Horton's father, James S. Horton, was a prominent physician of Goshen, Orange County, New York. His mother's name was Mary Gamble Cummins, the daughter of Rev. Charles Cummins, D. D., of Scotch-Irish descent.

January 13, 1839, C. C. Horton was born in Goshen. In 1848 he came with his parents to Muscatine, Iowa. They lived for two years in the city, but removed in 1850 to a farm two miles out. Young Horton attended private schools in Goshen and Muscatine and a district school in the country, following which, in 1857, he returned to New York and entered the Delaware Collegiate Institute, at Franklin, graduating in 1859 in the literary and scientific course.

He enlisted as a private, Company A, Second Iowa Cavalry, in July, 1861; was mustered into the United States service August



12, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant September 2, 1861; commissioned first lieutenant November 2, 1861, and was in command of the company from that date. June 4, 1862, he was commissioned captain, and was in command of the battalion most of the time until commissioned major, September 29, 1863, after which he was in command of the regiment until commissioned lieutenant colonel, November 27, 1864. From that date until he was mustered out of the service, September 17, 1865, he was in command of the regiment or brigade. Capt. Ed. Hatch, afterward brigadier and brevet major general, was his first captain. Washington L. El-

liot, of the regular army, afterwards brigadier general, was the first colonel of the regiment, and to his thorough drill and strict discipline was due the efficiency, confidence and self-reliance of the regiment. The regiment participated and bore well its part in the following engagements and battles, and in all of them Horton was present: New Madrid, Island No. 10, Booneville, where Elliot won his first star; second battle of Booneville, where Sheridan won his first star; Farmington, first and second battles of Corinth, Iuka, Tupelo, Jackson, Tennessee, Nashville, where the Second brigade charged upon and carried the first two forts carried in that battle. The colors of the Second Iowa were the first planted on the works. The Colonel was also in a score or more of minor engagements where only the regiment, brigade or division were involved. His horse was killed in the famous charge at Farmington, May 7, 1862, and he was wounded at the battle of Coldwater, September, 1863, and still carries the rebel ball in his hip.

At the close of the war, Col. Horton returned to Alabama, and with Capt. Brunton, one of the gallant officers of the Second cavalry, engaged in a coal enterprise near Toledagoula. It was during this experience that he came to fully realize the force of Judge Tourgee's "Fool's Errand." He returned to Muscatine in the fall of 1866 with more experience than ready cash, and engaged in small fruit and fine stock farming.

On October 20, 1867, the Colonel was married to Miss Isabella Ogelvie, only daughter of Adam and Isabella Millne Ogelvie, a prominent merchant of Muscatine, of Scotch Presbyterian stock. Their family numbers four children. James Lisle, Frank O., Mary M. and Bertha C.

Colonel Horton has always been a staunch republican and has held the offices of president of the County Agricultural Society, trustee and treasurer of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; was a member of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth General Assemblies, a prominent candidate for Congress when Farwell was nominated on the 125th ballot; was appointed special agent of the United States land office in 1880, resigned and was appointed special examiner by the United States pension bureau, in which position he served for fifteen years.

A member of the Presbyterian Church, the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion, he is both faithful and devoted in all these relations. While in the Legislature he introduced the bill creating the school for feeble-minded children at Glenwood, and the bill consolidating the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport. As pension examiner he was especially faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. While he had no use for fraud of any kind and was quick to detect it, he spared neither time, strength nor labor to establish an honest claim. The news of his appointment in 1897 to the post of commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown was received with satisfaction throughout the state, and especially by his old comrades, who felt sure that the interests of the Home would be both justly and wisely managed during his incumbency.

His sons, J. Lisle and Frank O., were members of Company C, Fiftieth Iowa Volunteers. Neither of them were members of the company when war was declared, but having served with the organization in the past felt it their duty to volunteer, the older giving up a responsible position in Rock Island, and the younger, Frank, leaving Morgan Park Academy.

HOPKINS, DR. ALFRED GRANT, is one of the leading physicians of Muscatine, and is thoroughly devoted to his profession, having spent almost his entire life in its study. His parents and ancestors were all natives of Scotland, although one of them, Stephen Hopkins, landed in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, with the passengers of the Mayflower, and one of his ancestors signed the Declaration of Independence. The history of Scotland records many things of interest concerning this family. The Doctor's father, Captain Philip Hopkins, was an officer in the English navy, as his father had been before him. He was in command of "The Ross," a British warship, and after it sank in an action with the French fleet, he assumed command of "The Vandelure," which took its place. He fought under Lord Nelson and captured "The Fox," a French pirate in the British channel, in 1818. After



geons, at Chicago, in 1890. From the last institution he received a special diploma for physical diagnosis, for diseases of eye and ear, diseases of women and other specialties. He practiced his profession in Chicago, New York and Boston, and has traveled as a specialist over a large part of the globe. His first location in Iowa was at Council Bluffs, and during his limited residence there he was granted a state certificate by the state board of medical examiners in 1890. During the next four years he traveled all over Iowa, lecturing on physiology, anatomy, medical sciences and other hygienic subjects. He located at Muscatine in 1896, and since that time has succeeded in building up a good practice.

In politics, Dr. Hopkins is a republican. He is a member of the K. O. T. M., Knights of Pythias and Court of Honor, and belongs to the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Hopkins is a former resident of the Empire State, and is a niece of the late Orrin Sage of Rochester, who opened the first book store in that city, and a grand-niece of Russell Sage, banker and broker of New York City, better known in Wall street as "Old Integrity." She is much younger than her husband, and is considered one of the handsomest of the many handsome women in Iowa.

this engagement the crew showed their regard for the captain by presenting him with a solid silver cup weighing thirty-two pounds, upon which was inscribed a full description of the battle. This cup is now in the possession of Dr. Hopkins' eldest brother, a prominent and wealthy lawyer of Melbourne, Australia. At the age of fifty, Captain Hopkins was married to Miss Frances Elliott, daughter of Dr. Elliott, a well-known Scotch physician, and one of the professors in the University of Edinburgh. He was a descendant of one of the oldest Scotch families. Captain and Mrs. Hopkins were the parents of eight children, of whom Dr. Hopkins was the youngest, and the only one born in America. After retiring from the navy, Captain Hopkins came to America, first settling at Toronto, Canada, and afterwards moving to Niagara County, New York, where Dr. A. G. Hopkins was born March 17, 1844.

Dr. Hopkins was taught by a private tutor until he was ten years old, when he entered the Lewiston Seminary at Lewiston, New York. He graduated from the Philadelphia University in 1870, and took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating from this institution in 1888 and from the College of Physicians and Sur-

HEMENWAY, HERMAN CASWELL, one of the leading lawyers and republicans of eastern Iowa and a resident of Cedar Falls, was born in Potsdam, New York, April 1, 1834. He is the son of Vashni Hemenway and Eliza Goodnow Hemenway, who were married in 1824. Vashni Hemenway was born November 24, 1788, at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. He removed to Shoreham, Vermont, in 1792 and to Potsdam, New York, about 1816. In 1850 he came west and settled in Freeport, Illinois, removing to Lansing, Iowa, in 1868, and died in Cedar Falls, August 18, 1878. He was a lineal descendant of Ralph Hemenway, who was married to Elizabeth Hewes in Roxbury, Massachusetts, July 5, 1634. His wife was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1801, and her ancestors were among the early settlers of Massachusetts. She died in Freeport, Illinois, December 8, 1862. Both parents were teachers in early life, and subsequently farmers by occupation.



Herman C. Hemenway received a good common school education and was employed as a teacher for several terms. He began his legal studies in Freeport, Illinois, in 1858 and was admitted to the practice of law in Illinois in 1860. The next year he removed to Independence, Iowa, and in 1862 enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry and served three years. Upon his discharge from the army he moved to Cedar Falls and has since resided there, where he has been continuously and actively engaged in the practice of law. He served as a member of the General Assembly from Blackhawk County for ten years, being a member of both House and Senate, and has held several minor local offices. He was married in Cedar Falls October 15, 1868, to Lanie G. Schermerhorn, a native of Seneca County, New York. He has always been a republican and an active and prominent factor in the affairs of his party. He belongs to the G. A. R. and several other civic societies.

HOLSMAN, HENRY BENJAMIN, of Guthrie Center, is a well-known attorney and a close student, having made an extended investigation of the Roman law, in addition to

becoming thoroughly familiar with the principles and application of the common law. Mr. Holsman was born March 5, 1856, in the village of Senacaville, Guernsey County, Ohio, and is the youngest of seven children, six of whom are now living. His father, William Holsman, was a thrifty, prosperous farmer, of German descent. He died at Guthrie Center July 25, 1895, aged eighty-one years. His mother, Lucy Dilley, was of English and Scotch descent, and was a quiet, patient, Christian woman. She died at the age of fifty-six, in 1874. The ancestors of both parents were in America many generations ago. Before he was a year old, Henry's parents moved from Ohio to Iowa, settling on a farm in Guthrie County. Here the boy grew up, and by hard work became strong and vigorous. As a child he was studious and fond of reading, and his inclinations in these directions were always encouraged by his parents, who furnished him the means to acquire a college training. In the fall of 1873, at the age of seventeen, he entered the State University of Iowa, where for four years he pursued studies especially designed to fit him for the legal profession. In addition to this he took a year in the law department, graduating in June, 1878, with the degree Bachelor of Laws. During the same month he was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and opened an office at Guthrie Center, where he practiced six years. In the fall of 1884 he went to Omaha, where for eleven years he enjoyed a lucrative practice. He was employed in many important cases, particularly in those requiring a thorough knowledge of constitutional law. In the summer of 1895 he was called home by the death of his father, and while there was urged by relatives and friends to return to Guthrie Center. This he finally concluded to do, having grown tired of the constant strain of an extensive city practice, and in January, 1896, he re-opened his office at his former location. Here his practice is large enough to bring him liberal remuneration, while affording more leisure for recreation and various lines of study. He delights in literature, both American and English. He also speaks and reads the German language fluently, and has a considerable knowledge of German classics.



Mr. Holsman was a republican until 1896, when he left the party because of his free silver views. He was nominated for district judge by the fusionists of the Fifth District, in the convention held at Winterset September 5, 1896. During the campaign he took the stump in the interests of the silver forces, and proved to be quite a popular speaker and candidate, running ahead of the national ticket, and considerably reducing the customary republican majority in Guthrie County. This is the only office to which he has aspired, save that of State Senator from the district composed of Guthrie, Dallas and Audubon Counties, for which his friends sought to nominate him in 1883, lacking but one vote of doing so.

Mr. Holsman is a member of the Knights of Pythias and I. O. O. F. lodges, and belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He has never married.

HORNIBROOK, DR. EDWARD, of Cherokee, was born in Grenville County, Ontario, October 29, 1838. He is of Irish extraction and possesses the strong and sterling qualities which characterize the Celtic race.

His father's family was of Welsh extraction, and first entered Ireland as soldiers under Cromwell. They have been, for the most part, soldiers, manufacturers and professional men, and are now scattered throughout the United States and British colonies. None in the direct line have remained in Ireland, although there are many of the same name in the Province of Munster. His father was engaged in the linen trade in County Cork, Ireland, until 1822, when, the industry becoming unprofitable, he emigrated to Canada and became a prosperous farmer. He died in 1872, leaving ten children and numerous grandchildren. Dr. Hornibrook's mother was of the famous family of Burchell, one of whom figures in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," who went to Ireland at the time of the Danish invasion.

The early school days of the Doctor were typical of pioneer life, little being taught outside the three R's; but later he was given the advantage of private tuition under a Welsh clergyman, a graduate of Oxford. For several years he attended the best schools within his reach, and at the age of sixteen matriculated at the University of Toronto, obtaining highest honors in chemistry, botany, zoology and mathematics. He pursued the scientific course somewhat irregularly for more than seven years. His medical education was received at the University of Victoria College, Toronto, where he graduated in 1861. He taught school between the college sessions, at the same time keeping on with his medical studies. He engaged in the practice of medicine at Mitchell, Ontario, in 1861, where he remained until 1879, when ill health led him to remove to Cherokee, Iowa, at which place he has continued in professional life. He was trustee of the Iowa hospital for the insane at Independence from 1891 to 1896, and was almost immediately elected president of the board, which office he held to the end of his term, being well fitted for the position by his rare wisdom, decision of character, and unflinching loyalty. He was an active advocate of a fourth insane hospital for the state, and when public opinion settled in favor of state instead of county care for the insane, was largely instrumental in securing its location at Cherokee. He is dean of the medical

such as can be had at the country school-house, then the village, and later the high school at Aurora, with one year at Wheaton College. Following this he was engaged in teaching for three years, with the savings from which he pursued his medical studies, graduating from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in the spring of 1878.

He first located for the practice of medicine at Marengo, Illinois, where he remained about three years, and built up a good business; but the desire for a larger field, and becoming infected with the western fever, he removed in the spring of 1880 to Coun-

For many years the Doctor and his family have been actively identified with the First Presbyterian Church of Council Bluffs, of which they are members.

In September, 1878, he was married to Miss Grace McMicken, of Aurora, Illinois. They have two sons: Mac W., born May 22, 1881, and Alfred P., born November 19, 1883.



where he has since resided, and one of the largest general and practices in western Iowa.

He has always been a staunch republican, though never taking a very active part in politics; he has been for years a member of the Elks Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; of Fidelity Council, Royal Order of the K. of C., and of the American Institute of Homeopaths, and several other

HILDRETH, AZRO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, was born in Chelsea, Orange County, Vt., Feb. 29, 1816, the eldest of a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters. His father, Daniel Hildreth, was a native of Pepperell, Massachusetts, born May 2, 1782, and at an early age removed with his parents to Corinth, Orange County, Vermont. His mother was Clarissa Tyler, a daughter of Jonathan Tyler, of Revolutionary fame, and was born in Piermont, New Hampshire, July 5, 1794. The first Tyler family in this country came from England and settled in Connecticut. It had three sons: two of them went to New Hampshire, while the third son settled in Virginia, and was the progenitor of John Tyler, once president of the United States, and all the other Tylers of that state.

The Hildreths originated in England, also, and were among the strictest of Puritans. Daniel Hildreth, the father of Azro, was a farmer and lived and died upon his farm in Chelsea, Vermont. He was an extensive wool grower. The son Azro was a school teacher at the age of sixteen years. He labored on his father's farm during spring and summer, attending a neighboring academy during the fall terms, and then taught school in winter during several successive years. He was early apprenticed to the printing and newspaper business, and was engaged as editor and printer more than thirty-five years. It is understood that he is the oldest journalist in Iowa. Having paid good attention to the laws of health, he is still hale and hearty, and in all probability has yet many years of life before him.

In December, 1855, Mr. Hildreth visited northern Iowa, and being charmed with the country, decided to make his home in the

Hawkeye state. He removed there with his family, from Massachusetts, in the spring of 1856, and located at Charles City, Floyd County. There he at once established himself in the printing and newspaper business, and continued many years, when he sold out to Col. E. B. Dyke, who, with his brother, continued the publication of his paper, the *Intelligencer*.

In 1858 Mr. Hildreth was elected a member of the old State Board of Education, representing ten or twelve counties which comprised the Tenth Judicial District. While a member of the board he took an active



part in framing the school laws of the state, and many portions of our present educational laws are the product of his facile pen. He was author of the law forbidding the exclusion of the Bible from our public schools; also one providing for the introduction of Webster's Dictionary in the schools of the state. But, above all, he was the means of opening the doors of the State University, at Iowa City, to the education of young women upon equal terms in all respects with the young men. This measure met with much opposition, both from the people and the press, it then being the opinion that co-education was impracticable.

In 1863 Mr. Hildreth was elected to the

General Assembly. In that body he was appointed chairman of the committee on Schools and State University, and was also a member of the committee on Banks and Banking, and of the committee on Printing. Any one familiar with the work of legislation can readily understand that these are very important committees; and the amount of labor imposed upon them necessarily large. He was very successful in carrying through the Legislature whatever measure he was interested in. Among the more important, and one that proved of lasting benefit to his part of the state, was a memorial to Congress, asking for a grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad passing from McGregor westward through his own town of Charles City. Congress passed the grant, the railroad was built and is in successful operation at the present time.

In the spring of 1861, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, Governor Kirkwood appointed Mr. Hildreth as draft commissioner for Floyd County. He transacted this difficult and delicate business with fidelity and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In 1862 Mr. Hildreth became one of the incorporators of the First Congregational Church of Charles City, and was for several years chairman of its board of trustees. For many years he was a member of the school board of his city, and much of the time was president. He was one of the founders of the free public library of that place, a very successful and popular institution. In 1859 Mr. Hildreth was the instigator and prime mover in the work of organizing the Floyd County Agricultural Society, as well as the Farmers' Club at Charles City; and was also for several years president of the Riverside Cemetery Association of Charles City. This cemetery is one of the most lovely cities of the dead in all Iowa. During the year 1891 Messrs. Redhead, Norton, Lathrop & Co., of Des Moines, published a book of nearly six hundred pages, entitled, "The Life and Times of Azro B. F. Hildreth," a very entertaining and instructive work, dedicated "to the wide-awake, enterprising and go-ahead boys and girls of the American Union."

A recent enterprise which stands as a monument to Mr. Hildreth's business ability

and desire to advance the best interests of the city of his choice, is represented in a block called the "Hildreth," said to be the finest block in Charles City. It contains the best appointed hotel and opera house in northern Iowa. Mr. Hildreth has invested more than \$100,000 in this magnificent structure.

In October, 1844, Mr. Hildreth was married to Miss Liveria A. Knight, in Fryeburg, Maine. She was a lady of education and refinement. One child, Mary Liveria Aurette, was born to them, who died at an early age in Charles City. Mrs. Liveria A. Hildreth passed away in Charles City December 8, 1890, aged 73 years and 6 months, after forty-six years of happy married life. On March 1, 1892, Mr. Hildreth was married to Mrs. Julia A. Waterhouse, nee Brock, his present companion, a native of Lincoln, Maine. She is a lady of education and culture with marked business ability. By her former marriage she has two sons: William E., of Boston, Massachusetts, naval architect and engineer for the Boston, Plymouth and Provincetown Steamboat Company, and Charles S. Waterhouse, of the firm of Waterhouse, Adler & Co., of New York City.

Mr. Hildreth is now in his 86th year, vigorous in health, step elastic and position erect. It is his boast that during his forty-three years' residence in Iowa he has not lost one day by sickness. His religious views are those of the Unitarians. In politics he is a staunch republican.

of our subject, was born in Kentucky. He was a member of the Christian Church, and a strong anti-slavery man. He fell heir to sixteen negroes, and so repulsive to his feelings of humanity was the idea of owning human beings, that he at once set free all who were of age, and gave the younger ones their freedom when they came to the age of eighteen and twenty-one. He left Kentucky on account of slavery and came to Iowa. John Haggard graduated from the medical school in Kentucky, and moved to Dubuque in the year 1836, when Iowa was yet in the Wisconsin territory. He crossed



HAGGARD, DAVID A., of Algona, is an Iowa product, pure and simple, born in Dubuque, May 27, 1839, one year after Iowa was made a territory. His father, Dr. John Haggard, a native of Kentucky, was a man of generous impulses and good mental endowment, but he was not a money-maker, and was, therefore, generally in limited circumstances. Young David, as a consequence, had but little financial aid in his first struggles with the world. Dr. John Haggard was married in Millageville, Pennsylvania, to Miss Elizabeth Linn, a Tennessean by birth, whose parents were strong secessionists. David Haggard, grandfather

the Mississippi river with his possessions in a skiff, swimming the horses behind it.

David A. Haggard received only a common school education, such as a boy could procure in the schools of a village in 1845 to 1855. His mother died when he was three years old, and he made his home with Grandfather Haggard. August 22, 1862, at the age of twenty-two, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry Volunteers, as a private. In October, the same year, he was promoted to second sergeant in charge of the regimental colors. He fought in the battles at Hartsville, Mo., and through the Vicksburg campaign under Grant; was then relieved of the colors and put in command

of Company C, which position he held during the fight at Jackson, Mississippi, and until July 28, 1863, when he again took charge of the colors. He also fought in the battles of the Spanish Fort and Blakely, during which time he was promoted to first sergeant. He was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, July 26, 1865, at the close of the war. He was never in the hospital or excused from active duty. He is a republican; was three times elected assessor and three times road supervisor of the entire civil township of Irvington. In the fall of 1881 he was elected sheriff of Kossuth County, and served two terms. In 1886 he was elected mayor of the city of Algona, and was again elected to the office in 1896. He served twelve years on the school board in Algona. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has taken the chapter degrees; also member of Odd Fellows, and member of G. A. R. Post. He has been a member of the Christian Church since the age of nineteen. He was married August 24, 1867, to Susie E. Wilmot, a resident of Epworth, Iowa. They have three sons and two daughters. In the year 1854, at the age of fifteen, he came with his father to Kossuth County, on a government survey. At this time there was no white settlement between Mankato, Minnesota, and Fort Dodge, Iowa.

From a published account of that trip we extract the following: "On August 25, 1854, we entered Kossuth County. Every slough or low piece of ground resembled a swamp, covered with a rank growth of vegetation from five to seven feet in height and seemingly without bottom. Under these discouraging conditions the party floundered on westward, frequently making no more than three miles a day, a larger portion of the time being spent in carrying the load to shore or lifting on the wheels of the wagon; upon crossing the Little Buffalo we camped on the west bank; the following morning, while the cook was preparing breakfast, a drove of buffalo made their appearance. We ascertained by actual count that the drove numbered forty-seven."

It is scarcely conceivable that such was the primitive and wild condition of an Iowa county, so short a time ago.

HUBBARD, ACKLEY, of Spencer, was born at Massena Springs, St. Lawrence County, New York, September 15, 1849. His father was Stephen W. Hubbard, a native of New York, and a contractor and builder by trade. He was of English descent, one of his ancestors having been a chaplain in Cromwell's army. His grandfather was an American captain in the Revolutionary war, and served in Shay's Rebellion. His father served in the War of 1812, and was a provost marshal. He was married to Anne E. Barnett. When their son, Ackley Hubbard, was four years of age, the



family moved to Ogdensburg, New York, and three years later to Rossie, New York, where Ackley received his education in the public schools. The schools there were very superior to the average of that day, having a course of study somewhat similar to that in the schools of the larger towns of Iowa at the present time. When he was fourteen years of age, his father wanted him to study medicine, but he refused to do so and wished to study law. The father objected to law, and the matter was compromised by the boy becoming an apprentice to his father to learn the trade of a carpenter and joiner. He

served three years as an apprentice, then served three years as a journeyman, attending school part of the time and teaching part of the time. He came to Iowa in the fall of 1869 at the age of twenty years, locating near where the town of Spencer now stands. In the fall of 1872 he was elected clerk of the District and Circuit Courts of Clay County, serving in that capacity for four years. Still desiring to become a lawyer, he read law, during his terms of office as clerk of courts, with L. M. Pemberton, then a leading member of the bar of Spencer, now located at Beatrice, Nebraska. He was admitted to practice in the fall of 1876, and was a very successful attorney for eight years. He was elected auditor of Clay County in 1877 and served two years, refusing to be a candidate for re-election, as his law practice took all his time. He was compelled to give up the practice on account of trouble with his eyes, after which he was in the furniture and carpet business for about eight years. He sold out in December, 1890, and in January, 1891, accepted a position as cashier of the First National Bank of Spencer. In April, 1892, he resigned this position and went to California, locating with his family in Pasadena, where he purchased an interest in the San Gabriel Valley Bank of that city, and was made its cashier December 1, 1892. A. W. Miller, then president of the First National Bank of Spencer, Iowa, died a few days after this and Mr. Hubbard was offered the position made vacant by his death. He sold his California bank stock and returned to Spencer in January, 1893, and assumed the duties of president of the First National Bank of Spencer February 1, 1893. Although not fully familiar with the duties of that position when the "Panic of 1893" began, he had, through prudence and foresight, so fortified the bank that it had no trouble, but went through all this trying period in good shape and earned good dividends for its stockholders. This bank was very successful during all the time that Mr. Hubbard was its manager. In January, 1897, the bank passed into other hands and Mr. Hubbard retired from its management. In February, 1897, in connection with the former officers and directors of the First National Bank, he organized the Citizens' State Bank of

Spencer, which opened for business with the inauguration of "McKinley and prosperity," March 4, 1897. This bank has been very successful and now has the best banking business in Spencer.

Mr. Hubbard has always been a republican, and received a thrashing by a young democrat when he was only seven years old for hurrahing for Fremont and Dayton. Besides holding county offices, he has served seven years as a member of the school board of Spencer, during which time two new school houses were built, the schools graded and the foundation laid for the present excellent public school system of Spencer. In 1895 Clay County presented Mr. Hubbard as a candidate for State Senator, but he was defeated in the senatorial convention by a combination of the other candidates, after a two days' contest and after over sixteen hundred ballots had been taken.

He joined the Spencer Lodge, No. 247, I. O. O. F., in 1872, being one of the first candidates initiated after the organization of the lodge. He has held all the offices of this lodge, also the office of District Deputy Grand Master. He is a member of the Encampment and Rebekah Lodge, Knights of Pythias subordinate lodge, and Uniformed Rank, A. O. U. W., and Modern Woodmen of America. He has been a delegate from his lodge to the Grand Lodge and State Encampments of the two latter societies. From 1890 to 1892 he was quite active as a member of the League of American Wheelmen, and was elected chief consul of the Iowa division in 1891.

Mr. Hubbard was married in Spencer December 25, 1872, to Miss Martha Hunt. To them have been born four children. The oldest, George Arthur, died at the age of seven years. Those living are: Alice E., born in 1875; Florence M., born in 1879, and Henry A., born in 1885.

HUTCHINSON, NORMAN R., of Lake City, late auditor of Calhoun County, is one of the oldest settlers of northwestern Iowa, and a well-known old soldier. His father, Jesse Hutchinson, was in early life a carpenter in New England, but in 1833 he removed to Cass County, Michigan, where, by



hard work and strict economy, he succeeded in paying for a small farm. His efforts were seconded ably by his wife, Abigail Rudd, whom he married in Vermont in 1830. She furnished material help to her husband by carding, spinning and weaving all the cloth for the family of eight children, and was always hopeful and cheerful while enduring the privations and hardships of frontier life. Mr. Hutchinson's ancestors, both of his father and mother, settled in Vermont during the Eighteenth century, the Hutchinson family coming from England, while the Rudds were from Scotland. Both families were loyal to America during the Revolution and the War of 1812, and were represented at the battles of Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, Birmingham and Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

N. R. Hutchinson was born October 18, 1831, in Onandaga County, New York, but moved to Michigan with his parents when he was but two years old, and here he spent his boyhood and youth, receiving a common school education. In 1852, upon attaining his majority, he accepted an outfit to seek gold in California in preference to taking a four years' course at college, and

started for Eldorado February 18. He stopped for about five weeks in Marion County, Iowa, and during March made a week's stay at Fort Des Moines, waiting for the ice to pass on and permit the ferryboat to cross the river. He reached the first mining town in California May 8, and spent the greater part of the next two years mining in Eldorado County. But not meeting with the good fortune which he had hoped might be his, he returned to Michigan in September, 1854. After farming here for four years, he moved to Iowa, settling in Calhoun County April 7, 1858. The country was wild and new then, there being scarcely any improvements in the county, and not one postoffice. The principal trade in the county for several years was in furs, wild animals being very numerous, especially wolves and muskrats. For three years Mr. Hutchinson farmed here with varied success, and in August, 1861, enlisted in Company H of the Tenth Iowa Regiment, under command of Capt. J. Orr, of Greene County. On the day appointed for the company to start for Des Moines, he reported for duty, only to learn that the company had left the day before, having received special orders from headquarters. All available teams having been taken by the company, Mr. Hutchinson started immediately for Des Moines on foot, having no intention to be left behind, and reached the capital just in time to board the last coach load of soldiers, on their way to Iowa City, where they were mustered into service. He was in active service for three years, being in the Siege of Vicksburg and all the principal battles in which the regiment was engaged until the time of his discharge in September, 1864, at Kingston, Georgia.

Mr. Hutchinson has voted with the republican party ever since it was organized. He has filled various township offices, and in 1889 was elected county auditor, holding the office for seven years, beginning in January, 1890. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the I. O. O. F. He belongs to the Baptist Church, having united with that denomination in 1850.

Mr. Hutchinson was married September 30, 1854, to Miss Maria Gregg, of Brownsville, Michigan. They have five children,

four sons and a daughter: H. A., James W., John F., C. O. and Fronia, now Mrs. Oxenford.

HANNA, GEORGE W., of Luverne, is one of the largest land holders and stock raisers in Iowa, and owns the entire capital stock of the Bank of Luverne. He is the son of George W. Hanna, a native of White County, Illinois, born in 1817, who was the first settler in Black Hawk County. He came with his family from Illinois in an ox wagon, reaching Davenport, then but a small hamlet, on the day that the founder of the city was murdered. He crossed the Cedar River at the point where Waterloo now stands, on July 16, 1845. He entered the land which is now the site of West Waterloo, and helped plat that city. Mr. Hanna's mother, whose maiden name was Mary Melrose, was born in 1821 in Edwards County, Illinois. She was the first white woman to set foot on Black Hawk County soil, and bore with great courage the trials and privations of pioneer life. At the time of the big Indian scare during the early fifties, she refused to leave Waterloo, though importuned to do so, declaring that she would remain and cast bullets while the men stood guard. She is still living, and is in excellent health.

George W. Hanna, Jr., was born June 3, 1850, in Black Hawk County, Iowa, in the same log cabin where the first religious meeting in the county was held. He was one of seven children, all of whom have since occupied responsible positions, the youngest, Rev. Philip C., having been United States consul to Venezuela under Harrison's administration, and appointed by McKinley as consul to Trinidad, and transferred to Puerto Rico. Mr. Hanna's early educational advantages were somewhat limited, owing to the scarcity and primitive condition of western schools in that early day. While quite young he removed with his parents to Wright County, where his father platted and attempted to boom the town of Goldfield. Here young Hanna attended school during the summer of 1860, when he was ten years old, and afterwards secured a few months' schooling at Fayette, Iowa. Soon after the breaking out of the



war he determined to be a soldier, and though but twelve years old, ran away to join the First Iowa Cavalry, of which his oldest brother, John, was a member. The company was stationed at Jefferson, Missouri; but before he had gotten far from home, his leg was broken by the kick of a horse, and the weeks of confinement which followed, cooled his ardor for war.

At the age of eighteen Mr. Hanna was given a deed by his father to eighty acres of land near Goldfield, and at this early age, with sixty-five dollars of cash capital he began business. He passed through many disappointments and hardships, but in the main was always successful. Through judicious management and unceasing labor the little investment has increased to tens of thousands of dollars, and the eighty acre farm has grown until it now contains more than three thousand acres of Iowa's choicest land. Mr. Hanna platted the town of Luverne in 1880, and although two railway companies each laid out a town at this point, Mr. Hanna out-generaled them in the fight, and they both vacated their plats.

Mr. Hanna is a republican, and has always been prominent and active in politics. He was a delegate to the national conven-

tion held in Chicago in 1888, when Harrison was nominated. He was married September 27, 1876, to Ophelia K. McIntosh, only child of O. C. McIntosh, of Goldfield. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna have four children: Eugenia E., born in 1877; Winfield Scott, born in 1887; Genevia, born in 1882, and Mary, born in 1897.

HUGHES, GEORGE EDWARD, is a prominent and prosperous merchant of Fonda. He settled in Fonda in the fall of 1874, and



has been actively engaged in business there almost continuously since that date. He received but a common school education, for his father was a farmer in very moderate circumstances and the opportunities for obtaining an education, more than could be secured in the public schools involved considerable expense in those days. He received a thorough training in the practical affairs of life, however, from his father, who was a shrewd man in business matters, so that despite his early disadvantages he has accumulated much of this world's goods. As an illustration of his keen business instinct the following story is told of him:

When but a mere boy he managed, by doing odd jobs, to get a hold of a dollar. Through the succession of small exchanges he finally got hold of a shotgun, and the gun he soon traded for a buggy. It was not long until the buggy was converted into two calves, which he kept until they were three years old, when he traded them for a young horse. Further on down the line of evolution the horse was found to be represented by numberless other animals, farm implements, etc., until the whole was finally disposed of for cash, and the money thus obtained was the nucleus of the comfortable fortune now possessed by Mr. Hughes; in fact, his trades and speculations always resulted in good profit to him, and his accumulating wealth is really the outcome of his shrewdness in making exchanges.

Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Anna Gadmera, a German girl resident of Fonda. Immediately following his marriage he embarked in the mercantile business on a small capital. Mrs. Hughes personally assumed entire management of the store, and it soon developed that she had phenomenal business ability. Mr. Hughes never refers to his wife without betraying a gleam of pride in his eyes and he is sure to proudly proclaim that his success is entirely due to her counsel and executive ability. In 1888 he accumulated enough capital to invest in some land, on which there was a mortgage. But it was not long until the mortgage was removed and until Mr. Hughes was loaning money in connection with his mercantile business. In January, 1893, he sold his building and stock and erected a comfortable residence, thinking that he would retire from active business and simply look after his land and make loans. But he remained out of business only one year, and in January, 1894, he again put in a general stock, and soon the business grew to such proportions that he took into partnership with him Mr. J. P. Steinfort.

Mr. Hughes is probably better known as an expert shot than any other man in Iowa. He started in at shooting just as he did in business—to win—and he did, having at different times won all the various trophies and individual medals in the state. He is a familiar figure at all the important shooting tournaments, but since 1893 he has practically retired from active shooting at the trap.

The family of Mr. Hughes consists of himself, wife and daughter, Madge. Two of their children, Maude and Bertha, are dead. Bertha died in infancy, and Maude in her twentieth year. She was a beautiful young woman and her death was a severe blow to the devoted parents.

HANNA, DR. JOHN WALKER, of Winfield, has successfully practiced medicine since 1873. His father, Thomas Hanna, a wealthy retired farmer, died in Connellsville,



Pennsylvania, aged seventy-nine years. He held many positions of trust and was for forty years an elder in the Presbyterian Church. The Doctor's mother, whose maiden name was Jane Cooper, died at the age of thirty. Dr. Hanna was born September 23, 1846, in Prosperity, Washington County, Pennsylvania. His ancestors on both sides were church and temperance enthusiasts. He received a good elementary education, and in 1869 came west and entered the medical department of the State University of Iowa. He was graduated from this institution in 1873, and took several courses of post-graduate work in St. Louis and Chi-

cago. He was in charge of St. Louis harbor during the great epidemic of yellow fever in 1878. He located in Winfield, Iowa, in September, 1879, and that has been his residence ever since. He has been eminently successful in his profession and his practice extends over a territory many miles in extent. On the 1st of May, 1899, he formed a partnership with Dr. C. W. Gardner, the firm name being Hanna & Gardner.

Dr. Hanna has always been a democrat, and has been elected mayor of his town. He was the democratic nominee for the Legislature and has served on the board of pension surgeons. He belongs to the Masonic orders, including membership in the Chapter, Commandery and Mystic Shrine. He is now president of the Eastern Iowa Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Society, the National Association of Railway Surgeons, the Iowa State Medical Society and the Des Moines Valley Medical Society. For fifteen years he has been surgeon of the Burlington & Western and Burlington & Northwestern Railways. He attends the Presbyterian Church. The Doctor was married October 26, 1882, to Miss Carrie E. Duncan, of Council Bluffs. They have two children: John Thomas, born August 31, 1890, and Walker Duncan, born August 26, 1892. The family is pleasantly situated in a comfortable home.

HAYDEN, ARTHUR SUMNER, M. D., is a young physician of Wall Lake, who has risen to his present enviable position through his own efforts, by keeping his purpose in life constantly before him and sticking to it. He is a disciple of the Homeopathic school and is making a success of his profession. His father, Rufus Hayden, was a native of Vermont, where he received a classical education and was ordained a minister of the Free Will Baptist Church in 1843. He removed to Illinois in 1857 and to Sac County, Iowa, in 1873. In 1842 he married Lucia Muncill, a Vermont schoolma'am, and to them were born eight children, of whom the Doctor is the youngest son.

Arthur S. Hayden was born at Blackberry Station, now Maple Park, Illinois, March 12, 1862. Following the usual time in the dis-



trict school, he entered the graded school at Sac City, and in 1881 he attended the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, but was forced to leave on account of illness. He attended the Shenandoah Normal School for one year. He followed school teaching as a profession several years. He then commenced his medical education in the homeopathic department of the State University of Iowa. He graduated March 12, 1896, having been compelled to spend four years in securing his diploma, because he was obliged to teach a term of school occasionally in order to provide himself with funds with which to continue his medical studies. After graduation, he returned to Wall Lake to resume the practice of his profession, which he had been permitted to begin a year previous, by passing the examination before the State Board of Medical Examiners. He was principal of the Wall Lake schools in 1883 and again in 1887-88, and of the Lake View schools in 1891-92. The Doctor is a republican in politics, but his time is devoted almost exclusively to the duties of his profession, consequently he is not a partisan, nor an active politician. He is not a member of secret societies, nor social clubs, preferring to give whatever of his time that can be spared from

professional work to the enjoyment of the society of his family. He was married October 16, 1887, to Miss Ethel Baker, who was a successful teacher in the district and graded schools of Sac County for several years. She is an officer of the Epworth League and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church and its numerous societies. They have two children: Beulah and Harold B.

HORNE, DR. WILLIAM, of Mt. Ayr. A physician who has followed the practice of his profession for almost thirty years in one place in enlightened Iowa, must deserve to be called progressive; for those who do not keep abreast of the times by special courses and extended reading usually find it imperative that they change their base of operations frequently. Dr. William Horne located in Mt. Ayr on the 3d day of February, 1869, three years after his graduation, and his shingle still swings in the breeze at the same old stand. Through all the long years that have intervened, he has labored by day and by night for the alleviation of the sufferings of humanity, and many there are to testify to his skill and knowledge of the science, than which there is none more blessed. He was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, De-



ember 30, 1843. His father was a native of Scotland, and his mother was of Scotch descent, although born in Indiana. He received the usual elementary education in the district schools of his native state, and he graduated from Chicago Medical College March 1, 1866. He attended the institution named during the winters of 1864-65 and 1865-66. This was supplemented by a practitioner's course in 1882. He has not made a specialty of any one branch of the profession, but through deep research and long experience has fitted himself for the emergencies and many requirements of a general country practice.

He takes great interest in all organizations for the promotion and betterment of his chosen profession, and is active in the work of Iowa societies of that character. Among the many associations of which he is a member may be mentioned the South western Iowa Medical Society, Iowa State Medical Society, American Medical Association and the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He affiliates with the republican party. He was married to Miss Mary Law December 14, 1869. They have three children: Mrs. Minnie Horne-Sheldon, J. O. Horne and Charles L. Horne.

HUTCHINS, DR. JAMES HENRY, of Hampton. The early history of the Hutchins family, if it could be recounted here, would prove interesting reading. Mr. John S. Hutchins, the father of the subject of this sketch, was editor of a Tory newspaper in Boston when the revolution of the colonists occurred. Following the opening of hostilities he found it convenient to go to Canada, and, as there was no question about the expediency of the move, he lost no time in seeking there the political environments more suited to his taste. About the beginning of this century he returned to Boston for the lady to whom he was engaged and who, by the way, was an aunt of Bishop Osmond Baker, whose well-known piety and wisdom had much to do in moulding and organizing the forces of early Methodism in this country.

The father of Mr. Hutchins was born at LaSchute, P. Q., where he resided until his marriage, when he embarked in the lumbering business and lost every dollar of a fair fortune inherited from his mother. After

a struggle against poverty for many years, he removed to New York. This was in the early thirties, and it was there James Henry Hutchins was born on January 10, 1845. In August of that year they came to Rockford, Illinois, where they located upon a farm. The country was new then, very new, and wild deer frequently passed in sight of the dwelling and within easy rifle shot. Scarcely had the family become settled in their new home when the mother was taken from them by death.

As early as 1845 the Methodists had completed arrangements to build the Rock



River Seminary at Mt. Morris, and, as its standstone walls arose, enthusiasm was created for an education in the minds of many of the youth in its vicinity. Mr. Hutchins' first impulse to obtain an education that should be more thorough than that which the common schools afforded, came with his first view of the glistening dome of that seminary some eighteen miles away, and that impulse was eventually gratified, although not without great sacrifice and deprivation. During the time he was attending college the Civil War broke out, and in May, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was at once sent to

the far south, and the change of climate and exposure incident to army life proved too much for him, and he was soon reduced to a mere skeleton of his former self. He was finally sent north and discharged from the Marine Hospital at Chicago.

Mr. Hutchins entered Rush Medical College in 1867, and graduated therefrom in 1871. After ten years of active professional work he again took a full college year at the University Medical College of New York City, from which he graduated in 1881. He came to Iowa in 1873 and located at Hampton, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. Speculations in land have yielded a handsome sum to the Doctor, while the remunerative drug business, in which he was engaged for some ten years, added to his income. Several extended trips through the United States have been indulged in. In 1895 he paid a visit to Europe for the purpose of further learning along professional lines, as well as the advantages of travel. Two months were spent in the hospitals of London and a course taken under the famous Guesser of Berlin. These were followed by an extended tour through France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Syria and Turkey.

The Doctor is a republican. He served twenty years as United States pension examining surgeon, and has held several minor positions. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and has advanced to Knighthood and the Mystic Shrine in the Masonic order. He was married February 15, 1871, to Celesta O. Funk. They have one daughter, Ione C., who is now the wife of Mr. Herbert E. Boehmler.

HALLBERG, ALFRED, of Essex. Iowa has no better class of citizens than those of Scandinavian blood. Sturdy, industrious, honest and reliable; bringing with them, from those far northern countries that strength of arm, and force of character, which best fit them for making homes in a new country, they have colonized parts of our fair state, making the prairies to blossom like a rose. We are almost sure to find them on the right side, in matters of education, politics, and religion, and appreciative, to the utmost, of the advantages

and privileges of the free government under which they have chosen to live.

An excellent example of the truth of this statement, is Mr. Alfred Hallberg, of Essex, Page County. Settled in and about Essex, is quite a large Swedish population, and, among them all, Mr. Hallberg is looked upon with universal respect and affection. He is one of the most honorable and intelligent citizens of Essex, and is a leader and adviser among his people in that vicinity. A prominent member of the Swedish Lutheran Church, he was a member of the building committee when their large church



was built in 1892, and has been a member of the church board of trustees and church treasurer since 1885.

Mr. Hallberg has always been a staunch republican, and in every possible way a very public spirited man, giving freely of his time and means to advance the interests of the town and its schools and churches. He has served the town as councilman for twelve years, and as a member of the school board for eight years, and in both capacities has held the entire respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

He was born in Adelof Socken, Sweden, March 6, 1841, the son of a farmer, Andrew Anderson, who is still living in

Adelof, Sweden, and Anna Pearson, who died in 1873. His education was limited to three years in a country school, after which he was put to work upon a farm, and did not find it possible to thereafter continue his studies.

He worked for his father on the home farm of 220 acres until he reached the age of twenty-seven years, when, concluding that America afforded larger opportunities for an ambitious young man, he came to this country in 1868, and settled first at New Windsor, Mercer County, Illinois. He found work at once upon the farm of Charles Swanson, with whom he remained eight months. At the end of this time he entered the employ of Stephens & Gibson, who kept a general store at New Windsor. He worked as a clerk in their store for eight years, was then taken into partnership by them and remained with them five years longer.

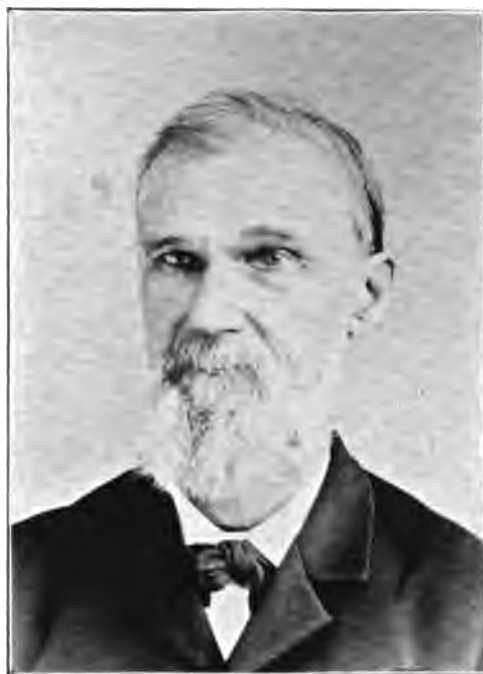
It was during this time that he was married, on the 18th day of April, 1874, to Miss Leda C. Falk. They have two children, Amy, aged 15, and Nina, now 13 years of age.

In 1883 Mr. Hallberg removed to Essex, Iowa, and formed a partnership in a general merchandise business with Levin Anderson and P. Pearson. Mr. Pearson afterwards sold his interest to Emil Hagglung, and in 1895 Mr. Anderson died. His widow, Mrs. Ida Anderson, still retains his interest in the firm, which is now Hallberg, Hagglung & Anderson.

The Oxford Masonic Lodge, No. 367, New Windsor, Illinois, claims Mr. Hallberg as a member.

HELSELL, REV. JESSE, is a son of Captain John Hessel, a well-known farmer of York County, Pennsylvania. He was generally known as Captain Hessel, as he was a captain of the militia, which included all the able-bodied men of the state between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and who were required to enroll and train under regular officers. His mother's maiden name was Miss Mary Lou. Jesse was born on the farm in York County December 31, 1813. There were no public schools in Pennsylvania at that early day and Jesse had a poor chance to get a good education.

He was sent to such schools as the neighborhood afforded a few months in the year, and as soon as he became old enough to help on the farm he could only be spared to go to school in the winter months. When he grew to manhood he had permission from his father to start out for himself. He went to Ohio and stopped with an uncle, finding work in the summer at good wages, doing chores in the winter for his board, and attending school. He managed in this way to get education enough to teach a winter school, working as a farm hand summers. Teaching inspired him to try to



been a student in the college. They went to Millersburg, the county seat of Holmes County, Ohio, where there was a Lutheran Church without a minister, and as Mr. Hessel had been ordained as a minister in that get a better education. He went to Oberlin, took a preparatory course and was then admitted to the freshman class, and remained in the college until 1846, when he graduated. He was one of the students chosen to deliver an oration on Commencement Day. He determined to prepare for the ministry, and took a course in the Theological department to qualify himself for that profession. Soon after he was united in marriage with Eliza A. Smith, who had

denomination, he there began to preach. The church building had been sold for debt, and Mr. Helsell purchased it, raising the money among the people to pay for it, and began to hold regular services in it. He remained there ten years, making many warm friends. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and his outspoken denunciation of the institution made enemies among the politicians. He was always an advocate of a prohibitory liquor law, and at a mass convention of temperance men, was placed in nomination for State Senator. It was a strong democratic district, and Mr. Helsell was, of course, defeated, but reduced the usual majority of from 1,500 to 1,000 to less than 500.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Helsell while living in Ohio, one of whom died at the age of fourteen months. They were anxious to find better facilities for educating their boys, and with this purpose in view they went to Iowa and purchased 200 acres of prairie land. They moved to Iowa City, and there, finding a church without a minister, Mr. Helsell supplied the pulpit there and at other places in the vicinity. Times being hard at the beginning of the war, they moved onto the farm, but Mr. Helsell continued to preach to congregations at Lisbon and Oxford Junction, running the farm by the assistance of hired men. Some years later they moved to Clarence, where Mr. Helsell helped to complete a church building, in which he preached regularly. His two sons entered college, one at Ames, and the other at Carthage, Illinois, where they graduated with honor and chose the law for their profession, in which they are meeting with very fair success. The younger son, F. H. Helsell, was elected Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District by the republican party in 1898.

In 1878 the family moved to Sac County, where Mr. Helsell purchased a half section of land and began to improve it. He built a residence in Odebolt and, on account of bronchial troubles, retired from active ministry. He was elected mayor of the town and served one term.

During his ministerial life Mr. Helsell represented the synod several times as a delegate to the general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States. He

has also served as president, secretary and treasurer of the synod at various times. He also served on the board of directors of Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, and also of Carthage College in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Helsell are now spending their declining years at Odebolt, occupying the residence designed for that purpose.

HERMANN, DR. JOHN, a successful physician in Sioux City, is a native Hawkeye, born in Dubuque, June 9, 1860, of German parentage. His father's name was Philip Hermann, and his mother's maiden name was Anna K. Launspach. He received an excellent common school education in the public schools of Dubuque, after which he took a four years' scientific course. In 1884 he began the study of medicine, and completed a very thorough course in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in February, 1889. He arrived in Sioux City March 19, 1889, and has succeeded in build-



ing up a good reputation and a large and lucrative practice in medicine and surgery. He was married to Ella C. Sheldon, of Sioux City, February 16, 1897. The Doctor belongs to a number of state and national medical societies and to many of the fraternal societies.

HARTSHORN, ELDEN JOHN, of Emmetsburg, is one of the best known among the leading republicans of the state, as he has constantly been engaged in the service of his party in prominent positions since he came to the state in 1870, and is now holding an important position in the Interior Department at Washington. He is of New England ancestry, born in Lunenburg, Vermont, June 16, 1842. His parents were John Willard Hartshorn and Anna G. Smith-Hartshorn. His father was a successful farmer and business man, who held many positions of honor and trust, includ-



ing that of justice of the peace for forty years, judge of the probate court, and member of both branches of the Vermont Legislature. He died in 1895 at the age of eighty. His wife was a woman of great strength of character and a devoted Christian mother. They both came of old New England stock, and their ancestors were among the earlier settlers in this country. Young Elden was educated in the common schools and in the famous St. Johnsbury Academy, where he was fitted for college, graduating in the spring of 1862. He persisted in his efforts to enlist in the Union army, though not a very strong boy, and in August, 1862, was mustered in as orderly

sergeant of Company E, Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers, Col. Redfield Proctor commanding. To do this, he refused his father's offer of the 200-acre home farm if he would stay out of the army, but in this he said his duty was to his country first. He was soon promoted to be second lieutenant, and in January, 1863, was offered a West Point cadetship by Portus Baxter, his home congressman, but refused to leave the service. He remained in the service and took an active part in the Gettysburg campaign. In April, 1864, he was made captain of Company G, Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers, a veteran regiment then being raised, which joined Burnside's Ninth Army Corps under Grant and entered upon the great campaign of the Army of the Potomac, beginning with the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864, and ending with the surrender of General Lee, April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Court House. Captain Hartshorn's regiment took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Tolopotamy Creek, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, including the battle of the mine, numerous other skirmishes, etc., including the fall of Richmond and Petersburg and the surrender of Lee. The regiment several times came out of the battle with less than one hundred men ready for duty. It lost during the last year of the war nearly two-thirds of the membership, and is classed in Fox's "History of Regimental Losses" during the war among the first 300 which he called the fighting regiments. At the close of the war, in 1865, Captain Hartshorn studied law for three years in the office of Proctor & Veazey in Rutland, Vermont, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, coming west in the spring of 1870 to Emmetsburg, then a small village of a dozen houses, getting its weekly mail from Fort Dodge, the nearest railroad station. Being advised by physicians that on account of his health, which had been injured by army exposure, he must give up sedentary employment, Captain Hartshorn went into the real estate business, then offering fine inducements in a new country, and in this he was very successful. He was agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for the sale of its land in three counties and represented many non-resident owners of land.

Captain Hartshorn has been much the

same kind of a fighter for his party that he was for his country. Thoroughly devoted to the principles of the party, he has always been ready to labor for its success. He has held many official positions, usually coming to him unsought. The county he lived in was always close, and usually democratic. By reason of his strength before the people he was often made a candidate against his wishes and was invariably elected, with one exception, when he was defeated by four votes. He served in the House of Representatives two years and in the Senate eight years; was county treasurer two terms; also county clerk two terms, and commissioner and trustee of Clarinda Hospital for Insane. He was elected to the lower house in 1873, representing the counties of Buena Vista, Emmett, Pocahontas and Paltto Alto, receiving every vote cast in the district for that office. He took an active and leading part in the long struggle which resulted in the election of John H. Gear as speaker. During the session he was a member of some of the most important committees and attracted such favorable attention to himself that he was elected to the Senate and held that office two terms, becoming one of the most influential members of that body.

Captain Hartshorn has been twice married, first in 1872 to Mary A. Eastman of Montpelier, Vermont, daughter of Charles G. Eastman, the poet. Four children were born to them: Susan Powers, Charles Eastman, Anna Elizabeth and John Edward. The latter, born in 1878, is the only son living; the others died under the age of 13 years. Mrs. Hartshorn died suddenly December 26, 1885, from apoplexy. Captain Hartshorn was again married in 1888 to Eliza P. Bennett of Lima, New York, daughter of Dr. George H. Bennett. Her family, on both her father's and mother's side, were early settlers of New York and New England. Three sons have been born to them: Elden Bennett, born July 30, 1889; George Ernest, born September 3, 1892, and Hosmer Pierson, born November 8, 1896. They have a fine large home in Emmetsburg, one of the finest in northwestern Iowa. When it was first built it was on the open prairie, but the city has grown up around it. Captain Hartshorn is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion.

He has been Post Commander three times. He is a member of the Congregational Church, in which he was brought up.

HERRIMAN, J. B., Secretary of the Iowa Mutual Tornado, Cyclone and Wind-storm Insurance Association, was born in Noble County, Indiana, June 5, 1849. His father, David B. Herriman, was one of the early pioneers of the Hoosier state, having removed there from New Jersey in 1835. He served sixteen years in the Indiana Legislature, and was influential in the enactment of



many of the laws that were so helpful to the infant state. In 1852 he was appointed agent for the Chippewa Indians; with headquarters at Fort Ripley, serving in that capacity for four years. Later he became a large land owner, holding at one time the present site of Minnehaha Falls, near Minneapolis. He had an intimate acquaintance with many of the great men of his day, particularly Senator Jesse D. Bright, from whom the subject of this sketch takes his name. The mother, Mary Ann Judy-Herriman, like many another noble woman of her day, made but little history for herself, except as her Christian life shed its radiance

on those about her. She was a generous-hearted, lovable woman who never was known to speak a harsh word of any one.

J. B. Herriman came to Iowa in 1861 from Indiana, where he had previously lived with his grandmother, because of the death of his mother many years before. Aside from the common schools, he attended the Upper Iowa University, from which institution was obtained most of his education. His time, when not in school, was spent upon the farm until 1892, when he removed to Des Moines. Being of an active temperament, he was not content to confine his work to the farm exclusively, but took part in many enterprises that were for the public good. His most noteworthy work was the promotion of mutual insurance companies, in which he distinguished himself. In 1878 he was elected a director in the Fayette County Mutual Insurance Association, and later was made secretary of the same organization, and under his management the business of the concern increased from \$350,000 to nearly \$2,000,000 in ten years. In 1883 he conceived the idea of organizing a Mutual Tornado Association and called a meeting for that purpose at West Union. The association was organized December 5, but was not ready for business until May of the following year. Its success has been marvelous, and it is no doubt now doing a larger business than any other organization of its kind in the United States. It has \$47,000,000 in risks, and has assessed its members only one-half of one per cent. in thirteen years. This immense amount of business will be the more appreciated when it is understood that its operations are confined to Iowa alone. Mr. Herriman, besides founding the organization named, has assisted in the founding of the Iowa Mutual Dwelling House Insurance Association and the Farmers' Mutual Hail Association, both of which have been very successful, and many state and county mutual associations in this and other states. He has not only the full confidence of all the mutual men in Iowa, but the respect of the people in the communities where he has ever lived.

In 1867 he enlisted in Company C, Sixth United States Infantry and served three years, being stationed during the time in the Indian Territory. He was married August

26, 1872, to Mattie E. Guin, who died October 18, 1895, in Des Moines. She was noted during her life as an active worker in the cause of temperance, being at the time of her death a member in the subordinate, grand and international supreme lodge of Good Templars. Three children were born to them, all boys: Ray D., Milo D. and Guin L. Herriman. The two first named hold clerkships in the association of which Mr. Herriman is the secretary, and live at home, 980 Twenty-sixth street, Des Moines. May 6, 1896, Mr. Herriman was again united in marriage with Mary L. Hafer of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

HINKSON, FRED OSCAR, member of the House in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, from Guthrie County, is another New England boy who has earned success in the west. He was born at Canaan, New Hampshire, December 17, 1855. His father, Farnum Hinkson, a native farmer of New Hampshire, became the possessor of what was known in those days as a good New England farm, upon which he resided until April, 1869. He moved west, coming to Adair County, Iowa, where he bought and improved a farm of 120 acres about six miles southwest from Stuart. In 1880 he sold out and bought twenty acres near town, where he resided until the spring of 1891, when his wife died, breaking up the home, and he went to live with the children, making his home with his son, Fred O., and daughter, Mary A. Gregg. He died August 2, 1899, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years, respected by all who knew him. He voted for every republican nominee for president. He began to vote when "Tippecanoe" Harrison was elected, and voted for that hero.

The Hinksons were all New Englanders, their ancestry in the United States dating back to the sixteenth century. Sabra A. Bullock Hinkson came from a long line of ancestry on the Bullock side of the house, who were natives of New Hampshire. She was the mother of four children: Georgiannah, who died in infancy; Rhoannah, now the wife of Thacher Brown of Stuart; Mary A., the wife of A. T. Gregg, living near



Stuart, and Fred O. Hinkson, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Hinkson worked on his father's farm and attended school in New Hampshire until he was fourteen years of age, when his parents came west, and he helped break and improve the Adair County farm. He continued to work on the farm and attend the district school until he was eighteen years of age. The fall before he was eighteen, he went five and one-half miles on horseback to Menlo to school. The county superintendent taught the school, and from him young Hinkson got his first certificate to teach, which he did in Adair County, in the winter of 1873 and 1874. With these earnings, and more secured by working on a farm the next summer, working five months for \$100, he began to pay his way through school. In the fall of 1874 he entered Simpson College, at Indianola. He kept on teaching school and working on a farm during vacations to get money with which to finish his education, as his father had released him from home obligations, that he might earn an education. He continued in school until June, 1882, when he graduated in the Latin and Scientific course, with the highest average standing, and as salutatorian

of his class. He earned every dollar that he expended during the eight years he was in college, up to the senior year. When he had finished his collegiate course, he desired to study law, but was without money; whereupon, T. P. Neville, one of his old teachers in the district school, learning of the situation, offered to loan him the money with which to complete his law course. He entered the law class of the Iowa State University in 1882, and graduated in 1883 with honors, being selected by the faculty as one of ten, out of a class of about one hundred, to deliver an oration at the class commencement exercises. While in Simpson College he was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. Since leaving school, the degree of M. S. has been conferred upon him by Simpson College.

In the fall of 1888 he opened an office in Greenfield for the practice of law. He remained there five years, when he removed to Stuart and went into partnership with Charles S. Fogg, one of the oldest and best practitioners in western Iowa. In 1889 Mr. Fogg removed to Tacoma, Washington, and Mr. Hinkson succeeded to the practice of the firm.

While in Greenfield, Mr. Hinkson was twice elected to the office of mayor of that city, and in Stuart has been twice elected to the office of city solicitor, and once to the office of mayor. He has never asked for a nomination for any office, at the hands of any political party.

In politics, he has always been a republican, until the fall of 1896, when he took exception to the gold clause in the republican platform, and took the stump against it. In 1897 he was the fusion nominee for Representative from Guthrie County, and, though the county is strongly republican and has been represented in the Legislature by republicans for many years, Mr. Hinkson's personal friends were so numerous and active, and he was held in such high esteem, that he was elected by a good majority. He is a firm believer in prohibition, and voted and worked for the prohibition amendment in 1882. He boasts of the fact that he never took a chew of tobacco, smoked a pipe or cigar, played a game of cards or danced. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, being a member of both the subordinate, encamp-

ment and Rebecca Lodges. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and has been a teacher in the Sunday School for years.

Mr. Hinkson was married October 1, 1885, to Miss Cora B. Beach, a daughter of Dr. David Beach, one of the prominent early physicians of Iowa. The young husband and wife commenced housekeeping with nothing to depend upon, except the returns from Mr. Hinkson's law practice, which, at that time, barely afforded them a comfortable support. By careful management, they were enabled to live within their income, and, in due time, as business increased, came into the full enjoyment of all of the comforts and conveniences of life. To them were born four children: Annah, Mabel, Nellie and Helen.

In the summer of 1893 Mrs. Hinkson's father, Dr. Beach, came from Colorado to live with her, in the hope that a change of climate might afford him relief from heart trouble, with which he was suffering at that time. He gradually grew worse and, in the following December, died. Within less than a month from the date of his death, Mrs. Hinkson was taken down with a nervous affection, which was declared by her physicians to have been brought on by overwork and worry in connection with the sickness and death of her father. For nearly a year, her life was despaired of, but finally her ailment gave way to treatment, and she slowly recovered, but never to her full health. In the early spring of 1898, she again took down with the same disease, from which she was unable to rally, and on the 28th of April, 1898, peacefully passed away, an ideal wife and mother, mourned by all who knew her. This left the subject of our sketch with four little girls, the oldest eleven years of age, and the youngest, a babe, about eleven months' old. A neighbor lady, Mrs. A. S. Raber, kindly took little Helen and cared for her during the sickness of her mother, and for some time afterwards.

Anxious to provide a home for himself and little family, on August 30, 1899, Mr. Hinkson was married to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Beattie, widow of John J. Beattie, deceased, and youngest daughter of Captain Charles Stuart, the founder of the city of Stuart, where the subject of this sketch resides. Mrs. Hinkson had two children of her own, Grace, who at the date of her marriage with

Mr. Hinkson was twelve years of age, and Stuart, about ten years of age. Mrs. Hinkson, too, is of sturdy New England stock, her parents both being natives of Vermont, although she was born in Osceola, Illinois, to which place her parents had removed, at an early day. Here Mrs. Hinkson spent her girlhood days, and until her marriage with Mr. Beattie. In January, 1886, they moved to Stuart, Iowa, where they resided until Mr. Beattie's death in 1894, and Mrs. Hinkson, up to the date of this sketch. Mrs. Hinkson has always been recognized as a leader in church work, public-spirited and ever ready to contribute of her time and means toward every charitable and worthy object. The six children seem to think as much of each other, and are as careful and thoughtful of each others' feelings and interests, as though of one blood, and with never a jar or strife between them, truly they constitute an ideal family. Mrs. Hinkson has large landed interests of her own, which, with Mr. Hinkson's growing and lucrative law practice, enable them to provide every facility for the enjoyment, education and well-being of themselves and family. As a family, they stand high in the community in which they reside, and command the esteem and respect of all who know them.

HOAG, DR. HARRY MARTIN, of Garner, was born at Manchester, Iowa, October 22, 1870. He attended the public schools of that place, following which he entered the high school, graduating very creditably therefrom in June, 1888. In the fall of the same year he entered the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, and was made president of the junior class in 1890. He was a lover of athletics and was a member of the University football team during the season of '90. He also had the honor to be chosen president of the Zethegathian Society. In 1891 he received the degree of B. S., and graduated from the University in the same year. In 1893 the degree of M. S. was conferred upon him by this same institution of learning.

The father of Dr. Hoag is now a resident of Manchester, where he is engaged in the real estate and loan business. The Hoags



originally came from New York and located in Michigan, but in 1869 they removed to Iowa. The Doctor's mother comes of old Yankee stock. The family is traceable to the landing of the Pilgrims. Mrs. Hoag was the only daughter of the late J. S. Belknap, well-known throughout the state.

Dr. Hoag located in Garner during the summer of 1894, following his graduation from the Kentucky School of Medicine of Louisville, and from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He has been in constant practice ever since that time and has earned an enviable reputation throughout that section. Politically, he is a democrat, but can spare little time from the duties of his profession in active work for his party. He belongs to various orders and societies, among which may be mentioned Knights of Pythias, Masons, Modern Woodmen of America and the Austin Flint Medical Society. The family are Congregationalists, and though a regular attendant, Mr. Hoag is not a member of that church. He was married November 20, 1895, to Miss Maude Elder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Elder of Concord, Hancock County. They have one daughter, Helen Elise, born March 28, 1897.

In 1898 Dr. Hoag was elected a member of the Board of Education in Garner and was re-elected in 1900 to serve three years. In 1898 he was the only democrat elected on the ticket for member of the city council for a three years' term. The Doctor is largely interested in poultry and owns a large establishment, where Barred Plymouth Rock and Rose Comb Brown Leghorn chickens and Indian Runner ducks are raised.

From his boyhood Dr. Hoag has been a student, and the improvement of his mind has been one of the chief works of his life. He possesses a wonderful memory and from the fields of medical literature has culled that knowledge, which, united with those incalculable aids garnered from personal experience through a long period of active practice, fits him most admirably for his noble calling. He has a well selected library, in which may be found not only the latest and best works relating to his profession, but of the poets and great men of the world's past and present as well.

HUNTER, JOHN D., was born August 12, 1834, in Knoxville, Jefferson County, Ohio. From the age of nine to fourteen, he was sent to the public schools a portion of each year. His school days ended with a two years' term in the Ashland, Ohio, Academy. In 1848 his father and family moved to Bryan, Williams County, on the western border of the famous "Black Swamp" region. Here, at the age of fifteen, John entered his father's printing office and began to learn the trade and take his first lessons in making a newspaper.

On the twentieth anniversary of his birthday he issued the first number of the Hoosier Banner, at Angola, Steuben County Indiana. It was a daring venture in a small town, in a sparsely settled country, but with the pioneer spirit that prevailed among ambitious young men of the west, he launched the new paper and for a year made a brave struggle for success. He first came to Iowa in the fall of 1856, remaining until the next summer, and there found the beautiful prairie country that was to be his permanent home. In the summer of 1858 he brought his family to Eldora, in Hardin County, and in the



purchased a half interest in the Hardin County Sentinel. After a time he became the editor and sole owner of the paper. In the spring of 1861, Mr. Hunter was appointed postmaster of Eldora by President Lincoln. In the fall of 1862 he was elected treasurer and recorder of Hardin County, having previously resigned the office of postmaster; and early in 1863 he sold his newspaper establishment to Mr. M. C. Woodruff, who removed it to Iowa Falls, where the Sentinel is still published. In August Mr. Hunter resigned the office of treasurer to accept a position in the military service, remaining until the close of the war. In January, 1867, he went back to his old profession, purchasing the Hamilton Freeman, now Webster City Freeman, one of the most notable of the pioneer journals of northwestern Iowa, which had been established by Charles Aldrich in 1857 at Webster City. Mr. Hunter had but fairly got settled down to work in his new field when he was nominated by the republicans of his district, composing the counties of Hamilton, Wright, Franklin and Hancock, to represent them in the House of the Twelfth General Assembly. He was elected by a large majority and re-elected in 1869. Dur-

ing his second term, Mr. Hunter prepared and introduced a bill providing for the creation of a board of control for the various state institutions. The bill was approved by the committee to which it was referred, but was defeated in the House. It is now generally conceded that the enactment of this most important measure would perhaps have saved the state millions of dollars in the thirty-one years that have elapsed since its first defeat. The system he proposed has been earnestly recommended by several of the governors since and advocated by many of the ablest members of subsequent General Assemblies, and is now incorporated in the laws of the state. In 1871, when the great political battle was fought between the supporters of James Harlan and William B. Allison for United States Senator, John D. Hunter was selected by the friends of Mr. Allison in the Forty-seventh Senatorial District as their candidate for senator. The district embraced ten counties and it required twenty-two votes to nominate. The contest was warm and long, with seven candidates in the field. Mr. Hunter received twenty votes, but a combination on locality was finally made against him, which won. Mr. Hunter was a delegate to the republican national convention of 1876 from the Ninth Congressional District.

In 1872 Mr. Hunter was appointed a trustee of the Iowa Reform School by Governor Carpenter, and in 1873 he was appointed postmaster of Webster City by President Grant, holding the latter office until August, 1885, when he was removed by Grover Cleveland for "offensive partisanship." After the election of President Harrison, Mr. Hunter was re-appointed postmaster, and held the office another term.

As a journalist, Mr. Hunter has long ranked among the veterans in years of service in Iowa. For over thirty years he has labored ably and earnestly with the Freeman for his party, the prosperity of his city and county, and the development of northern Iowa. Few papers in the state have been more judiciously conducted, and none have earned a higher reputation for candor and reliability. His sons, Dwight L. and William F. Hunter, are now associated with him in the publication and management of

the Freeman, and having been schooled in the business are thoroughly competent to maintain the high standard the paper has attained.

HARRISON, ISAAC P. The career of Isaac P. Harrison, of Luverne, is one marked by many shiftings and changes, albeit success has invariably crowned his many and varied business ventures. He was born in Sauk County, Wisconsin, March 23, 1861. His parents were English people who located



in Wisconsin when it was yet a territory, living in a wigwam for some time after their arrival there. His mother's sister was the first white baby born in LaValle township in Sauk County. They underwent the severe hardships of pioneer life, but their sacrifices were rewarded when once the country had become settled, for they were considered among the wealthiest people of their section of the country.

Isaac Harrison received a complete common school education, although he worked in the summer time upon his father's farm. When he had reached the proper age he was placed in the Northwestern Business College of Madison, Wis., from which institution he graduated on October 31, 1883. Previous to his graduation he came to Iowa and engaged in farm work for one year, when he returned to Wisconsin to complete his business course in the aforementioned college.

In 1884 he returned to Iowa and accepted a clerkship in the drug store of Mr. S. Pearson, where he remained for three years, and at the end of which time he purchased the business. This store he conducted until 1893, when it was disposed of at a good figure. Later he formed a partnership with Mr. M. B. Luchsinger in the general merchandise business, which was continued until 1896, and is now known under the firm name of Harrison & Hanna, the latter named gentleman having purchased the interest of Mr. Luchsinger.

Mr. Harrison is a dyed-in-the-wool republican. He was postmaster at Luverne during Harrison's administration and by reason of his great popularity held the office far into the Cleveland administration. At present he is treasurer of the incorporated town of Luverne.

Mr. Harrison is allied with numerous secret and social organizations. He is a member of Ironton lodge of Masons of Ironton, Wisconsin, where he joined in 1883; of Prudence Chapter, No. 70, Royal Arch Masons, of Algona, Iowa, and of Calvary Commandery, No. 24, of Fort Dodge. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Vernon Camp, No. 3792, of Luchsinger.

Mr. Harrison was married on July 26, 1888, to Miss Mary Northrop, of Eagle Grove, who was taken from him by death a few short years thereafter. He was again married on September 26, 1894, to Miss Louise Gerber, of Luverne, but no children resulted from either union.

In a business way, Mr. Harrison has been highly successful. His upright dealings, his many acts of charity, his ample capital, and his thorough understanding of the merchandise business, combine to make him an up-to-date business man with whom failure is a thing quite out of the question and competition a matter scarcely to be thought of. He was again appointed postmaster of Luverne April 30, 1897, and holds that office now.

GARVER, J. E., M. D., of Storm Lake, Iowa, is a professional gentleman, who is self-made in all that the term implies. His parents are of Old English stock, although

both born in this country, and both are still living in easy circumstances at Decorah, Iowa. The Doctor was born at Sheldon, Franklin County, in the Green Mountain State, on January 19, 1858. The person to whom he attributes the credit for most of the education gained in his early life is Professor Henry M. Soper, at that time principal of the high school at Richmond, Illinois, but who is now conducting Soper's School of Oratory in the Atheneum building, Chicago. The Doctor graduated from the medical department of the State University of Iowa on March 6, 1889. In 1895



he took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic, receiving instructions in surgery under Doctors Senn, Fenger and Henrotin. He came to Iowa in 1880, and located at New Hampton, where his parents then resided. In 1884 he removed to Hampton, in Franklin County, and continued the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Jacob Krebs, now of Chicago. His periods of study had to be alternated with manual labor in order that he might have funds with which to continue his medical education, and his entire way through the different colleges was thus paid by the labors of his own hands.

Following his graduation, in 1889, he located at Garrison, Benton County, and in 1890 removed to Pender, Nebraska, and later to Storm Lake, Iowa, where he is now engaged in a good practice, built up by his personal and professional integrity and close application to business. The young man labored under great difficulties when first he arrived at the place where he is now so comfortably located. First, the little town was overcrowded with men of his profession, and, second, he had heavy debts to meet, incurred by his previous travels from place to place. But persistency and hard work enabled him to meet his financial obligations, and he has at the same time succeeded in building up a name and reputation which he values highly, and of which he is most proud.

At the present time he is devoting himself almost exclusively to surgery and the treatment of chronic diseases. He has the finest equipped office in that section of the state, and his library contains the latest and choicest works of the great medical writers of the past and present age. He is a member of numerous medical societies and organizations, whose objects are the advancement of medical and surgical science. Politically, he is a republican. He was married in 1878 to Miss Myrtle L. Billett of Richmond, Illinois. One child was born to them, Miss Lola, who is now married and living at Estherville, Iowa.

He was married June 30, 1899, to Miss L. Francis Tuckette of Kansas City, Mo.

HUNGERFORD, JOHN B., the well-known editor of the Carroll Herald, one of the most frequently quoted, best known and most successful weekly newspapers in the state, is now postmaster of Carroll, an office which he held also during Harrison's administration. Mr. Hungerford is the son of Maurice Hungerford, a native of Ireland, of English descent, and Mary Cavanaugh, a representative of one of the oldest families in the County Kerry, Ireland. They were farmers and shared the common lot in their impoverished country. They were married in 1836, came to America about 1846, and their son, John B., was born near Smethport, McKean County, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1854. The family

came west in 1865 and settled on a farm near Ottumwa, in Wapello County. Four years later the father died, and since that time John has earned his own way. He began on the farm when he was thirteen years old and worked for forty cents a day. His early education was confined to the common schools, but he was determined to secure a good college education, and he, by his own efforts, did so, taking a full course in the Iowa State College at Ames, graduating in the class of '77. He taught school during his college career and paid his own expenses, and after graduating taught two years at Morning Sun, Louisa County, and three years in Montezuma, Poweshiek County. He began his newspaper career in Morning Sun, where he started a paper in 1879, but sold it at the end of a year and put in two years with the Burlington Hawk-Eye. For two years he was editor of the Columbus Safeguard at Columbus Junction, where his brother-in-law, Paul Maclean, later his partner in the Carroll Herald, now editor of the Creston Gazette, was associated with him. In the year 1886 Mr. Hungerford, in partnership with Mr. Maclean, secured full control of the Carroll Herald. At the end of four years Mr. Maclean retired, and since then Mr. Hungerford has been the sole owner and editor of the paper. The Herald has gained a prominence acquired by few country newspapers. It is as ably edited and as handsome in appearance as any paper in the state, regardless of the size of the town in which it is published, and is successful in every way, financially and politically.

The editor of the Herald has always been a republican, and an active one. He cast his first vote for Rutherford B. Hayes for president, and his services have been recognized, as previously stated, by the best appointment that could be given to a resident of Carroll. Mr. Hungerford has continued to take a deep interest in the affairs of the Agricultural College, and was elected a trustee of that institution by the legislature in 1894. He has been elected for the second term, which expires in 1906. He is a Past Chancellor in the Knights of Pythias Lodge. Mr. Hungerford's success has been due to a variety of causes, to industry, natural ability, a

genial, generous nature that made him friends in all of his associations with men, and to a natural taste for politics. He has been an important factor in Tenth District politics, as is shown by the recognition accorded him by Senator Dolliver, whose warm friend and supporter he has always been.

On April 21, 1887, Mr. Hungerford was married to Miss Molly Maclean in Columbus City, Louisa County. Two children have been born to them, Josephine, born October 5, 1889, and John, born December 12, 1897.

JAQUES, WILLIAM HENRY CLAY, a successful attorney and at present city solicitor of Ottumwa, has been a resident of Iowa since 1848. He located with his parents that year at Abingdon, Jefferson County, removing to that point from Abingdon, Virginia, where the subject of our sketch, was born October 29, 1841. His father, William Jaques, was a bricklayer and farmer, and came from England in 1825 to Virginia. His wife was Mary Musgrove-Jaques, also a native of England.

W. H. C. Jaques took up the trades of bricklayer and plasterer, learned from his



father, and at intervals worked on a farm. His educational advantages during his early life were meager and limited to winter terms in the common school. He made good use of these, however, and with the training secured there, together with his indomitable energy and natural ability, he has won a high place among the progressive men of the state. He followed his trade until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Nineteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, August 12 of that year. He took part in the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 6, 1862; was at the siege of Vicksburg and at Jackson after the siege. In February, 1864, he was appointed lieutenant of the Fifty-sixth U. S. C. T., and was stationed at Helena, Arkansas. During the same year he was commissioned captain of Company B of that regiment. During the years 1864-5-6 he served on the staff of Generals Alex. A. McDowell, McCook, John M. Thayer, Eugene A. Carr, N. B. Buford and Col. Charles Bentzonie in the Department of Eastern Arkansas, and in 1866 was on court-martial duty at Little Rock. At the close of his military career he entered the Harvard Law School, which he attended for one year, 1866-7. His practice of law dates from 1870. He located in Ottumwa in 1867, where he has continued successfully ever since he began the practice of his profession. He has been very active in his profession, and no man in Wapello County has tried more jury cases than Mr. Jaques during the last ten years. His practice has not been confined to the district court alone, but he has tried many cases before the supreme court and in other states, and but recently was successful in a very important case in the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis, Indiana.

In 1890 he successfully defended a friend charged with murder, before the United States Court at Douglass, Wyoming.

Mr. Jaques has never held any civil office, except the one now held by him, to which he was elected in March, 1899. He has twice been a candidate on the democratic ticket for District Judge of the Second Judicial District. During Governor Boies' terms of office he served on his staff as Judge Advocate General. He is chairman of the Legislative committee of the City Solicitors' League of

Iowa; a member of the G. A. R., Loyal Legion, and is an Elk.

Mr. Jaques was married October 29, 1869, to Miss Florence Williams, and to this union four children have been born: Estella W., born July 13, 1871, now the wife of Dr. J. E. McCormick; J. R., born February 13, 1873, a graduate of Yale Law School and now a partner with his father in the law business, and one of the brightest young lawyers in the state; Mable M., born May 20, 1881, now attending the Ottumwa High School, and Edna, born August 2, 1875, who died when she was five years of age.

JAY, ARTHUR, D., practicing physician and surgeon, of Eldon, was born on a farm near Agency, Wapello County, Iowa, October 23, 1864. He might be called a native farmer, his ancestors for generations on both sides of the house being farmers. His father, James H. Jay, has always been a farmer. He started in life very poor; in fact, with nothing, and has accumulated a nice competency, all through his own efforts and hard toil. He was born in Indiana, but came to the Hawkeye state with his parents when he was but one year old, so that he may be said to be an



Iowan for all practical purposes. He was raised here and continues to reside in the state where he has raised and educated his family and accumulated his nice little fortune for old age. His mother, Minerva Reeve Jay, was born on an Ohio farm, and, like her husband, came to Iowa with her parents when she was but one year old, and was here reared and educated on a farm, and having married a farmer, will, no doubt, spend her life on a farm. Her mother, however, was a famous mid-wife in her day, having been thoroughly educated in her calling, and although she resided on a farm, her practice was very extensive. Her husband being somewhat of a local politician, they were farmers largely by proxy. Grandfather Reeve seems to have spent a great deal of his time in offices, township and county, and was considered a "well-informed" man. He was a whig and afterwards a republican. Grandfather Jay was a planter in Kentucky, and a large slave owner, but a few years before the War of the Rebellion, he disposed of his slaves and came to Davis County, this state, where he now resides. He is a democrat, but never mixed much in politics. Being an active Methodist, his mind seems to have been pretty much absorbed in church work, leaving no time to run after politics. His wife, Grandmother Jay, was a scion of Kentucky aristocracy, coming from a very aristocratic family, and was therefore very highly educated.

The subject of this sketch was educated in early life at the old school house near where his father still lives. Until he was sixteen years of age, he went to school only during the winter. That year he attended a nine months' term in Agency, and when he was seventeen years old he put in a full school year at the Southern Iowa Normal School at Bloomfield. This gave him a thirst for more education and resulted in two years at Drake University in Des Moines. While Mr. Jay did not graduate, it will be seen that his education was very good indeed. Thereafter for several years his time was employed in teaching school and reading medicine. The winter of 1885-6 he formally devoted himself to a systematic study of medicine in the office of J. W. LaForce, of Eldon, and in the fall of 1886 attended his first term of lectures at Keokuk, graduating in the spring of 1889.

He was president of the class the year he graduated. On the 17th day of March, 1889, he came to Eldon and located in practice, having first arranged a partnership with his old partner, J. W. LaForce. This partnership lasted less than two years, when it was dissolved by mutual agreement, since which time Dr. Jay has practiced alone. Dr. Jay is thoroughly established and recognized as a successful physician. He is aggressive and progressive, keeping in touch with the best thought of his profession, through the best periodicals. He was the first to introduce into practice at Eldon, Antitoxin in the treatment of diphtheria. In 1897 he took a post-graduate course at the P. & S. College, Chicago, Illinois, so that it will be seen that he does not intend to fall behind. He is now a half owner in a drug business with Ed J. Moore. This is a side line and does not take his time or attention from practice.

In politics the Doctor is a republican and never voted for another party. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Eldon public schools for three years and president of the board for two years; also city health officer a number of times and mayor of Eldon for a term. He has been connected with many of the enterprises of the town, always being elected to some office of the enterprise. He is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, National Medical Society, I. O. O. F., A. F. & A. M., K. of P. and A. O. U. W., and has been elected to a state office both in the K. of P. and I. O. O. F. He is not a member of any church, but holds to the Methodist Episcopal. His family are all Methodists. He is not married. He is also deeply interested in mining interests, in the Eldon Coal & Coke Company, being elected president of the company when organized and still holds the office. Also interested in railroad stocks, and is connected with the state militia, holding the office of assistant surgeon of the Fiftieth Regiment, Iowa National Guard. He is surgeon of the Second Regiment W. R. K. of P. of Iowa.

JONES, NEWELL NORMAN, Warden of the Fort Madison penitentiary, was an active force in politics and a resident of Atlantic, Cass County, when he was elected to this of-



fice in January, 1894. Few men are better known in the state than he, and none more favorably. Mr. Jones was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1843. His father was John R. Jones, a farmer, merchant and dealer in wool and sheep, who was a close friend of John Brown of Ossawatimie, and transacted a great deal of business with the hero of Harper's Ferry. Mr. Jones was sheriff of Oneida County, New York, at the time Roscoe Conkling and Justice Ward Hunt practiced law there. His father was Peter Jones, a Quaker preacher, born in Radnorshire, Wales, and was well-known throughout New York. Our Mr. Jones' mother was Amanthis E. Newell Jones, and she came of Puritan ancestry on both her father's and mother's side. Her father came from Massachusetts and her mother, whose maiden name was Ruth Allen, from Bethlehem, Connecticut. Newell N. Jones attended the select schools in Utica, New York, and afterwards in Whitestown Seminary, Whites-town, New York. In the spring of 1874 he came to Iowa and located in Cass County, where he continued to reside until 1894, when he was elected warden and moved to Fort Madison. His boyhood was spent on the farm and in the city of Utica, New York. He commenced to clerk in a store in Utica at

the age of eighteen and afterwards went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he was employed as freight and ticket agent. He started west in 1864 and located in Wisconsin, where he farmed for ten years before coming to Iowa. In this state he engaged in selling agricultural implements, and later in the general stock business until 1885, when he was elected sheriff of Cass County and served four terms. He has always been a working republican and filled various township offices, besides the office of sheriff and warden of the Fort Madison penitentiary. He was chairman of the republican county central committee for many years, and was also member of the republican state central committee. His counsel was considered very valuable and important by the party leaders who knew him, and he is generally known throughout the state as a resourceful and active party worker. His record as warden of the penitentiary has been one of increasing credit to himself and advantage to the state. Being a first-class business man, he has insisted upon business methods in the management of the prison, and in this way has earned for the state thousands of dollars. The prison was never in as good condition as it is at the present under his management. When the institution came under the management of the State Board of Control, Mr. Jones' position became a permanent one, and in 1900 he was re-elected by the board for a term of four years.

Mr. Jones is a Knight Templar, Mason and Odd Fellow and member of the Knights of Pythias. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge for about twenty-three years, and has held all the various offices in the subordinate lodge and also in the Encampment. He was married January 7, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Perkins of Oswego County, New York. They have three children: M. Anna, Jesse N. and C. Rutger.

JOHNSTON, CHARLES F., of Sheffield, twice a member of the House of Representatives from Franklin County, is a young man of unassuming, though dignified, manner, who has won a prominent position in the state both in his profession and in politics. His father, James J. Johnston, made a com-



petency in farming and stock raising, and now lives a retired life at Hampton. He came from Ireland, locating in Iowa in 1855, and still owns the homestead he entered in that year. His wife was born in Ohio of Scotch parents. Their son, Charles F., was born on the old homestead near Hampton on January 17, 1866. His early education was obtained in the common schools, after which he attended the Hampton High School, and graduated therefrom in 1887. He spent two winters teaching country school, and by working in other ways managed to get enough money to pursue the study of law. He put in some time in the office of Henley & Bedell at Hampton, after which he entered the department of law at the State University. On October 7, 1891, he took the examination before the Supreme Court of Iowa and was admitted to the bar. On September 26, 1888, he opened a law, loan, collection and insurance office at Sheffield, with no law books but Conklin & Bissell's Iowa Justice, and without money. In 1890 he took in as a partner his brother, George A. Johnston, and the business has flourished until now Mr. Johnston is rated in the commercial reports as being worth \$15,000. He has always been a republican. In fact, all his

ancestors have been republicans since the foundation of that party. He was elected president of the Franklin County Republican Club in 1888, and was mayor of Sheffield for two terms, being at that time the youngest mayor in the state. He was elected a member of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, and was the first native born citizen to receive that honor from the people of Franklin County. Though not pushing himself forward in that body and thereby frittering away his influence, he was, nevertheless, a potent factor in the enactment of much legislation during the session. He occupied the important position of chairman of the committee on Elections, and was a member of the Ways and Means, Judiciary, Private Corporations, Rules, Building and Loan, Federal Relations, Industrial Schools and the fourth division of the Code Revision committees. In 1897 Mr. Johnston was re-elected by a large majority, and in his second session served as chairman of the committee on Railways and was one of the leaders of the House. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has held several high offices in the gift of the order. June 29, 1892, he was married to Miss Emma Delle Hacker, also a native of Franklin County. They have one son, Charles Frederick Johnston, Jr., born January 1, 1895. Mr. Johnston is a Christian gentleman and is a member of the Methodist Church.

KING, FRANK RAY, M. D., Ps. D., of Anita, was born at that place March 15, 1874. On his mother's side he is of southern extraction. Her maiden name was Mary J. Martin, and her father, Ely Martin, was a pioneer of West Virginia, possessed of the true pioneer spirit, and was an early settler of Indiana, eastern Iowa and Cass County, Iowa, as well as of West Virginia. On his father's side he is descended from the New York Dutch of colonial times. His father was S. S. King of Pennsylvania, who was a carpenter by trade, but finally engaged in farming in Cass County, Iowa.

Dr. King's education was obtained in the country schools, the Anita High School, Highland Park Normal College at Des Moines, and finally in Barnes' Medical Col-



his father. He was then thirteen years old. In the fall of the same year, 1852, his mother removed with her family to Iowa, and located in Clarke County, where Francis passed his youth and manhood days up to the present time, save the four years he was absent in the army. In July, 1861, he enlisted and was assigned to Company F, Sixth Iowa Infantry, serving as sergeant until January, 1864, when he re-enlisted and was promoted to first lieutenant, and served as such till mustered out in July, 1865. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, and in the march to Savannah, thence back to Rolla and Bentonville. After the war he returned to Osceola and attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College, after which he taught school for two years. He was elected auditor of Clarke County in the fall of 1869, and served till January, 1874. For four years he engaged in the grocery business, after which he was again elected county auditor, serving six consecutive terms. He also served as city clerk of the city of Osceola twenty-five years. Mr. Kyte was elected to the Twenty-third General Assembly, and participated in the deadlock session. As auditor he was an efficient and reliable officer, and as member of the

lege, St. Louis, Missouri, from which he graduated in 1896. He at once located for the practice of medicine at his native town of Anita, where he now resides and enjoys a fine practice. He is a member of the secret orders, A. F. & A. M., Eastern Star and K. of P.; also of the Botna Valley Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. King was married April 29, 1896, to Eliza Butchler.

KYTE, FRANCIS M., of Osceola, is a Hoosier, born in Indiana, near Salem, in Washington County, March 4, 1839. He is a son of Lewis and Catherine Colglazier Kyte, both natives of Ohio, and both early settlers in Indiana, where the father died in 1851. The mother reached the advanced age of 101 years and died in Weldon on the 27th day of July, 1894. The family consisted of eight sons and three daughters, all but one of whom lived to maturity, the eldest now living being eighty-two years old. Francis M. passed his boyhood on a farm in his native county, living there till after the death of



Legislature he was a safe and intelligent legislator. He was married in August, 1868, to Miss Nancy L. Key, daughter of Nathan Key of Clarke County. They have a family of four children: Charles, Laura, George and Helen. Since Mr. Kyte's service in the legislature, he has been engaged in real estate, loan and insurance business. He is a member of Masonry Lodge, No. 77, Chapter 63, Commandery No. 21. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Kyte was appointed supervisor of census for the Eighth Congressional District of Iowa for the twelfth census.

KNOEPFLER, JOHN BAPTIST, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1892 and 1893, the World's Fair period, and who, until recently, held the position of city superintendent of schools at Lansing, is a man whose genuine honesty and conscientious work have won for him a state-wide reputation as a thorough scholar and a progressive educator, and all without the sounding of his own trumpet, for modesty is one of his leading characteristics. He has risen to the enviable position he now occupies among Iowa school men, from the humblest beginnings and by his own efforts with little assistance from others.

He was born February 13, 1852, at Neukirch, Wurttemberg, Germany, and is the son of John and Katharine Winkler Knoepfler. His father, a carpenter and farmer, believing that his children would enjoy broader opportunities in free America, immigrated to this country in 1854, locating first in Detroit, when his son John was but two years old. He was unfamiliar with the country and its language and had but little money, but, never shrinking from hard work, he faithfully supported his family, and in the same year, 1854, moved to Oakland County, Michigan. Here J. B. Knoepfler grew up, gaining discipline and habits of industry by working on a stony, stumpy farm, clearing and breaking the timber land, and haying with a scythe or harvesting with a cradle. He attended school in the winter, and at the age of nineteen began teaching and "boarding 'round." Working on the farm during vacations, he saved enough

money to give him three years at Milford Union School, where he received training in a normal course under some of Michigan's ablest educators. He then taught two years in the copper mining regions around Lake Superior, improving the opportunity for learning all he could about the operation and details of this important industry by "going underground" with the miners occasionally and taking part with them in their various forms of work.

Superintendent Knoepfler came to Iowa in 1876, accepting a position as principal of schools at Fayette, where he entered upon



his duties December 11. Here he remained six years, and his earnest work was highly endorsed by every one. He was very popular during this period among the students of Upper Iowa University, as an honorary member of the Philomathean Society. The college boys liked him for his genial disposition and sound judgment, for his skill in debate and for his honesty and unassuming manners. In 1882 Professor Knoepfler was elected superintendent of the city schools at West Union, remaining seven years and receiving much credit for his systematic organization of the schools and for his revision of the course of study. In 1889 he took charge of the schools in Lansing, and here

his success was even more pronounced than elsewhere. He was elected to his position at Lansing every time by a unanimous vote of the board. In the spring of 1900 the board of directors of the State Normal School at Cedar Falls, by unanimous vote, elected Superintendent Knoepfler professor of German in that institution, a new department to be organized and opened in September of that year. He accepted, and at once resigned his position at Lansing, to which he had just been unanimously re-elected for the ensuing school year. He has thus twice resigned his position at Lansing, each time to accept a promotion, a higher position, and each time the board has spread on its records highly complimentary resolutions of him, his work and his influence.

For many years he has been an institute instructor in many counties of northeastern Iowa, and in this line of work he has few superiors. His ideas of education are broad, progressive and practical, yet conservative enough to be sound and reliable. He is a close student, having the typical energy and persistence of the German. He is a thorough scholar in his native language and also reads and speaks French. His English is terse and vigorous. His favorite specialty is mathematics.

Superintendent Knoepfler has always been a democrat, but favors sound money, and was identified in 1896 with the national democrats. In 1891 he was nominated for state superintendent, the honor being as little sought as it was richly deserved. In his election the office was filled by a democrat for the first time in over a third of a century. The duties here were performed with his characteristic faithfulness and painstaking, winning admiration from all who knew of his work. He was again nominated in 1893, but, with the other democrats of that year, was defeated. In 1897 his name was placed on the democratic ticket for the same office. Upon his retirement in 1894, he resumed his former position at Lansing, which he held until 1900, being thus the first state superintendent to return at once to the ranks of the teachers, for which he gained many friends and was commended on all sides by his fellow educators.

Superintendent Knoepfler forms strong attachments for people and places. To

break off associations long formed, as sometimes becomes necessary by a change of location, is to him positively painful. His fondness for the picturesque scenery of his Lansing home almost amounts to a passion. The majestic Mississippi, its lagoons and islands, with its opportunities for outdoor recreations; the winding, green valleys between the eternal bluffs and verdure-covered slopes, with the variety and charm of bird song in these surroundings,—all these possess for him a fascination real and indescribable, stamping him as an ardent lover of nature and of nature's charms. His extreme sensitiveness to the pathetic and to the grief of others is but another form of this same sensibility.

The Superintendent is a Knight of Pythias and attends and supports the Presbyterian Church, though not a member of it. He was married August 24, 1880, to Miss Emma Louise Gundry of Lake Linden, Michigan. They have two children: Kathryn C., born June 23, 1881, and Karl J., born April 16, 1890. Other than the foregoing, he has no relatives in America except a brother, Joseph A. Knoepfler, still living in the western part of Oakland County, Michigan.

KAMRAR, JOHN L. This distinguished citizen of Webster City was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1842, the third son of John and Mary McGill Kamrar, natives of that state and of German and Scotch ancestry. Up to his fifteenth year the family remained on their home farm, when they removed to Stephenson County, Illinois.

Mr. Kamrar received his education largely in the common schools, though he attended for a time the academy at Franklin, Pennsylvania, and the high school at Mt. Carroll, Illinois. Graduating from this latter institution in 1863, he became principal of the public schools at Savanna, Illinois. Resigning this position in the fall of 1864 he enlisted as a private in Company E of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he was soon afterwards elected second lieutenant. This regiment saw no service in the field, but was scattered out in details doing provost duty. On the 5th of October, 1865, Mr. Kamrar



was united in marriage with Miss Frances A. Sabin of Stephenson County, Illinois, the third daughter of Ralph and Amanda Die Sabin. Mrs. Kamrar, like her husband, was born and reared on a farm. Her education was acquired in the Freeport High School and at the Ladies' Seminary at Mt. Carroll, in that state. She spent some time herself in teaching. The young couple, on their marriage, settled on a farm, but in the spring of 1869, removed to Webster City, where they have since resided. In 1870 Mr. Kamrar entered into a co-partnership with the late Judge D. D. Miracle in the real estate and abstract business. He then began the study of law in good earnest, having before that done more or less desultory reading. He was admitted to the bar in 1872 in the court of the late Judge Daniel D. Chase. From that time to the present Mr. Kamrar has been one of the leading, hard-working lawyers of that county and district. In his profession he has won distinguished success. He has been engaged in many of the most important cases ever tried in his section of the state, winning his share of them. As a lawyer he is able and vigilant, leaving no honorable thing undone to merit the confidence of clients, courts and jurors. Certain it is that no man has ever more honestly dis-

couraged litigation, unless the prospect was good for more than an attorney's fee and a bill of costs. Mr. Kamrar has come to a high position in the city and county of his residence, as an enterprising, public-spirited business man, as well as that of an able lawyer. He is a loyal republican of the aggressive kind, but he is held in the highest esteem by his neighbors of all parties. He lives in good style in one of the finest of the many fine homes of Webster City. His house is surrounded by spacious and beautiful grounds, artistically designed and well kept.

With no knowledge of the amount of his wealth, the writer surmises that Mr. Kamrar is one of the foremost of the substantial men of Hamilton County; his wealth has been acquired, not by tricks, finessing or gambling, but through the legitimate exercise of business ability of a high order. Aside from his professional and business labors, Mr. Kamrar was chosen to the State Senate for four years, 1882 and 1884. He introduced and secured the passage of several meritorious bills, which became laws and still remain on the statute books. At the republican state convention in 1895 he was a leading candidate for the governorship, securing a support which, while not sufficient to nominate, was yet in the highest degree honorable and complimentary. Mr. Kamrar is yet in the prime of his useful life, blessed with health and abundant means. His honorable and useful career is by no means finished.

KLEMME, H. J. In Franklin County, Indiana, on February 7, 1854, was born the gentleman whose name is the caption of this sketch, and who is now a highly successful lumber dealer of Belmond, Iowa. The parents of Mr. Klemme were natives of Germany, but left the mother country in their early youth, settling upon a farm in the county where Mr. Klemme was born. They came to Iowa in the spring of 1862, locating near Ridgeway, in Winneshiek County, where they broke up a prairie farm under the most severe and adverse circumstances. Their nearest market for many years thereafter was McGregor, sixty miles distant. As an illustration of the manner in



which the first money of Mr. Klemme's present snug little fortune was made, it may be said that it was earned in grubbing out stumps on timber farms at five cents per stump. It was at the age of twenty-one that his first trip away from home was made. It consisted of a tour of the western states, covering a period of one and one-half years, and to the experience and practical information gained thereon Mr. Klemme attributes the signal success of later years. In 1876, with one thousand dollars presented to him by his father, together with three hundred and fifty dollars saved from his own earnings, he purchased a farm in Hancock County. Father Klemme purchased 640 acres adjoining the farm of the young man, who for three years had entire charge of both farms. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Klemme removed to Belmond and engaged in the lumber business, where he has resided ever since, and he is considered one of the most successful lumber dealers in northwestern Iowa. He has business interests in several different towns in that section. Following the completion of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad from Dows to Forest City, Mr. Klemme platted and laid out the town of Klemme, a beautiful little city which will ever stand as a monument

to the enterprise of the man whose name it bears.

Mr. Klemme's first vote was cast for a republican, and he has ever remained steadfast to that faith. He has held the offices of township clerk and justice of the peace in Hancock County, and in Wright County served one term as mayor, and six years in the city council of Belmond. He has always manifested a warm interest in educational affairs and is usually found filling the position of school director. He is a promoter of and a generous contributor to all matters of public interest in his county, and gives unsparingly of his time and means to all works of a benevolent character. It is a fact universally known that no poor or needy person ever leaves a Klemme door empty handed. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having united with that organization thirty years ago.

Mr. Klemme was married in 1880 to Miss Effie M. Hoyt, and their married life has been most congenial and happy. Four children have been born to them: Jessie, Raymond, Ruth and Glen, aged sixteen, thirteen, five and three years, respectively.

KNOTT, EDWARD, of Waverly, has been for many years prominently connected with the agricultural interests of our state, and has built up an enviable reputation in his line of business. Mr. Knott is of pure English descent. His father's family were for some hundreds of years owners of the West Hampnett flouring mills near Chicester, Sussex, England. The house they occupied is still standing and in fine repair, although the family in that country is extinct. Visitors at the present day may read the name "Knott" carved in stone over the great entrance door. One of the oldest tombstones in the churchyard is that of Hannah and Pannott Knott. The family was prominent in the council and government of their country and held many important positions in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. John Knott was mayor of Chicester before the Napoleonic wars.

Mr. Knott's father, Alfred Knott, was for many years a dealer in corn in Mark Lane, London, and was also engaged in the mill-



ing business, having mills in London and in Stoke, Surrey. He married Jane Blunden, who was born near Chicester on the Blunden farm, which was in possession of her forefathers for many generations. In 1852 they came to America and settled in Belvidere, Illinois.

Edward Knott was born at Trayford, Sussex, England, on the 4th of March, 1842, and was educated at private schools in London. He came to Iowa in 1861, and located at Janesville, Bremer County, working at first upon a farm for \$13 a month. He was afterwards employed by T. F. Beswick of Cedar Falls to buy grain at Janesville. From there he removed to Waverly and engaged in the livery and grain business. Later he became engaged in buying and shipping horses to the eastern markets and formed a partnership with G. W. Jones of Woburn, Massachusetts, which has continued to the present time. He also made a similar arrangement with C. H. Hanson of Buffalo, New York, where they built up an extensive business. During the past nine years Mr. Knott has been largely engaged in importing blooded horses from England, Scotland, France, Germany and Belgium, and has made many trips abroad for that purpose.

On January 31, 1864, Mr. Knott was married to Ann Eliza Eyster. Of their eight children, five are now living: John, Carrie, Marion E., Alfred and Josephine Blunden. Mr. Knott is a member and senior warden of the St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. Co-operating with others, Mr. Knott built the Waverly Short Line Railway, and is president of the company. He was president for eleven years of the Bremer County Fair Association, and councilman of the city for four years. Politically, he has always been a republican, and was appointed postmaster by President Garfield and reappointed by President Hayes. General Harrison appointed him United States marshal for the Northern District of Iowa. He was reappointed to the same position by President McKinley in 1897.

KENT, JOHN B., a prominent and active and successful business man in Rolfe, Pocahontas County, was born October 26, 1859 in Harrison County, Ohio. He is the son of A. J. Kent, and his mother's maiden name was Rebecca H. Arnold. Mr. Kent came to Iowa in 1862 and has been one of the



active forces in the development of north-western Iowa. He has led an industrious and useful life, performing his full part in the duties of citizenship. For a time he served in the regular army, being discharged in 1884. In politics, he has always been a republican and has been considerably interested in politics in his county. In 1899 he was elected to represent his district, Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties, in the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and served on the committees on Compensation of Public Officers, Roads and Highways, Military, Claims and other committees. He is now engaged in the real estate business in Rolfe, where he has lived since 1884. He belongs to the Masonic order and Odd Fellows. Mr. Kent was married in May, 1885, to Susie M. Struthers, daughter of a prominent farmer near Rolfe. They have three children: Mac, born in 1887; Don, born in 1890, and Doliver, born in 1893.



KEABLES, BENJAMIN F., a retired physician and ex-member of the Iowa Legislature, now a resident of Pella, was born in Genesee County, New York, November 30, 1828, of Michael Keables and Nancy Bromley Keables. Michael Keables was born at Stonington, Connecticut, in 1792. He was a sailor, his father being in command of a vessel, and while in that position the son Michael visited almost every port of the world. While home on leave of absence he participated in the defense of Stonington, when it was bombarded by the British, for which he was allowed a land warrant after coming to Iowa. His mother was born in Norwich, Connecticut, and was of French descent. Her ancestors came to America soon after the landing of the Pilgrims, and suffered much of the persecution visited upon Baptists during the early settlement of Rhode Island. A descendant of this same family of Bromleys has occupied the position of assistant editor of the New York Tribune for the past thirty-five years. Michael Keables was an active member of the Masonic order for over fifty years, and while living in Genesee County, New York, he was present as a visitor in the lodge when

the charges were preferred against Morgan, whose trial made such a profound sensation throughout the country.

Following the completion of his school education in Michigan, where he had been raised and taught one term of school, Dr. Keables went on foot to Oswego, Illinois, where he had been tendered the position of teacher in the schools. Upon his arrival the directors concluded he was too young to take charge of so many large and unruly young men, and he was obliged to work at the carpenter trade during the summer. Later, when many other teachers had failed with the school, the directors again sought him to take charge of it, which he did, and with entire success. Concluding to embrace the profession of medicine, he entered the office of Dr. Willis Danforth, following the closing of his school term, where he remained for some time. In 1850 his preceptor advised him to enter the medical department of the State University of Iowa, which had just been located at Keokuk, which he did. He graduated from that institution in the spring of 1852, and at once started on foot for Pella, with thirty-five dollars in his pocket, a loan made him by his father, which was the only assistance he received after leaving home. His shingle was swung in

the breezes at Pella for two months before his professional services were called for, and the first fee, which was fifty cents, was paid in silver, which may account for the Doctor's present leaning towards bimetalism. In 1853, as president of the school board, he was largely instrumental in securing a favorable vote for a tax to build a school house, which was one of the first brick school houses erected in that part of the state. February 24, 1853, he was married to Miss Sarah J., eldest daughter of Rev. H. P. Scholte, founder of the colony of Hollanders at Pella. In the spring of 1854 he was selected by the whigs of his county as candidate for county superintendent of schools, but was defeated by John B. Hamilton, a very popular and excellent man. At the breaking out of the war he tendered his services to Governor Kirkwood and was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Third Iowa Infantry. He joined the regiment at Corinth, and the day following his arrival the regimental surgeon was sent home sick. This left Dr. Keables in sole charge, a trying position considering that he was an entire stranger to the rules and regulations of the army. In the terrible engagement at Hatchie Dr. Keables played a conspicuous and daring part. A few days after the battle the colonel of the regiment handed the Doctor a letter, which was intended for Governor Kirkwood, and signed by the three principal officers in command. It read:

"Governor: Please promote Dr. Keables at once. He has earned it well."

It is needless to say that the commission came by return mail, and in remembrance of the affair at the battle of the Hatchie, Adjutant General Baker wrote across the discharge papers of the Doctor in his peculiar style, "A brave man."

Dr. Keables was a representative in the Thirteenth General Assembly, and was a member of the extra session which adopted the 1870 code. He was re-elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1872, but in 1882, when again a candidate, he was defeated, as were many republican candidates, because of the prohibition plank in the party platform. He was a member of the Pension Examining Board under President Harrison; since which time he has retired from

active practice, and enjoys life in the society of his family, consisting of his wife and three sons: Henry S., John B. and Haller F. The latter is a physician, succeeding his father in the practice of medicine. He has two daughters, May and Kate Frances, at present professor of Latin in Central University of Iowa.

The Doctor is a member of the Army of the Tennessee and of the Grand Army of the Republic. In February, 1900, he was appointed by President McKinley to be postmaster of Pella, and is filling the office with entire satisfaction to its patrons.

KEENAN, C. S. The subject of this sketch (full name Charles Smith Keenan) is a lawyer by profession; was admitted to practice in the circuit court of Page County June 10, 1876, and has practiced his profession continuously ever since. He has been a resident of Shenandoah, Page County, since the fall of 1870.

He was born in the town of Gilboa, Schoharie County, New York, on the 10th day of September, 1844. He attended the common school of Schoharie County till he



was ten years old, when his parents removed to Chenango County, near the town of Nineveh, Broome County, New York, in the Susquehanna valley, where Mr. Keenan finished his education in the common schools of that county, while for a livelihood and a business, he followed the vocation of a farmer.

On the 29th day of March, 1869, he was married to Ursula Mayhew of Chenango County, New York, the daughter of Smith and Adeline Mayhew.

In the fall of 1870 he removed to Shenandoah, his present residence, and subsequently took up the study of law. He has two children, a son and a daughter: Frank Keenan, who is now following the vocation of a farmer near the city of Shenandoah, and Alice Keenan, who at the present time is taking a classical course in the Tabor College at Tabor, Fremont County, Iowa.

He is of Irish descent, the seventh child of Patrick and Catherine Keenan, who were married at Prattsville, Green County, New York, where they resided a number of years, subsequently moving to Gilboa, then to Chenango County, and at a still later date they took up their residence at Binghamton, Broome County, where they are now both buried. His father's business was that of a tanner, which he followed till late in life.

Mr. Keenan is not a communicant with any church organization and has not been since arriving at years of manhood. He was baptized, educated and confirmed in the Catholic Church.

Since his admission to the bar, he has constantly followed the practice of the law and has had no other business connected with it. Among the notable cases in which he has taken part and which have attracted more or less attention, was the defense of Finis Allen, charged with the murder of John Long at Manti, Fremont County, Iowa. The defense of William Mawhor, who was charged with having poisoned five wives and was tried on an indictment charging the killing of wife No. 5 at Avoca, Iowa, a change of venue having been granted by the district court from Fremont County. Mawhor was acquitted of the charge.

He also figured as the plaintiff's attorney in the suit of the Rev. J. H. Boggess vs.

Thomas H. Read, a banker of Shenandoah, Iowa, and obtained a verdict, the largest one ever rendered by a jury in the state of Iowa for libel, of \$7,500. A new trial was subsequently granted the defendant Read and upon a retrial the amount was reduced, but the preacher was triumphantly vindicated.

Another case that among the legal fraternity, at least, has attracted a great deal of attention, was the litigation growing out of the failure of H. S. Wolff in November, 1882, and in the race of creditors that followed Mr. Keenan was successful in securing for his clients the payment of \$12,000 of collections. The unsecured creditors combining made war upon the transaction and the litigation that ensued has occupied the courts for fifteen years, rivaling in length and bitterness the celebrated Jones County calf case.

He is a member of Tri-Centum Lodge, No. 300, A. F. and A. M.; Bruce Commandery, No. 34, Red Oak, Iowa, and of the Mystic Shrine, Kaaba Temple, Davenport, Iowa.

In politics he has always been in harmony with the republican party. In the fall of 1896 he vigorously and earnestly supported for president W. J. Bryan. He is a life member of the Bimetallic Association of Shenandoah, Iowa, but never held any kind of an office.

KASTLIN, JACOB, of West Burlington, is a mechanic of rare ability, possessing the fitness for such work peculiar to the Swiss, and having been thoroughly trained from early years, both in this country and in Europe. Like himself, his parents were both natives of Switzerland, and came from well-known and highly respected families. His father, Johannes Kastlin, was born in 1825 in St. Margrethen, Canton of St. Gallen. He was educated in the common schools of St. Margrethen and the Arbon Seminary. He taught school for several years; then drifted into politics and became quite a prominent figure in his locality, holding numerous responsible positions. He served as clerk of the courts, representative to the Canton Assembly, and commissioner of buildings. He died in 1886. Mr. Kastlin's mother, formerly Anna B. Sondereg-



ger, was born in 1828, in Balgach, Switzerland, and is still living.

J. Kastlin was born March 25, 1855, in his father's native town, St. Margrethen, Canton of St. Gallen, and was one of nine children. He entered the public schools of the town at the age of six, and continued to attend until he was fifteen, then entering an academy at Rheineck in his native canton, where he remained two years. In January, 1873, shortly before he was seventeen years old, he apprenticed himself for three years in the machine works of Busser & Co. at Bruggen, Switzerland, and under the terms of his agreement was to receive no compensation for his services, but, on the other hand, was to pay 300 francs, or about \$60, for the instruction given him. But such skill and aptitude for the work did he show, that in May, 1875, his employer presented him with papers releasing him from the contract, and appointed him inspector of the erecting shop. A year later the young man resigned his position to visit the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. So impressed was he with the greatness of this new country and its progressive policy, that he concluded to remain here, and accordingly secured a position with one of the machine

works of Philadelphia. In November of the same year he came to West Burlington, and after spending the winter in study, secured work in March, 1877, with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company, in whose employ he has remained ever since, with the exception of eleven months for the United States Railway Stock Company in Urbana, Ohio. He began in an humble position, and as a reward for ability and faithfulness has been successively advanced, until he now holds the responsible position of general foreman, which place has been his since 1892.

Mr. Kastlin is a republican in politics, and has been elected to several important local offices. He has served as town trustee, mayor and school director, and still occupies the last named office. He belongs to the Masonic order, and is an Odd Fellow. He is a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Church of West Burlington.

Mr. Kastlin was married March 25, 1883, to Miss Louisa B. Warth, daughter of J. F. and Elizabeth Warth, of Burlington. To them two children have been born: Katie E., December 24, 1883, and John J., November 27, 1884.

KEMBLE, JOHN M., the well-known lawyer and politician of Muscatine, United States Internal Revenue Collector for the Southern District of Iowa, is a native of the state, having been born in Oskaloosa, April 11, 1856. The family is well known, especially in southeastern Iowa. Mr. Kemble's father, Amos Kemble, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Appel, are still living in Muscatine. His brothers are the famous florists of that name in Oskaloosa, being the largest rose growers in Iowa. John M. graduated from the Oskaloosa High School May 7, 1875, and until he was twenty-three years old worked with his father and brothers in the market gardening and fruit and vegetable canning business. They established the first canning factory in Iowa. For the last five years of his connection with the business John M. was foreman and partner. In 1880 they removed to Muscatine and operated a canning factory there for a time. After the first year John



Mr. went to Kansas and spent nearly a year, his health being very poor. Not being able to do much hard work in the business, he began to study law in 1882 in the office of H. J. Lauder, of Muscatine, and was admitted to the bar the following year, so he must have studied to good purpose. That fall he opened a law office in Wilton, which he sold in six months, after having built up a very lucrative practice, and prepared to remove to Washington Territory. But sickness prevented, and in 1885 Mr. Kemble formed a partnership with Allen Broomhill in Muscatine. This continued until 1890, after which Mr. Kemble practiced alone for two years, and then entered into a partnership with C. C. Horton, of Muscatine, in the law, real estate, loan and insurance business, that relation still existing under the name of Kemble & Horton, having enjoyed gratifying success.

Ever since the Cutts-Weaver congressional campaign in the Sixth district, when Mr. Kemble was but a boy in Oska-loosa, he has taken a very active part in politics. In 1885 he was secretary of the republican county committee of Muscatine County. The next year he was chosen chairman and held that position for four or five years.

He was a member of the Republican state central committee from the Second district from 1887 to 1898, having been elected for the fifth consecutive term without opposition. During that time he has helped to bring about a revolution in the politics of the Second district. It was then the "Orphan District," so-called by republicans because it was the only sure, hopeless democratic congressional district in the state. Not a county office was held by a republican when Mr. Kemble was placed at the head of the republican organization in the district. Nearly all the democratic members of state institution boards came from that district, and the republicans were not organized. The district gave a democratic majority of 9,000. Mr. Kemble effected a close organization and united the discordant elements of his party in a common cause to secure the recognition of the 14,000 republicans in the district. The delegates from that district to state conventions began to vote solidly for candidates for state offices, and so made themselves felt and respected. The policy of putting all the democratic trustees into the Second district was abandoned; it was given its share of nominations, its republican vote increased and with the dawn of hope, the republicans went to work and elected county officers and members of the Legislature. Finally, in 1894, the republicans carried the district entirely over into the republican column, electing Hon. George M. Curtis, of Clinton, to Congress over Judge Walter I. Hayes, of Clinton, who had represented the district for ten years. Mr. Curtis was re-elected in 1896 by about 3,400 majority over Senator Alf. Hurst, of Ma-quoketa. In all these contests Mr. Kemble was a leading spirit. He never held or sought office till there was a vacancy on the state railway commission, caused by the death of Capt. John W. Luke, when Mr. Kemble was a candidate for the appointment by Governor Jackson and also in the convention in 1896, when he made a very strong showing, but was unsuccessful because the influences favoring the appointee of Governor Jackson were too strong to be overcome by anyone. When the republicans carried the country in 1896, it was conceded that Mr. Kemble should have one of the best appointments, and by common consent the

collectorship went to him by the unanimous endorsement of the Iowa delegation in Congress, practically unsought and without effort on his part, as a deserved recognition of his distinguished services to his party.

Mr. Kemble was married June 20, 1889, to Miss Eva Waggoner, of Oskaloosa. They have three children: Hettie M., born June 10, 1891; Harold J., born June 20, 1894, and Mildred H., born September 27, 1896.

KROUT, DR. JACOB B., a practicing physician of many years' standing, lives in Fremont, Mahaska County, which has been his home since 1878. His parents were Jacob Krout and Sara L. Rule Krout, and he was the fifth child in a family of ten children. He was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, July 27, 1856. His father was a carpenter and contractor, born in Pennsylvania in 1824, and his wife was born in the same state in 1827. They were of German ancestry, but the name seems to have been changed when the family came to America, as the original name was probably Krauth. They are still living in comfort near Mt. Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio. The children are: Mary Alice, wife of Rev. T. W. Dye, deceased, residing in Morrow County,



Ohio; John N., married, teaching in Morrow County, Ohio; Elizabeth E., wife of Leander Denis, a farmer in the same county; William H., died in infancy; Jacob B., subject of this sketch; George F., married and farming in Morrow County, Ohio; Charles A., married, principal of Tiffin high school, Tiffin, Ohio; Hiram E., married, farming in the home county in Ohio; Vincent D., physician, Ohio; Ida M., married, and lives on a farm in Ohio. Dr. Krout was brought to Morrow County, Ohio, by his parents in infancy and his boyhood days were spent in Woodview. There and in Mt. Gilead he secured his literary education. He began to study medicine in 1880, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1883 and graduated therefrom in 1886. He came to Iowa in 1878 and taught school in Fremont, Martinsburg and Hedrick, devoting all the time he could snatch from this work to preparing to enter the medical college. He began to practice March 17, 1886, and by devoting all his time to faithful attention to the trusts placed in him as a physician, has built up a lucrative practice, has a beautiful home of his own and looks forward to an assured future, enjoying the confidence and respect of his neighbors and all who know him. He has kept up to the times by diligent study, having taken a post-graduate course in St. Joseph, Missouri. He is about to take another course in an eastern college and hospital to further perfect himself in his specialties, the eye and ear. Dr. Krout has always been a liberal democrat; he believes in bimetallism, and is also a believer in prohibition. He is universally respected as a man who is true to his convictions, with a clean record and honorable in his business dealings. He belongs to the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. For two terms he was mayor of his home town, and he belongs to the leading medical societies of the state. The Doctor was married August 15, 1880, to Allie M. Dinsmore, of Fremont, Iowa, and they have one daughter, Erma L., who is just completing her studies in the Fremont High School. All the members of the family belong to the Fremont Baptist Church. The Doctor is a Missionary Baptist and a consistent advocate of temperance.

KELLOGG, LORENZO, a banker in Dunlap, a heavy real estate owner and prosperous business man, was born January 2, 1829, in West Springfield, Hamden County, Massachusetts, where he remained until twelve years of age. At that time the family removed to Ellington, Connecticut, and from there to Rockville, Tolland County, Connecticut, where he lived until 1857, when he came to Harrison County, Iowa, arriving April 25, and this has since been his home. When he came to the township the only tract of land under cultivation was 160 acres on the northwest corner of section 33, and one farm on section 22. He located on section 28, where he took a claim of eighty acres on the east half of the southwest quarter, and afterwards purchased 160 acres on the same section. Here he made his home for twenty-six years, when he came to Dunlap to enjoy the fruits of his toil and secure better opportunities for business. From time to time he has added to his landed property until he now has about 1,000 acres, located on sections 20, 21, 28 and 29, all of which he improved himself. During his quarter of a century of farm life, together with stock raising, he has operated quite extensively in



real estate and has been a successful business man. Being among the pioneers of Harrison county, he has assisted largely in building up and developing the county. In 1871, in company with D. F. Clark, of Magnolia, he organized the Dunlap Bank, with which concern he is still associated and has been president since 1879. Mr. Kellogg occupies an independent position in politics. He has served as county supervisor and has held other minor offices, but has always preferred to keep out of politics as much as possible.

He is the son of Israel and Jerusha Pease Kellogg, natives of Connecticut, who were of Scotch, English and Irish extraction, and were among the early pioneers of this country. On the mother's side they date back to the Mayflower. The parents of our Mr. Kellogg reared a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters. Five sons are still alive, two in Hartford, Connecticut, and one in Boston, Massachusetts. Lorenzo and his brother Theodore are the only members of the family in this part of the country. Theodore is a resident of Woodbine, Iowa.

Mr. Kellogg was married April 4, 1854, to Mary Brigham Gager, of Tolland County, Connecticut, the daughter of John Webb and Anne Brigham Gager, of English, French and Spanish extraction. Her grandfather, Don Brigham, was a drummer in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Kellogg was born in 1834. Four children have been born to them: Helen Eliza, now the wife of B. J. Moore, of New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, whose home is now in Missouri Valley, Iowa; Clara Webb, now the widow of Oscar W. Taylor, of Fremont, Ohio, now living in Dunlap; Mattie Pease and Lillian Brigham, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg are members of the Congregational Church and are active in the religious and social life in which they move. Men, like trees of the forest, have various capacities and proportions, and it will not in the least be underrating the achievements of other men to state that this gentleman, like some sturdy forest king, has made a substantial growth in all that goes toward the making up the life of a successful and useful member of society.

KILBURN, LUCIEN MOODY, is one of the men who have demonstrated that farming wisely conducted in Iowa pays. Upon a fine farm of 400 acres, which he has developed from the Iowa prairies, in a home which leaves nothing to be desired in the way of comfort and beauty of location, Senator Kilburn and his wife are rounding out their lives. Two children, George G., a graduate of Highland Park College, and Mary L., together with the Senator's mother, now nearly ninety-five years of age, share with them this beautiful rural home. Two other children, one a babe, the other in the vigor of



early manhood, have passed to the "home beyond." This elder son, Charles W. Kilburn, was a graduate of Highland Park Normal College, at Des Moines, and at the time of his death, April 22, 1897, was one of the teachers in the Missouri Normal College, at Memphis, Missouri.

On both his father's and mother's side, Mr. Kilburn is descended from Revolutionary stock. His paternal grandsire, Eliphalet Kilburn, was a minute man, one of the first to join the ranks of the patriots who struck for liberty at Bunker Hill. After the war was over, he settled in central New Hampshire, where he hewed a home for himself and family from the primeval forest. Mr.

Kilburn's maternal grandfather, Colonel Asa Foster, of Canterbury, New Hampshire, was also in the Revolutionary War, though but a lad of fifteen when he enlisted.

Upon the old homestead in New Hampshire, Eliphalet Kilburn, Jr., and Mehetabel Foster, his wife, reared their five children, all of whom, save the subject of this sketch, have passed away. The parents were noted Abolitionists at a time when sympathy for the slave was extremely unpopular, even dangerous. They lived to see right and justice triumph and the shackles stricken from the four million slaves. On this rocky farm in Boscawen, L. M. Kilburn was born January 20, 1842. His youth was spent in laudable but precarious efforts to secure a living from the thin soil that sparsely covers the stones of a state whose principal products are said to be "men and granite." Doubtless the sturdy self-reliance and persevering spirit here developed has contributed largely to his success on the fertile Iowa prairies.

His education was such as could be obtained in the common schools, supplemented by a few terms in the excellent academies of his native state, and by the larger opportunities of the home fireside, where extensive reading brought him into contact with the best thought of the age. Leaving the academy he enlisted in the Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and served as one of the non-commissioned officers of his company till the expiration of his term of enlistment. The regiment in which he served was ordered to the Department of the Gulf, under General Banks, and so severe were the hardships which it endured that it lost heavily of its members, and those who survived were unfitted for active duty for many months after their discharge.

Senator Kilburn came to Adair County in 1868. Iowa was then a sparsely settled country, and no man has been of greater service in the developing and upbuilding of that part of the commonwealth than he. For a time he worked in the law office of his brother, Hon. G. F. Kilburn, then a member of the Twelfth General Assembly, after which he bought a portion of his present farm. General farming and stock raising have occupied most of his time, and he has also given considerable attention to fruit raising. In 1870 he was married to Elizabeth

H. Peet, who had been a teacher of several years' successful practice. She was the daughter of Rev. J. W. Peet, a Congregational minister, who was born in Vermont and educated at Middlebury College, and who came to Iowa as a Home Missionary minister.

The esteem in which the Senator is held by his neighbors is shown by the fact that he has been an active member and for several years commander of the G. A. R. Post at Fontanelle, one of the founders, and for the nine years of its existence, president of the Adair County Mutual Insurance Association, and for a dozen years district treasurer of his township. In 1893 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the State Senate, caused by the resignation of Hon. A. L. Hager, who was elected to Congress, and re-elected to a full term in 1895. In his legislative work he has earnestly advocated free text books for the public schools, the extension of suffrage to women, the reduction of official salaries to conform to the financial and business conditions of the country, and for a general economy in the management of public affairs.

In his own community he has been active in every effort to improve the condition of society, and is especially interested in all educational and temperance work.

KENT, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS. There is, probably, no man better or more favorably known in southeastern Iowa, and especially in Lee County, than ex-State Senator William G. Kent, now living on his farm near Fort Madison. His father, Josiah Kent, was a farmer and mechanic. He took a great interest in fruit growing in the early days of this country, and was a member of the second constitutional convention, and also a member of the First General Assembly which held an extra session at Iowa City in 1846. The mother's maiden name was Anna M. Rothrock. Both parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and came west in 1842, settling at Fort Madison, Iowa. William G. was born August 10, 1837, at Belle Fonte, Pennsylvania. He earned his first money working on a farm at twenty-five cents per day, and the most of his life has been spent

upon a farm. His education was begun in the typical log school house of early Iowa days. He began teaching at the age of eighteen years and taught continuously for eight years, a part of which time he was principal of the city schools of Fort Madison. During this period he was furthering his own education by attending three terms of fourteen weeks each, at the Denmark Academy, Denmark, Iowa. In 1867 he was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools of Lee County, serving two terms of two years each. He declined the nomination for the third term, which his efficiency



and the approval of his methods by the people prompted his party to make. He is at the present time, and has for twenty-five years past, been a member of the board of directors of his home school district, and is known to all as a firm believer in popular education, but does not believe in the teaching of all the higher branches, some of which he terms "frills and fads," at the expense of the people.

Politically, Mr. Kent is a democrat, having joined the ranks of that party on attaining his majority. By virtue of the votes of his party and many of the opposing party, he was elected a member of the Iowa House of

Representatives of the Twenty-first General Assembly in 1885, resigning in 1886 to accept the democratic nomination for State Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the late Judge J. M. Casey. He was elected, and in the fall of 1889 was re-elected for a full term, serving as Senator in the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth General Assemblies. Mr. Kent took high rank both in the House and the Senate. Naturally a genial and clever gentleman, Senator Kent made many friends and was very influential in securing the passage of the measures which he championed. He performed his duties on committees wisely and faithfully, and Lee County has never been better represented in the state Legislature than by him. In 1892 he was nominated for railroad commissioner, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. In 1894 he was appointed by Governor Jackson as a member of the commission to plan, locate and erect a hospital for the insane in northwestern Iowa. On the death of General Ed. Wright he was chosen secretary of the commission which erected the magnificent hospital at Cherokee. He has held commissions from Governors Larrabee, Boies and Jackson, as delegate to the National Farmers' Congress, Commercial Convention, Kansas City, and Trans-Mississippi convention at St. Louis. Senator Kent assisted in the organization of the Lee County Savings Bank in 1888, and was chosen director and vice-president, retaining the position to the present time. He is a prominent member of the Delta Commandery, No. 51, Knights Templar, Fort Madison.

He is a man of deep thought and conservative action who makes every move count. His long residence in Lee County and his upright career have made for him a host of friends, irrespective of party or creeds, who are ever ready to speak a good word for him. He was married in December, 1863, to Miss Sarah E. Shepherd, of Lee County.

KIRBY, GEORGE FREDERIC, of Marshalltown. Mr. Kirby is a man widely known in railroad circles, having been prominent in the construction of the Chicago & Northwestern lines in this state, and afterwards



serving as assistant superintendent and division engineer for many years. Mr. Kirby comes of Revolutionary stock. Among the more illustrious ones of his ancestors were Ephriam Kirby, of Litchfield, Connecticut, who was judge of the Territory of Louisiana, and published the first law report in this country. He was conspicuous as a soldier in the War of the Revolution. George Frederic Kirby was born at Bainbridge, New York, May 22, 1836. His mother was a Guthrie, and a descendant from the Van Rensselaers and Whitneys of New York.

When seventeen years of age he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, "School of Practical and Theoretical Science," which has produced many noted engineers. He graduated therefrom as civil engineer in 1857. His first employment was with an engineering party in southern Minnesota, which was engaged in locating the land lines of the Southern Minnesota Railway Company. Later he entered the service of the Mobile & Ohio Railway Company and was given charge of the construction of its lines between Okolona, Mississippi and Jackson, Tennessee, with headquarters at Corinth, Mississippi. When the war broke out he came north and entered

the service of the Galena & Chicago Union Railway Company, and was placed in charge of the construction of what is now the Iowa division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, from Clinton to Council Bluffs. Upon the completion of this work he was made assistant superintendent and division engineer, which position he occupied for several years, finally leaving the service of the road and locating at Marshalltown, in 1872. Since that time he has been engaged in developing the extensive quarries of the LeGrand Quarry Company, which has become famous for its fine marble and building stones. He also has the management of an extensive cattle ranch of two thousand acres adjacent to Marshalltown. In the meantime he has occupied for a considerable period the position of superintendent of the Iowa Central Railway Company, and at present, aside from his various other interests, is president of the Fidelity Savings Bank of his home town. Mr. Kirby has traveled extensively in Europe, through England, France, Germany and Switzerland. He takes great interest in all matters that tend to advance our civilization. He has always been a democrat, but in 1896 left the party because of the silver plank, and voted the republican ticket. In religious matters he entertains very liberal views, and though brought up an Episcopalian, never united with any church. He was married to Miss Jennie Reed, of Fort Plain, New York, on June 3, 1868. She was a granddaughter of Colonel Enoch Reed, an officer in the Tenth Continental Regiment of the Revolutionary army, serving from 1776 to 1783.



was born in Cheshire, England, in 1833. She is now living in Cherokee County. The father died in 1885.

H. L. Loft was born April 9, 1857, at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, whither his parents had moved a few years before. Here he attended the public schools until he was sixteen years old, when, in 1873, he came with his parents to Iowa, settling on a farm in Cherokee County, four miles from the town of Cherokee. Until he was twenty-one years of age he worked on the farm, and received but little schooling. He entered Simpson College, at Indianola, in 1879, and worked his way through without assistance, graduating in 1885 with the degree of B. S., and receiving the Master's degree two years later. While in college he was a member of the Smithsonian Literary Society, and in 1884 founded the Beta Alpha Chapter of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity. After his graduation he began reading law in the office of E. C. Herrick at Cherokee, and continued his studies in the office of Marks & Mould at Sioux City. He was admitted to the bar at Des Moines in 1887, and practiced law in Sioux City with gratifying success until 1893. He left there soon after the great financial panic had struck the city, and went to Alta, where he remained one year. In

LOFT, HENRY LIVINGSTONE, of Washta, Cherokee County, is a thoroughly equipped and successful lawyer, and an editor of ability, having, in addition to other duties, managed the Washta Journal since 1894. He is of English parentage and descent. His ancestors, who were mostly tradespeople and farmers, lived in England for several generations. His father, William Loft, a cabinet-maker by trade, was born in Beverly, England, in 1813. He came to America in 1853 and settled on a farm in Dubuque County, Iowa. Mr. Loft's mother, Ellen Goulding,

the fall of 1894 he came to Washta and resumed his practice of law, and soon afterward purchased the Washta Journal, which he has since continued to edit, though he still follows his profession. Mr. Loft is a careful student, and by industry and close attention to whatever work he may have in hand, he has been unusually successful.

Mr. Loft is a thoroughgoing republican, always a firm supporter of the party, but he has been a worker rather than a reaper in the field of politics, as he has held only minor offices. He was a charter member of the Sioux City Council of Royal Arcanum. He united with the Presbyterian Church of Indianola in 1883, and was a member of the First and Second Presbyterian Churches while in Sioux City, serving as a trustee and presiding elder. He now belongs to the Congregational Church.

He was married November 13, 1889, at Storm Lake, Iowa, to Marcia Phebe Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Cook, then of that place, but now of Washta. Mr. and Mrs. Loft have two daughters: Edith Arena, born in 1890, and Phebe Ellen, born in 1894, and one son, William Horace, born in 1897.

LITTLE, DR. FREDERICK HENRY, of Muscatine, was surgeon-general of the Iowa National Guard, with the rank of brigadier-general, on the staff of Governor Boies from May, 1890, to January, 1894. He was born in the city of his residence December 3, 1855. He is the son of James Gabriel Henry Little, who was a farmer until 1876, and afterwards, until his death in 1893, was engaged in the loan business. In the summer of 1863, he, along with a number of other patriotic young men, planted twenty-five acres of potatoes on his farm, which were sent to the soldiers at the front through the famous nurse, Mrs. Wittenmyer. His mother's maiden name was Anna Reid Zeigler. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and enjoys quite a local fame as a painter and literary woman. Mr. Little was of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side. His mother was of Huguenot ancestry and traces her lineage to the house of Stuart. In the early history of New

York the Little family was quite prominent by reason of service in the wars and colonial congresses. The Doctor's mother is of German and Scotch descent. Her father, John Zeigler, came to Muscatine from Butler County, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1840, and for many years he was a prominent merchant. His grandfather, Samuel Reid, was lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, serving in the Eleventh, Third and First Pennsylvania regiments. Frederick Henry was born in Orange County, New York, and lived there until he was nineteen years of age, when he came to Iowa with his parents in 1851 and settled in Muscatine County. The Doctor's early education was received in the public schools of Muscatine. He graduated from the medical department of the State University of Iowa March 5, 1879, and was one of the first students to take the graded three years' course. He was elected valedictorian of the class. He had previously prepared himself by entering the office of the late Prof. W. S. Robertson in March, 1876, and spent the time, when not in school, studying in the Doctor's office. His success was not rapid, but was steady and sure, and built upon the solid foundation of honest service. He has made it a rule never to allow anything to interfere with his



professional duties or study, and to always give his patients the best care and the most improved treatment that is known. The Doctor is a democrat in politics and takes as much interest in political affairs as his other duties permit. He is a charter member of the Muscatine Commercial Club, is a member of the American Medical Association, the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, Iowa State Medical Society, the Eastern Iowa Medical Society, the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Muscatine County, the Iowa Society of Sons of the Revolution, the Masonic order, the Washington Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons, De Molay Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Muscatine, Kaaba Temple of Mystic Shriners and Zarephath Consistory of Davenport. He belongs to the Episcopal Church. The Doctor was married January 3, 1884, at Cold Water, Michigan, to Miss Josephine A. Marsh, who died September 18, 1888. He was again married October 22, 1890, to Miss Esther Butler Reeder, youngest daughter of the late Dr. George Reeder, of Muscatine.

Lamb in this work. The sons of Chauncey Lamb received no college education, as they lived in what was then the far west and such advantages were very difficult to obtain. They attended the common schools and learned the principles of business from their successful father. They remained with him in the business all their lives, and in 1877 Lafayette Lamb became a partner. The following year the business was incorporated under the name of C. Lamb & Sons, and Lafayette has held the position of vice-president of the company since it was organized. He is largely interested in other lumber companies and in several banks. He is vice-president of the Shell Lake Lumber Company, of Shell Lake, Wisconsin, and a director of the White River Lumber Company, of the Mississippi River Logging Company, and the Mississippi River Lumber Company, and was president of the Baromette Lumber Company. He is now a director of the People's Trust & Savings Bank and president and director of the Merchants' National Bank of Clinton. Mr. Lamb has always been a republican, but has never sought or held any office. He belongs to the Wapsipinicon Club of Clinton. He was married August 21, 1866, to Olivia A. Huf-

LAMB, LAFAYETTE, the well-known lumberman of Clinton, is one of the oldest settlers of the state. He came to Clinton in 1857 with his father, Chauncey Lamb, and received his business training under his father's direction, earning his first dollar working in his father's sawmill. He has still in his possession the first half dollar which he received as wages for this work. He was born in Carroll County, Illinois, February 26, 1846. His father was a descendant of Thomas Lamb, who came from England in 1630 with Winthrop's fleet. Chauncey Lamb was born in Ticonderoga, Essex County, New York, January 24, 1816, and was married November 17, 1839, to Jane Bevier, who was born in Bradford, Steuben County, New York, March 17, 1820. She was the daughter of David Bevier, who was adjutant of the Third Ulster County Regiment in the Revolutionary War, and she was, indeed, a true daughter of the Revolution. The family history is given more at length in the sketch of Artemus



man. They have two children: Merrette, born June 4, 1867, who was married April 30, 1894, to Eugene J. Carpenter and resides in Minneapolis, and Chauncey R., born November 9, 1868, who was married October 28, 1890, to Florence L. Bingham, of Chicago, and also resides in Minneapolis.

LAMB, ARTEMUS, a resident of Clinton and member of the firm of C. Lamb & Sons, lumber, is with his father, Chauncey Lamb, one of the best known men in this line of



business in the west. He has had a lifelong connection with the work and has become thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the immense interests controlled by the firm. He began at an early age to master the business and earned his first dollar by piling lumber. From this humble position he was trained as a sawmill hand and lumberman, serving an apprenticeship of measuring, saw-filing, sawing and sorting lumber. At different times he was foreman of the yard and mill, salesman, bookkeeper and finally became manager and financier, thus learning the business from the forest tree to the time it was sold as lumber and paid for.

Mr. Lamb comes through his father's side of English stock. Thomas Lamb came from England in Governor Winthrop's fleet in 1630 and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. His ancestors on his mother's side were French Huguenots who came to America before the Revolution. His mother's maiden name was Jane Beveir. Her father was Adjutant David Beveir of the Third Ulster County Regiment, New York, in 1778. Artemus Lamb was born in Steuben County, New York, September 11, 1840. His education consisted only of such as he received in the public schools of his native state. He did not attend college, but at the early age of eleven years began assisting his father in the lumber business.

He came with his parents to Iowa in December, 1856, and settled in Clinton, where he helped his father build, repair and operate mills. In 1864 he was taken into partnership and in 1877 the firm was incorporated under the name of C. Lamb & Sons, and he became secretary and treasurer. In 1872 he was elected vice-president of the Mississippi River Logging Company and has held the office ever since. He is president of the Shell Lake Lumber Company, of Shell Lake, Wisconsin; vice-president of the Mississippi River Lumber Company, and president of the People's Trust and Savings Bank of Clinton, which has a capital of \$300,000. He is also director in the City National Bank, Merchants' National Bank, Clinton National Bank and Clinton Savings Bank, all of Clinton, and is president of the Clinton Mining and Milling Company, and director of the Buxton Mining Company and White River Lumber Company.

Chauncey Lamb started in life a poor, hard working man, to whom his son Artemus gave all the assistance possible, and from these lowly beginnings has grown the great business of C. Lamb & Sons, with all its auxiliary companies known throughout the west. They have four mills in Clinton and interests in many others in the north.

Mr. Lamb is a republican, but has no desire for office, preferring to give his undivided attention to the business he has displayed so much energy in building up. All the office he has held is that of treasurer of the independent school district of Clinton. He is a member of the Wapsipinicon Boat

Club, of which he held the office of president for several years. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and in Masonry of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Eastern Star and Consistory. For several years he held the office of commander-in-chief of Consistory and recorder of the Commandery.

He is not affiliated as a member of any church, although he attends the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lamb was married to Miss Henrietta S. Smith, October 11, 1865. They have five children: Emma Rena, born December 6, 1866, now Mrs. Marvin J. Gates, of Cedar Rapids; Garret Eugene, born November 14, 1869; James Dwight, born June 25, 1871; Clara Augusta, born April 30, 1874, now Mrs. R. B. McCoy, and Burt Lafayette, born July 2, 1875; died January 29, 1898.

LUNDIEN, EDWIN MAXIMUS, Cashier of the Farmers' State Bank at Dayton, in which he is the leading stockholder, is a prominent business man of Webster County. His father was John A. Lundien, a native of Sweden, who emigrated to the United States in 1864. He resided first at Galesburg, Illinois, where he was married to Sarah Anderson. He came to Iowa in 1869, and located at Dayton, where he managed a mercantile establishment until the time of his death in 1889.

E. M. Lundien was born November 17, 1865, at Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois. At the age of four years he removed to Dayton with his parents, and has made that his home most of the time since then. His early education was obtained in the graded schools of Dayton, and in 1885 he entered the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, where he pursued special studies for several terms. He secured very early training in business by working in his father's store during vacations. In 1885 he took charge of a branch store established by his father at Burnside. Here he was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland in 1887, having always been a loyal follower of the democratic party. The death of his father in January, 1889, necessitated his return to Dayton to settle up the estate, and while there he clerked in the store of Peterson &

Leonard. In the spring of 1891 he accepted a position as clerk in the office of the county recorder at Fort Dodge. At the expiration of the recorder's term Mr. Lundien began work as a bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Fort Dodge, remaining there until 1894, when he resigned his position to become cashier in the Farmers' State Bank at Dayton, which was then being organized. This place he stills holds, and controls more stock in the bank than any other man.

Mr. Lundien is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. While living in Fort Dodge he belonged to the Iowa National Guard, hold-



ing the position of lieutenant in Company G of the Fourth Regiment. He was married November 28, 1895, to Miss Fern Woodard, of Burnside. Mrs. Lundien is a graduate of the Fort Dodge High School, and previous to her marriage was a teacher, having been principal of the Dayton schools for five years.

LEO, ERNEST ALEXANDER, a popular musician of Cedar Rapids, was born in New York City, February 12, 1854, and has studied music, for which he has a natural taste, since he was five years old, and has



been teaching music more or less continuously since he was fifteen years of age. Carl Leo, his father, was a merchant, who died young, and his wife was Caroline Baptista. Their son attended the public schools in New York and Brooklyn and a private school called the French-German-American Institute, where he was compelled to be as proficient in the use of French and German as of English. His music teachers were Schlossberger, Hoffman and Mills. He came to Fort Dodge, Iowa, in 1870; traveled with an orchestra for a year; was assistant director of the Philharmonic Society in Des Moines in 1872-3; was in Rockford, Illinois, the summer of 1873, and located in Marion, Iowa, that fall. Here he taught music, lead choirs and taught languages until 1880, when he went to Macon City, Missouri, and taught music two years, locating in Cedar Rapids in 1882, and remaining there since. From December, 1884, to August, 1893, he was assistant to the general passenger agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, but retained his interest in musical events during that time. He organized the boy choir of Grace Church and was organist and choirmaster in that church five years.

Mr. Leo is the author of several musical productions, both vocal and instrumental. Among the most popular are "Gavotte Louise" and the sacred recitative and aria, "The Mercy Seat," for contralto. He has just finished a light opera in three acts, "A Relic of Chivalry." The libretto is by Harry C. Baker of Iowa City, now a reporter on the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The opera will be given an early production. Mr. Leo is director of the Philharmonic Society of Cedar Rapids which recently, under his direction, gave a grand performance of the "Messiah," with a chorus of 250 voices. His specialties are organ playing and voice training, and his greatest delight, musically, is to conduct large bodies of singers. He is a Blue Lodge and Chapter Mason and a Knight Templar, belongs to the Mystic Shriners, and was representative from El Kahir Temple to the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shriners in Dallas, Texas, in 1898. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Leo was married July 12, 1875, in Marion to Sadie E. Wilson, who was a fine soprano singer at the time of her marriage and is now a talented professional china decorator, as well as a musician. They have had four children, three of whom are living. The oldest, Carl, born May 24, 1876, is an excellent pianist and has for several years been the champion amateur athlete of Iowa, representing the state on two occasions in national athletic meetings in the east and securing medals there. He served as a corporal in Company C, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteers. James Edwin, born December 12, 1878, began to sing when he was two and a half years old and had a charming boy voice. He made an extended tour throughout the United States and Canada in 1891-2 as a boy soprano, winning fame and fortune. He did not use his voice when it began to change, and he is now possessed of a full tenor voice of remarkable range and excellent quality. He will pursue his vocal studies in Boston and then in Italy, and will make singing his profession. John M. was born January 13, 1883, and died October 13, 1884. Ralph was born March 2, 1894. Mr. Leo is a member and communicant of the Episcopal Church.

LOVELL, GEORGE W., was born in Windham County, Vermont, December 19, 1818, and was the son of Willard Lovell, a native of the same state. Their ancestry can be traced for several generations and is known to be originally English. His grandfather Enos, and his great-grandfather, Michael Lovell, were natives of Massachusetts. His mother, the daughter of Aaron and Rhoda Rawson Taft, was a native of Massachusetts and of Welsh descent.

George W. was the oldest son in a family of nine children and his younger days were spent on a farm in his native state, where he acquired the habits of thrift and honesty which have clung to him through life. Before reaching the age of eighteen he had mastered the common branches taught in the schools of Vermont and had acquired a knowledge of mathematics and the natural sciences. In 1835 he removed with his father's family to Kalamazoo County, Michigan, and engaged in farming. Three years later his father died, and at the age of twenty he took charge of the home farm and at once gave evidence of possessing rare business tact. At the age of twenty-six he was elected one of the supervisors of Kalamazoo County, and held the office for six years. In 1852 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Michigan and two years later was re-elected. During his service in that capacity Mr. Lovell came to Iowa and entered a tract of one thousand acres of land near Monticello, in Jones County, which is now one of the finest stock farms in Iowa. In 1870 he moved to Monticello and engaged in the banking business with the late M. L. Carpenter, under the firm name of Carpenter & Lovell. This business was later merged into the Monticello Bank, Messrs. Carpenter and Lovell retaining a controlling interest. In 1878 he opened another bank in Monticello in partnership with his nephew, George L. Lovell, under the firm name of G. W. & G. L. Lovell. He was also a heavy stockholder in the State Bank of Waverly, the Strawberry Point Bank and the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago.

Mr. Lovell took a keen interest in political affairs and was many times honored by his party. He was liberal and independent in his views and would permit no man or party



to compel his support of measures he believed to be wrong in principle. He was elected mayor of Monticello in 1871 and again in 1872. During the latter year he was elected to the State Senate by the republicans to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge McKean. In 1873 he was nominated for the same office by the opposite party and re-elected for the term of four years. He then continued to act with the democratic party until the election of 1896. Mr. Lovell was a man of quiet manners and even temperment; loyal to his friends and considerate to his enemies. He was a discriminate reader and possessing a very retentive memory, was always able to sustain his views with accurate information. He was an upright man and the soul of honor; having little sympathy with the shams and hypocrisies of the day, but was an ardent advocate of any measure designed for the elevation of humanity. He was never married, and died in Monticello, March 10, 1897.

LEE, ALFRED WILSON, of Ottumwa, is one of the successful newspaper men of Iowa. The Daily Courier, of which he is editor and proprietor, is regarded as one of



the strongest and best newspaper properties in the state. Mr. Lee is an Iowa boy, and as such all Iowans are proud of his success. He was born in Johnson County, July 8, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of Iowa City, and also entered the State University of that place, and completed the sophomore year in that institution. He was admitted to the university at the age of thirteen years, being the youngest regular student ever admitted there. Our subject's father, John B. Lee, was an early pioneer of Johnson County, where he took up government land and farmed till after the war. He was then made county recorder, and was afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits for some years. His immediate ancestors were from Maryland, but were indirectly related to the Virginia Lees. John B. Lee was married to Miss Elvira Branson in 1845 and they had born to them five children, as follows: Anna, now Mrs. John Mahin; Joseph J., Isaac B., Alfred W. and Millie A., now Mrs. L. J. Loomis.

Miss Branson was of good Quaker stock and before her marriage was a school teacher. Owing to failure of his father in business, the subject of this sketch was thrown on his own resources at the age of nineteen. He began work as local re-

porter on the Muscatine Journal, filling successively the positions of city editor, business manager and managing editor. In 1889 he sold his fifth interest in the Muscatine Journal and went to Chicago, where he took a position in the business department of the Chicago Times and remained there nearly a year. On April 1, 1890, he purchased the Ottumwa Courier, of which he has been the editor and manager ever since. He has been a republican all his life and has never voted anything but the straight ticket. Under his management the Ottumwa Courier has become one of the strongest republican newspapers in Iowa and the work done by this paper has been a material factor in redeeming the Sixth Congressional District from Jim Weaverism and populism. Mr. Lee was appointed postmaster of Ottumwa by President McKinley in February, 1898.

He affiliates with the First Presbyterian Church of Ottumwa, but is a believer in the Unitarian doctrine. He was married June 5, 1885, to Mary Ingalls Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Walker, of Cedar Rapids. Three children have been born: William Walker, Alfred William and Laura Anna. The oldest child died in Chicago, aged two years and eight months. Mr. Lee's parents still live in Muscatine and are both in their eightieth year.

LEE WILLIAM R., is a prominent lawyer of Carroll. He is one of the self-made, native-born Iowans, of whom the state is justly proud. Both of his parents were natives of Indiana, his father, R. M. Lee, being of North Carolina stock, and his mother, Juliana Powell, of English descent through her father, Reeder Powell.

In November, 1858, R. M. Lee, with his young wife, made the trip overland, from Wayne County, Indiana, to Dallas County, Iowa, and settled upon one of the fertile farms of that section of the state. There, two years later, November 11, 1860, William R. Lee was born and there he grew to manhood.

One can readily imagine the surroundings and influences which molded his character and helped to educate him, quite as much as the studies pursued in the district school,



which he attended while a lad. He was too young to remember much of the great Civil War, which shook the nation during his early boyhood, but Iowa was alive with patriotism when he first began to think on such themes, and, doubtless, he then laid the foundations of that stalwart republicanism, for which he has always been distinguished.

Imbued from his early childhood with a strong desire for an education, the difficulties attending his obtaining it only served to strengthen that ambition. Herding cattle upon the Iowa prairies, as a boy, working on the farm during his college vacations, doing faithfully whatever his hand found to do, he earned, dollar by dollar, the means which carried him through a high school course, followed by attendance during parts of five years at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon. He was a member of the Amphyction Society, and the friendships there formed have been among the most prized of his life.

He graduated from Cornell with the class of '83. Thereafter he pursued the study of law in the office of Judge Howatt, of Clinton County, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. Having, during his studies, used up his available means, he farmed for a year to

obtain money to begin the practice of his profession.

His professional life was commenced in 1885, at DeWitt, as a partner of Capt. N. A. Merrill, who was a prominent figure in Clinton County statesmanship and business.

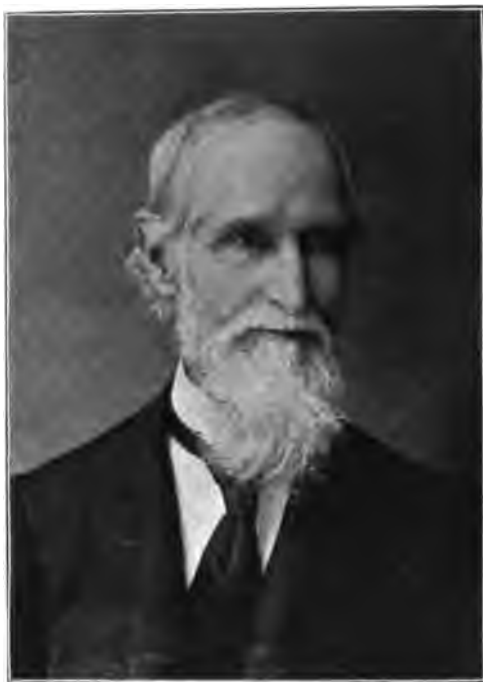
December 28, 1886, he formed another partnership, the most important of his life, in his marriage with Miss Margaret Johnson, of DeWitt. They have no children.

In 1891 Mr. Lee severed his business relations with Capt. Merrill and removed to Carroll, where he opened an office alone. Three years latter he formed a partnership with E. A. Robb, at the same time opening another office at Manning. Such relations still exist.

During the course of a busy life Mr. Lee has been too much occupied with the duties of his profession to devote much time to politics, having never sought any political honors, or been a candidate for any office, but during the fall of 1896, in common with many others, he did good service for his party and the cause of sound money, in the educational campaign that was then waged against free silver.

LAHEE, JOHN, of Burlington, one of the very early settlers of Iowa, has the distinction of being the oldest insurance agent in the state. He was born May 7, 1820, at Martinsburg, Lewis County, New York. His father, Timothy Lahee, a farmer in comfortable circumstances, was born in North England in 1795 and died in 1867. He came to America as a British soldier during the War of 1812, and when peace was declared in 1815, concluded to remain in this country. He was married to Catherine Buck, who was born in 1796 and died in 1846. She was the oldest daughter of Elijah Buck, a farmer of Lewis County, New York, whose ancestors were Dutch, and settled in Washington County prior to the Revolution. His father, Elijah Buck, purchased the township of Harrisburg, in Lewis County, and named it in honor of his friend, Governor Harris, of New York. Amos, a brother of Elijah Buck, was several years a member of the New York Legislature, and was the wealthiest merchant in the county.

John Lahee's education was secured in the public schools of his native town, Martinsburg, and at Yale Academy. He studied law in the office of D. M. Bennett at Martinsburg, and in 1849 began practicing at Rome, New York, where he remained several years. Through the influence of a relative, who was superintendent of the stage line and post route between Burlington and the Missouri River, he was induced to come west, and on December 19, 1852, he located at Burlington and opened a law office. He formed a partnership in 1854 with W. R. Brown in the real estate and abstract



business, and as the town grew rapidly, owing to the coming of the Burlington Railway, they were very prosperous until 1858, when the price of land and other property began to fall. Mr. Lahee then accepted an appointment as agent for the Continental Insurance Company of New York, the first company from that state which had ventured to do business in Burlington. Insurance business has occupied most of his time and attention since then, although he has also dealt in real estate and loans. He organized a branch office of the Republic Insurance Company of Chicago in 1868, of

which he was elected secretary. This enterprise proved very successful until the great Chicago fire of 1871. From 1871 to 1875 Mr. Lahee was in partnership with the late Judge Phelps, during which time the German American Savings Bank of Burlington was organized, and he was assistant cashier and one of the directors for two years.

Mr. Lahee was brought up a democrat, but in 1840 became a whig, as a result of reading the New York Tribune, and after that party was dissolved he joined the republicans, with whom he still remains. He was one of the delegate from Des Moines County to the first republican convention held in the state, at Iowa City in 1854. Upon the organization of the party in Iowa in 1856 he was chosen a member of the Congressional committee for the First District. He was elected clerk of the district court for Des Moines County in 1860, and was the first republican who held that office in the county. During his long life he has served as delegate to many conventions. In 1861, together with W. D. Gilbert, he equipped an artillery company known as the Fletcher or First Iowa Battery, which left the city and went to the front, serving mostly in the south. It did very effective service at the battle of Pea Ridge.

Mr. Lahee was married December 6, 1856, to Ellen F. House, of Rome, New York, who is a graduate of Troy Female Seminary, New York, and a grand-daughter of one of the Life Guards of General Washington. Four children have been born to them, two of whom are now living: John Stillman, who completed his education at the State University, and Effie Frances, at Vassar College, New York. Both children reside at home with their parents.

LOCKIN, JOSEPH COOPER, was born at Brandon, Wisconsin, November 3, 1853. He was reared on a farm and the practical lessons relative thereto were learned while working with his brothers on the paternal acres. His educational advantages were such as are afforded by the more prosperous rural communities. He received no college training, but being a great lover of books, has kept in close communion with them all

his life, and from his well selected library has obtained a mental culture and scope of information possessed by but few men in the ordinary stations of life. While in no sense extensive, in comparison with that which might be deemed necessary by a man whose time is devoted wholly to literature, his choice of books evidences a studious habit of mind and a cultivated taste. His home training was such as to encourage industry and independence. He early learned the value of money through being required to earn what he was permitted to spend. The ways and means were always provided, but the



labor performed in exchange for the coveted dollar had to be his own. In the fall of 1876 he was seized with the western fever, and emigrated to Iowa, settling on a farm near Aurelia. The management of this farm occupied his entire time for sixteen years. Having always been a believer in the diversified system of farming, he naturally bred and raised various kinds of fine stock, which brought him an advance on regular prices. He has been conspicuously successful, and is now one of the large land owners of his section of the state. In 1887 he received the republican nomination to represent his district in the Legislature and was elected by a handsome majority. His record as a

legislator is one in which he may well take pride; for he labored constantly and effectively for the interests of his constituency and the state at large. Of a nature essentially retiring, he does nothing with a view to gaining notoriety, but is notably courageous in declaring his convictions and discharging his duty as he sees it. His best work was done in the committee room, where he was influential in securing the formulation of just legislation for the control of the railway business. As a citizen and neighbor, he is held in highest esteem in the village of Aurelia, where he now resides. September 25, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Batson, of Fairwater, Wisconsin. They have three children: John Winfred, Harold H. and Mary W. The domestic circle is a happy and handsome one. Mother, daughter and sons are proud of their home and at the great success that has generously crowned the life of the respected husband and father.

LOWRY, JACOB J., of Cresco, is one of the prominent public-spirited citizens of that city and a leading druggist and pharmacist, owning one of the finest drug stores in northwestern Iowa. Mr. Lowry is of Scotch and German descent. His father, Jacob Lowry, and grandfather, Jacob J. Lowry, came to the United States from Germany in the early thirties, while Jacob Lowry was a boy of about twenty-two years. The grandfather engaged in the canal business in Baltimore, Maryland, where he continued until his death in 1839. Soon after this, Jacob Lowry moved to Dearborn County, Indiana, where he was married in 1840, to Henrietta Dunzing, a native of Hanover, Germany, who came to America in 1837, at the age of twenty-three years.

J. J. Lowry was born July 13, 1845, on a farm in Dearborn County, Indiana, moving in 1857, at the age of twelve, with his parents to Iowa, settling on a farm in Howard County. He obtained his early education in the common country schools of Indiana and Iowa, and beginning in 1862 attended Beloit College, in Wisconsin, for a period of thirteen months. At sixteen he began clerking in a store at New Oregon, a small town



about two miles from Cresco, where he continued to work for five years. In 1866, when twenty-one years old, he began business for himself as a druggist at Cresco, and has made this his home ever since. By strict attention to business and by honest methods, he has secured a liberal patronage and is now one of the leading business men of the town.

Mr. Lowry has always been a steadfast democrat, though he is not a bitter partisan. He was elected to the office of sheriff of Howard County in 1879 and served two terms. He was chosen Representative for his district in November, 1895, and served in the Twenty-sixth General and special sessions of the Iowa Legislature. He has been a member of the Cresco board of education since 1880, and takes a keen interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the public schools.

Mr. Lowry is a member of the Episcopal Church. He has for many years belonged to the Masonic order. He was married February 22, 1873, to Miss Jennie Mullen, of Bear Creek, Wisconsin. They have four sons: Fred B., born in 1874, who is a registered pharmacist, and who helps his father in the conduct of his business; Norbert, born

in 1880, who is attending high school; Frank J., born in 1888, and Lillis, born in 1893.

LINGENFELTER, JAMES FRANKLIN. One of the successful business men and large property owners of Story County is J. F. Lingenfelter, of Collins. He is a native of this state, born at Palmyra, April 4, 1857. His father, George W. Lingenfelter, has been an active man of business, and although now in his sixty-seventh year, is discharging duties that often prove a serious burden to men of fewer years. He was born in Kentucky in 1834, but soon thereafter removed to Shelby County, Indiana, where he was married to Miss Lizzie Gilman, a Pennsylvania woman. They came to Iowa in 1855 and settled in Warren County, where they resided until 1892, removing at that time to Collins. They reared two children: W. E. Lingenfelter, a resident of Des Moines and one of the largest exporters of horses in the state, and James F., the subject of this sketch. The father came of Teutonic stock, but of long American cultivation; the mother's father came from Indiana in 1855 and erected a woolen mill at Palmyra, being one of the earliest of the pioneers in the manufacturing business in the state. After amassing considerable wealth, he retired from business and removed to Des Moines, where he died in 1891.

The early life of James F. was spent on the farm in Warren County. In 1879, however, the prices of grain and all farm products ranging very low, he became discontented with farming and concluded to go to Colorado, locating at Leadville. Here he engaged in cutting timbers for the mines, gradually advancing until he became a contractor for timber supplies. He followed that business for three years, returning to Iowa in the fall of 1882. With the savings of past years he was enabled to go into partnership with his father in the general merchandise business at Palmyra. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster, and so was prospering when, in 1886, fire consumed the merchandise stock. He erected a building on the old site and resumed business alone. After three years he sold out and formed a



partnership with his brother in the horse business, which is still existing. In 1890 he purchased the general merchandise business of Hidy Bros., at Collins, to which his personal attention was directed, leaving the horse business almost entirely to his brother. In both of these they have been successful, and are large owners of landed and city estates.

In politics he is a democrat, but with the exception of the postmastership, has held no office of political preferment. He was elected twice in succession as a member of the city council of Collins, and took a prominent part in transforming the village into an incorporated town. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman of America. He is Past Noble Grand of his local lodge of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Lingenfelter was married to Miss Jennie Jamison of Palmyra in 1887. They have two children: George, born in Palmyra, February 5, 1889, and Harold, born in Collins, October 1, 1894.

LAKE, COL. JED, was born in Virgil, New York, November 18, 1830. In 1777 his

great-grandfather, Thomas Lake, lived in Albany County, N. Y., and he and his son, Henry, enlisted in the State Militia, which took part in the Revolutionary War. The father served four years in the war, according to history, and the son served the same length of time. Henry Lake was married to Miss Jennie Waldo, and they settled in Montgomery County, New York, where they reared a family of fourteen children. The sixth of the family, Jedediah, is the father of Col. Jed Lake. On the mother's side the great-grandfather, William Church, was in the Revolutionary War, from Connecticut. The grandfather, Malechi Church, was too young to enter the military service. He married Miss Lucy Blakeslee, a Vermont girl, and removed to Cortland County, New York, where they brought up a family of twelve children. When Jedediah Lake became of age he, too, went to Cortland County and took up land, and was married to Miss Patience Church, the fourth in the family of Malechi Church. Four children were born to them, of whom our Col. Lake is the third. The father was a Baptist and he and Malechi Church organized the first Baptist Church in that community. Rev. Phipps W. Lake was pastor, and soon had a congregation of more than two hundred. Jedediah Lake died when the present Col. Lake was less than three years old, but the mother kept the family together until Henry had reached an age when he could take charge of the farm. Then Jed started out in life for himself. He drove one season on the Erie canal, and then entered the New York Central College, where he remained four terms, after which he spent two years in the Homer Academy, paying his own way. In 1855 he came to Independence, Iowa, where he began the practice of law in 1858, and has since resided.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out, he enlisted in what was Company C, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and was commissioned lieutenant colonel. The regiment was in a large number of battles, and by order of the war department had inscribed on its banners the following important battles, in which it was engaged: Little Rock, Arkansas, September 10, 1863; Fort DeRussey, Louisiana, March 14, 1864; Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9, 1864; Old Oaks, Louis-

iana, May 18, 1864; Ditch Bayou, Arkansas, June 6, 1864; Tupalo, Mississippi, July 14, 1864; Old Town Creek, Mississippi, July 15, 1864; Nashville, Tennessee, December 15 and 16, 1864; siege and capture of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 2 to 9, 1865. The capture of Fort Blakely was after the surrender of General Lee, and was the last real battle of the war. The regiment which had seen such glorious service was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, August 9, 1865. At that time Col. Lake issued the following farewell order:



"Fellow Soldiers: In taking leave of you at this time, after three years in the field, I hardly know how to express myself, such varied emotions crowd themselves upon my mind. I feel sorrow at severing the relations which have grown up among us during the hardships that we have suffered in the field; joy at the prospect of once more joining our friends and families in civil life. But knowing that we have fully accomplished that for which we entered the military service, you can return to your homes with the consciousness that you have done well your duty to your country as soldiers. By your By your patience on long and fatiguing marches, your uncomplaining submission to

the hardships and privations of camp life, you have won for yourself an enviable reputation. You are now about to return to private life. Be as good citizens as you have been soldiers, and you will ever maintain for yourselves the highest esteem of your fellow men."

Before going to war Col. Lake had been elected to represent Buchanan County in the Ninth General Assembly. That body met after the war had begun, and passed laws for taking the votes of the soldiers in the field, for providing for soldiers' families needing assistance, etc.

At the close of hostilities Col. Lake resumed the practice of law at Independence. In 1870 he took in as partner Mr. M. W. Harmon and they have worked together ever since, neither having at any time expressed a wish to dissolve the relation. Col. Lake has held a number of public offices, among which may be mentioned member of the board of supervisors, member of the city council, trustee of the hospital for the insane at Independence. He was appointed by President Harrison on a commission to appraise sixty-six thousand acres of land in the northern part of California, which work was performed in the winter of 1893-4.

In 1878 the owners of the Driven Well patent sued more than three hundred of the citizens of Buchanan, Blackhawk, Bremer, Butler, Benton, Fayette, Johnson and Muscatine Counties for infringing that patent. Mr. Lake was employed by the defendants. After more than nine years the supreme court of the United States held that the patent was invalid, on evidence produced by Col. Lake. It was a great triumph, and the General Assembly which met in 1888 passed a joint resolution thanking the Colonel for his work, whereby the state was saved more than a million dollars and the people of the United States more than two millions.

He has always been a republican, and was an ardent supporter of Lincoln. In 1888 he was one of the Harrison presidential electors in Iowa.

In 1893 Perry Munson, of Independence, desired to put some money into a building, to be used as an industrial training school and for a free public library, but received no encouragement. Upon mentioning the matter to Col. Lake, he promptly offered to

give the site if Mr. Munson would erect a suitable building, and the plans were at once arranged. It was left to Col. Lake to select an architect, and the result was that the building, erected in 1894, eclipsed anything of its kind in the state. Col. Lake served as president of the board of trustees. He was president of the commission appointed to erect a hospital for the insane at Cherokee, and turned the institution over to the Board of Control in 1898 in good shape. In January, 1861, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Meyer, a noble woman, who is still sharing with the Colonel his joys and sorrows. They have two children: Rush C., born April 13, 1862, who is practicing law in Kansas City, and a daughter, Harriett I., born February 7, 1870, residing at the parental home.

MCCARTHY, CORNELIUS GEORGE, of Des Moines, was born January 29, 1843, at Toledo, Ontario. He was the son of Florence and Elizabeth McCarthy, who were natives of Ireland. Their son, Cornelius G., was brought up on a farm and educated in the common and select schools of Toledo. In 1864 he came to Iowa and taught in the public schools of Story County one winter, after which he returned to Canada. In 1867 he determined to make his permanent home in Iowa, and in March of that year settled at Ames, Story County, where he engaged in farming and stock raising and taught school during the winter months until 1881. On the 3d of February, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura Barnes. Mr. McCarthy was successful in business and became interested in the Central Iowa Importing and Breeding Company, which for many years carried on a large business in importing French and English horses, and breeding that class of stock, contributing largely to the improvement of the horses of that section of the state. In 1889 Mr. McCarthy helped to organize in Des Moines the Iowa Savings and Loan Association. He was chosen one of the directors, which position he has continued to hold from the date of organization. Upon the death of William R. Ankeny, the former president, in 1893, Mr. McCarthy was elected to fill the vacancy and has been repeatedly re-

elected. The association has extended its business largely, and under the judicious management of its officers has grown into one of the strong institutions of the city and state. Mr. McCarthy has always been an active republican, and in 1881 was elected auditor of Story County, serving in that position with such efficiency as to be kept in office for four terms. He won such a reputation in that place for excellent business management that in 1889 he was elected to represent Story County in the Twenty-third General Assembly. He served in the popular



branch on the committees on Normal Schools, Insurance, Compensation of Public Officers, County and Township Organization, Fish and Game, Enrolled Bills and Rules, winning a reputation as one of the leading members of the House. He received a large vote in the republican state convention of 1890 for auditor of state. Two years later he was nominated for that position and was elected. He has been twice re-elected, the last time in 1896. In the office of auditor, Mr. McCarthy rendered the state service of conspicuous value, being the right man in an emergency. Having supervision of the finances of the state, the supervision of banks, insurance companies and building

and loan associations, his good judgment and his courage in enforcing conservative business principles saved the people of the state from many financial troubles and earned for him the gratitude of all who knew of what he quietly did. The panic came during his administration and by careful watchfulness and by insisting upon the observance of safe rules of banking, he carried the state through without the threatened bank failures. The new building and loan law, which he had been so long working to secure, was inaugurated during his administration, and it was to his knowledge and industry preeminently that it was so satisfactorily administered. Auditor McCarthy recommended and put in effect numerous changes in the banking laws and in the manner of their enforcement, all calculated for the better protection of the public and making it impossible for bank officers to wreck banks. His recommendations were adopted by the Legislature. His important service on the executive council, in his office and as a campaign speaker have given Mr. McCarthy a wide state acquaintance and popularity, and have caused him to be often referred to as a probable candidate for governor. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy have a family of five bright children of whom any parents might justly be proud. Clarice, the only daughter, was born November 11, 1870. She was educated at the State College at Ames and at Grinnell. After coming to Des Moines she became one of the most efficient and devoted workers in the Unitarian Church and its auxiliary societies. In May, 1897, she was united in marriage with Dr. L. D. McNaughton, and they settled at Eagle Grove. Wilton W., the oldest son, was born June 18, 1872. He was educated at the State College at Ames, graduated from the medical department of Drake University and began practice in his profession at Des Moines, where he was elected county physician. Marion was born April 2, 1874, after procuring a good education in the city schools and graduating from the high school at Nevada, he went to the State College at Ames and from there to Europe, where he studied French, German and Spanish. Albert H. was born January 1, 1876, and was admitted to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1893, graduating with high honors in 1897. He is

now an ensign in the naval service of the country. Charles F., the youngest son, was born June 14, 1889, and is now a bright school boy. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy are active and prominent workers in the First Unitarian Church of Des Moines. Mr. McCarthy has served many years on the board of trustees and several terms as president.

PEARSON, WILLIAM L., Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis in Penn. College, Oskaloosa, is descended from John



Pearson, who came to this country in 1682 as surveyor with William Penn. He was born July 4, 1849, in Coonsboro, Johnston County, North Carolina. The family belonged to the Society of Friends, except Ichabod Pearson, who, declining to liberate some well satisfied slaves, forfeited his membership. He was a resident of North Carolina. His son, Lazarus, however, was such a prosperous abolitionist that, though refusing any of his father's slaves and consequently beginning a poor man, within eighteen years he owned in succession the plantations of two slaveholders. He suffered many inconveniences and injuries because of the introduction of free

labor and came near losing his life at the beginning of the War. From his friendly home probably 500 persons, among them two escaped Yankee prisoners, were sent north during the War. His wife was Sarah Edgerton. Her family came from Ireland. They had nine children, of whom William L. was the seventh. Lazarus Pearson has a prominent place in the list of Quaker "Southern Heroes," who endured great suffering during the War, not only on account of their loyalty to the Union, but especially on account of their Christian principles, which forbade every participation in war. He and his wife gave to their children sterling character and high moral courage. There was very little opportunity to go to school in the South, and young Pearson reached the age of twenty-one years with about three years of schooling to his credit. After a year in Friends' New Garden Boarding School, now Guilford College, he prepared for college at Hartsville University in Indiana, and was graduated from Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, in 1875. Mr. Pearson believed himself called to the ministry, and though urged to run for the Legislature, he adhered to his purpose, entering Princeton Theological Seminary in 1878, and was graduated in 1881, winning the Hebrew Fellowship. He had already received, in 1880, the Master's Degree from Princeton University. He pursued a year's special study in Germany under the direction of Prof. William Henry Green, D. D., LL. D., Chairman of the American Company of Old Testament Revisers and the acknowledged ablest opponent of the radical biblical criticism. Altogether he was a student two years in Berlin and a year and a half in Leipzig University. He received the Doctor's Degree from Leipzig in 1885, when his dissertation on "The Prophecy of Joel" received the highest markings by the Philosophical Faculty. He traveled in Europe, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, and in 1886 became pastor of Friends' Church in Minneapolis. His contributions to the Friends' Review (now The American Friend) made him favorably known to Friends in England and America. In 1887, in response to an urgent appeal from the alumni and the president of Penn College, he accepted the newly

established Professorship of Modern Languages of that institution. In 1891 he resigned this position, and the Board of Trustees established the Chair of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, which he was invited to fill. The work has grown under adverse circumstances until it offers fully two-thirds of a first-rate theological course. It is devoted to diligent and devout research in revealed truth and is conducted in a truly catholic spirit. Students of fifteen denominations and some of no church affiliation have been drawn to its classes. The Penn Correspondence School, of which Dr. Pearson is the head, offers three years' home study in Biblical History, etc. Dr. Pearson has been valuable to the institution for the financial aid which he has brought to it, both from England and America, and he has contributed very largely to the high standing the college enjoys East and West. He has resisted all temptations to leave the college for a higher salary, which has repeatedly been offered to him, and has devoted himself unselfishly to his ideal—biblical and theological education. He has also had an important part in shaping the affairs of the Society of Friends. As opposed to revolutionary tendencies, Professor Pearson has had a good deal of success in readapting old forms to the new conditions and in developing latent principles into living forms. It was Dr. Pearson who made the first public proposal in Iowa Yearly Meeting for a general conference of delegates from all the American Yearly Meetings of Friends to be held every five years. The proposition was generally approved, and he was a delegate to the First Quinquennial Conference of Friends in 1892, and also to the second in 1897, where he participated in the debates and conclusions leading to a uniform constitution and discipline of the Society of Friends in America, and giving the Quinquennial Conference a good degree of legislative authority.

Dr. Pearson was married January 1, 1895, to Miss Nancy Greaves of Newburgh, New York. She came of a prominent family and was a very useful member of the Presbyterian Church. She soon filled a warm place in the social and religious circles of Oskaloosa. She had traveled extensively, having been twice in England, whence her

family came. While he has not been actively engaged in politics, Dr. Pearson is an independent republican and a firm believer in prohibition.

FERRIS, FRANK L., Sioux City's able attorney and political, was born in Cherterville, Ohio, where his parents were residing, on December 29, 1856. His father was of Welsh ancestry and closely related to the



Ferris, Peck and Phillips families of New York. His mother was of Scotch ancestry. His early education was obtained at the country schools near his home, until about sixteen years of age, when he took a course at the New London, Ohio, High School, his parents having moved there a short time prior. Aside from this his education has been obtained by hard study at such times as he could spare from the cares of business.

Mr. Ferris came to Sioux City in April, 1888, from South Dakota, where he had resided for some years, because opportunities were open in the Iowa town that were lacking there. He has practiced law since 1881. He studied in the office of Hon. R. C. Pow-

ers in New London, Ohio, following the Ann Arbor course, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Ohio on May 3, 1881. He practiced in connection with his preceptor until 1883, when he removed to South Dakota, and in 1886 became connected with the law department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for that state. Since removing to Sioux City he has been steadily building up a practice, principally in the line of corporate and municipal law. The most important cases tried by him were those brought against Walter Strange, ex-county supervisor, for alleged criminal and illegal transactions while in office. Mr. Ferris was leading counsel for the defense, and the first trial, of twenty days' duration, resulted in a disagreement of the jury; and on a retrial of ten days, the defendant was acquitted. Mr. Ferris has also a considerable practice in this and neighboring states upon the question of the exaction of licenses by cities and towns from transient merchants and others. Mr. Ferris is a prominent republican politician. He goes on the stump in every campaign, under the direction of the State Central Committee, and takes an active part in the contests at home. He was assistant secretary of the Republican State Convention in 1896 and again in 1900, and was highly complimented for effective and intelligent work in that capacity. In matters pertaining to state legislation he takes a keen interest, and was largely responsible for the passage by the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of the law preventing parties from buying claims, outside the state, against railway employes and sending them here for suit and garnishment. He is ever ready to assist the laboring classes to obtain their rights. Because of his activity and general fitness, Mr. Ferris has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Legislature from his county and for judicial honors. He is a member of the Judiciary Committee, Grand Lodge of Iowa, Knights of Pythias, and is identified with the Unitarian Church. He also takes a prominent part in literary matters. He was married on December 15, 1887, to Miss Sara Sargent of Fayette, Ohio. They have one daughter, Winifred J., born April 5, 1890.

McMURRAY, JOHN PARRY, of Beacon. From Ohio County, West Virginia, near Wheeling, comes a gentleman whose stability of character in after life was possibly inspired by the rugged hills of the vicinity of his childhood. John Parry McMurray was born November 14, 1859, being the son of William and Mary E. McMurray. His father was born in Delaware County, Ohio, and his mother, whose maiden name was Parry, as suggested by the middle name of her son, looks to far-away Wales as the land of her nativity. One hundred and five acres of beautiful prairie land in Monroe



County, Iowa, attracted the senior McMurrays, with their families, from the West Virginia home. This was in 1868, the new farm being on what is known as Miller Ridge. In the Monroe County district schools John obtained the rudiments of that education which was continued in the public schools of Beacon and finished at Oskaloosa College, from which he graduated in 1882 with the degree of B. Ph.

In 1874 the Monroe County property was exchanged for that now occupied by Mr. McMurray, a beautiful, home-like place near Beacon, which he and his estimable family have beautified and made a place of comfort and happiness.

Being possessed of a mind bent upon educational work, he took a degree at the Iowa State Normal in 1885. In 1891 the high honor of a life diploma to teach in the public schools of Iowa was conferred upon him, Oskaloosa College, his proud Alma Mater, having seen fit three years before to suffix to his name the degree of A. M. Mr. McMurray was principal of the public schools at Marble Rock for three years, being attracted from this position by a flattering offer of the Chair of Mathematics in Oskaloosa College, which he filled most creditably for four years. During the last eight years he has been principal of the Beacon Public Schools, and taught there two years at another time. With this school his associations have been most intimate, having served the district in every capacity except that of treasurer. He earned his first money as janitor of the building that now shelters him as the head of Beacon's educational affairs, and he was a member of the first graduating class in Beacon, which town in later years he honorably served as mayor for two terms. Mr. McMurray was originally a democrat, having voted for President Cleveland, but has always strongly favored temperance and prohibition. He voted for the prohibitory amendment in 1882, and for the republican candidates for the Legislature on account of his temperance views. Since the advent of the mulct law he is an avowed prohibitionist. He is a Mason, being a member of Leighton Lodge No. 397, of Beacon, and Hiram Chapter No. 18, of Oskaloosa, and takes especial pride in the work of the Good Templar organization, which he joined in 1886.

In all his arduous and successful life-work Mr. McMurray has been helped and cheered by his worthy wife, who was Miss Jessie Lanning of Lafayette, Linn County, Iowa. They were classmates in college, and after graduating she taught in the public schools of Fairfield and Cedar Rapids. To them have been born two children, Waldo Reed, born November 13, 1888, and Nettie Maud, born August 27, 1890. To this home the young people of the community look for the source of many social pleasures and its good influences are noticeably felt in the town.

McCOY, JOSEPH of Stanwood, is a native of Illinois, born at Little York, Warren County, in that state, February 6, 1840. He is the son of Wm. J. M. McCoy, a native of West Virginia. His grandfather, Joseph McCoy, was a government surveyor in Virginia and acquired by his services a large tract of land.

When about twenty-one years of age Wm. J. McCoy shipped as a carpenter on an Ohio river steamboat in about the year 1833. Not very long afterward he succeeded in saving the boat, which was snagged and in a sinking condition, and was promoted to the po-



sition of captain's mate. He was on the boat that carried the Indian chiefs Black Hawk and Keokuk from Dubuque to Burlington at the close of the Black Hawk war. In trying to quiet a disturbance on the street of Galena, Illinois, he was dangerously stabbed and was obliged to quit the steamboat and go to Warren County, Illinois, where his uncle, William McCoy, lived. Here, in 1837, he became acquainted with and was married to Nancy H. Maley, who was also a native of West Virginia. They settled in Little York, Illinois, where Joseph was born. When the gold excitement broke out in California, in the '40s,

Wm. J. McCoy drove across the plains with an ox team and engaged in mining for several years.

Young Joseph McCoy received a good common school education, but did not have good health and went to Colorado in 1859 and worked for a season in the mines. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, he enlisted, on April 24, in Company G, First Illinois Cavalry, as a private. This company furnished its own horses and equipment and spent six weeks in camp at Quincy under the instruction of experienced cavalry officers. The regiment was then ordered to Missouri, where stirring scenes were being enacted. The battle of Wilson's Creek had been fought and Price was moving northward. The regiment was transported by steamer to Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, and went from there to Jefferson City by rail. From there it marched to Lexington to relieve the garrison of about 400 Union troops, who were besieged by several thousand Confederates. This was accomplished on September 1 with but slight loss to either side, but on September 12 General Sterling Price, with 14,000 men, arrived at the town and after a sharp fight of two or three hours took position on the fair grounds to await reinforcements. Then followed on September 18, 19 and 20 the siege and capture of Lexington.

McCoy's regiment was among those captured, but the members were soon paroled, not to take up arms until exchanged. Failing to effect an exchange, the regiment was discharged in October, 1861. It was reorganized in January, 1862, and served until July of that year. No exchange could be effected and the regiment was discharged a second time. Mr. McCoy returned to Illinois and went to work at harness-making for a time, but in 1864 returned South and took a position in the quartermaster's department and served there until the close of the War. In 1866 he engaged in mercantile business in his native town of Little York in partnership with R. P. Williver, an old and experienced merchant, and continued until his removal to Stanwood, Cedar County, Iowa. Here the firm was Maley Bros. & McCoy, but the town being new the business did not prove as profitable as expected, and he took up farming and stock

raising. About this time he returned to Illinois, and on January 19, 1870, married Hattie Dodson. They have one daughter, an only child, born July 5, 1875. He soon returned to the general merchandise business and has been engaged in it for twenty years. Upon the death of Mrs. McCoy, in 1894, he sold his store and continued in the grain business.

Mr. McCoy has held a number of important local offices and has been a member of the board of supervisors for seven years and has a three years' term before him. He is a member of the G. A. R., at present is quartermaster and has served in all positions from post commander down. He has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church for the past thirty years and enjoys the esteem and respect of the community.

MARSTON, ANSON, Professor of Civil Engineering in the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, is one of the ablest engineers in the state, and has done much to build up this department at the college. His ancestors were Puritans who came to America several generations ago. One of his great-grandfathers, Hibbard Morrill, was a Revolutionary soldier, wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. His father, George W. Marston, was born in 1835 and was one of the early settlers in Northern Illinois, his parents having emigrated from New England before the time of railroads. He was a soldier in the Civil War. The professor's mother, Sarah Scott, was born in 1842 and her people came to Illinois from Pennsylvania in an early day. Anson Marston was born May 31, 1864, in Seward, Winnebago County, Illinois. He was brought up on a farm and began his education in the district school. At eighteen he entered the high school at Rockford, graduating a year later, in 1883. He then taught a country school until the fall of 1884, and after attending college at Berea, Kentucky, for a year, he entered the civil engineering department of Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. Upon entering he won an \$800 scholarship prize in mathematics, which, with money he earned during vacations, paid his way through college. During his senior

year he was appointed first assistant engineer of the lake survey, conducted by the college of civil engineering, and was also elected a member of the scientific society, Sigma Xi, whose membership included only a few of the most proficient seniors. He graduated in 1889 with the degree of Civil Engineer and received honorable mention for his thesis.

Having worked at his profession during his vacations, and demonstrating particular ability while at school by assisting in designing the roof for the college library building, he had no difficulty in securing remun-



erative employment, and was at once appointed resident engineer of the Indiana & Lake Michigan Railway, with headquarters at St. Joseph, Michigan. In a few months, after supervising the construction of fourteen miles of this line, he resigned to accept a position as transit man on the Houston, Central Arkansas & Northern branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway. Beginning with this company in September, 1889, he continued with it three years, serving as transit man and chief of a locating party. He also revised the plans for constructing one of the most difficult portions of the line and had charge of the laying out of many miles of railroad, including the construc-

tion of a large steel draw-bridge over the Cuachita river in Louisiana. In March, 1892, he was appointed professor of civil engineering at the Iowa Agricultural College, and a year later was given the full professorship. Since then he has devoted most of his time to the duties of this department, but has not abandoned practical work in his profession. He designed the system of water works for the college in 1896, and prepared the plans and superintended the construction of the largest steel water tower and tank in the state. The design included several new features and has since been referred to in engineering books as a model. He has also planned for the college and superintended the construction of the first sewage disposal system built in the state. In recognition of his work in these lines he was made college engineer in 1898. He has inaugurated investigations in sewage disposal and concerning Iowa building materials which promise to be of much value to the state.

Prof. Marston is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the National Society for the Promotion of Civil Engineering Education, the Western Society of Engineers and the Iowa Engineering Society. At present (1900) he is president of the last named society. He contributes papers to the transactions of these societies and has also written for the *Physical Review*, *Engineering News*, *Engineering Record* and other technical journals. He is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. As an instructor he is faithful, earnest and thorough. Students soon learn that the only way to get into the good graces of this conscientious teacher is by attending strictly to business.

The professor was married December 14, 1892, to Miss M. Alice Day of Seward, Illinois, who had attended the Michigan University. They have one child, Morrill Watson, who was born January 30, 1896.

McFARLANE, DANIEL C., M. D., of Keota, Keokuk County, was born in Scotland, July 31, 1841. His birthplace was in the parish of Loch, Gailhead,

Argyleshire. His father, Hugh McFarlane, was a large sheep farmer and grazier. He attended school at home in the Highlands during his early life until 1855, when he was sent to Glasgow High School, from which he passed into the University in 1856. He studied his Art Curriculum in Glasgow and had also one winter term of anatomy and chemistry, where he showed such a desire to follow medicine as his avocation that his father sent him to Edinburgh University. The university had at that time on its staff of teachers Hughes Bennett, Sir Robert Christison, Sir J. Y. Simpson and Sir



James Syme. At the College of Surgeons Mathews Duncan, also, was at the zenith of his career. He finished his studies at Edinburgh in 1864. For two years he attended to business connected with his father's estate while doing what practice was offered at home. In 1866 he was advised, on account of his lungs, to go to Canada, which he did, and made his home there for five years, coming to Iowa in 1871 and to his present location in 1872 on a construction freight train that did not run quite as far as the present town site. The choice of Keota was made after consulting Dr. William S. Robertson of Muscatine, who, with his father, showed the subject of this sketch great

kindness and consideration, and who was a life-long friend. On July 22, 1874, he was married to Mary Ellen Disor of Keota. Their married life was blessed by three children, all girls, one of whom, little Maude, died at the age of twenty-two months from the effects of measles. The others are still living. The oldest, Sarah I., was married to Charles A. Singmaster November 14, 1894, and the youngest, Margaret C., is still living with her father and mother.

Dr. McFarlane was made a Mason in Scotland and is now a member of Adelphi Lodge, No. 353, A. F. and A. M., Keota; Joppa Chapter, No. 40, Sigourney, and Bethlehem Commandery, No. 45, Washington, Iowa. He is also an Odd Fellow and a Patriarch; a member of Cretona Lodge, No. 365, Knights of Pythias, Keota. He, also, is a member of Iowa Legion of Honor and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is and has been a consistent republican in politics. He has enjoyed an excellent practice, and has had the confidence of the people and the friendship of his fellow physicians. He is a member of the Washington County Medical Society, Iowa Southeastern District Medical Society, State Medical Society and American Medical Association. He is "regular" in practice. He is not as yet a member of any church. Mrs. McFarlane is a member of the Church of Christ at Keota. Dr. McFarlane was elected Representative from the Forty-ninth District to the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., for 1899-1900.

McALLISTER, DR. CHARLES, has practiced medicine in Spencer since 1872 and has been highly successful from a professional and financial standpoint. He was born in South Lee, Massachusetts February 1, 1840, and was the son of John McAllister, a prosperous farmer, whose parents came from Scotland and located in Columbia County, New York. John McAllister purchased and occupied his farm near South Lee, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, in 1836 and lived on it until his death in 1873. His wife's maiden name was Cynthia Heath and her parents were original New Eng-

landers. This Berkshire County farm on which Dr. McAllister was born was one of the largest in Western Massachusetts. There he lived until he left it to attend college, to teach school and finally to practice his profession. After attending the common schools in his neighborhood he became a student at Williams Academy, in Stockbridge, where he remained several years; then in Williams College, where he took the classical course in the class of '63. He then entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Charles McAllister, a noted physician of Stockbridge, and with his brother, Dr. Geo. McAllister, remained some time studying medicine. After entering upon his practice failing health compelled him to retire for several years, which were spent in travel and recreation. During the year 1872 he selected Spencer as his location, began the practice of medicine and has no cause to regret his choice. He has been repeatedly honored by the people of Spencer and Clay County, and in 1877 was elected a member of the General Assembly, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people he represented. In all the various positions in which he has served the public he has given entire satisfaction, for he is a public-spirited, generous and liberal-minded citizen in all respects. In 1888 he erected a \$30,000 business block in Spencer, the best in the city. In 1897 he purchased a large interest in the First National Bank of Spencer and has held the position of president of the bank since that time, although he does not give much time to its management. He has faithfully attended to the practice of his profession and has endeared himself to thousands of people to whose ills he has ministered during his long practice. In 1869 he was married to Miss Laura, the adopted daughter of Dr. Chas. McAllister, Sr. Two children were born to them. Charles, born in 1879, died in 1895, and Alexander, born in 1883. Mrs. McAllister died in 1892, and the Doctor was married a second time, in 1898, to Miss Fannie E. Spencer of Alden, Iowa. Dr. McAllister is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, is a Knight Templar and belongs to the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Congregational Church.

MCCOLL, ANTHONY M., is a resident of Woodward, Dallas County. Mr. McColl has been prominent in the politics of Dallas County and the Seventh Congressional District for several years, and is destined to occupy a position of still larger influence. He is a modest young man, not given to sounding his own praises, but the people of his county have shown their appreciation of his merits in various ways. For six years he was clerk of the District Court of Dallas County and has been a delegate to numerous conventions. He is now chairman of the Republican county committee of Dal-



las County. Mr. McColl was born in Caledonia, New York, in 1858 of Scotch parentage. His father was Hugh D. McColl, a prosperous farmer, and his mother's maiden name was Jane A. Wooster. The family came to Iowa in 1877 and settled near the present town of Woodward, where they engaged in farming and stock raising. Since his retirement from the office of clerk of the courts Mr. McColl has engaged in the grain business in Woodward, Minburn and Perry, and in farming in and near the town of Woodward. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, and is unmarried.

MITCHELL, BENNETT, D. D., of Kingsley. The name of Bennett Mitchell is well-known in Iowa, as he was the prohibition and prohibition-republican nominee for governor in 1893, and received a large vote, including the support of many republicans who could not endorse the attitude of their party on the liquor question that year. Born in 1832 in Monroe County, Indiana, he enjoyed the advantages of what was then a good common school education. He attended the Indiana Asbury University, now the De Pauw University, for two years, and came to Iowa with his father's family in the fall of 1852, settling on a farm near Chariton, Lucas County. Cornell College gave him the degree of D. D. in the year 1890. His father was Joseph Mitchell, a farmer in easy circumstances and a native of Kentucky. Immediately after his marriage in 1825 to Eliza Frances Henderson, also a native of Kentucky, he moved to Indiana. Mr. Mitchell, Sr., was first a whig, but he was so strongly anti-slavery in his sentiments that he several times voted with the free soilers. At its organization he went into the republican party. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. Mitchell's mother, of the David Crockett stock, was married when she was but sixteen years old to Joseph Mitchell, whom she survived several years. She was the mother of thirteen children, of whom Bennett Mitchell was the fourth. She was a womanly woman, a devoted Christian of the old Methodist kind. She died at Chariton, Iowa, in 1885, aged seventy-nine years, leaving but three of her children to survive her.

Mr. Mitchell began preaching as a Methodist itinerant in the fall of 1854 and has been continuously in the same work until the present time. His preaching is strong, fresh and spiritual. Sixteen of the forty-six years of his service he has been presiding elder, serving four years each in the Council Bluffs, Chariton, Sioux City and Algona districts. He has been five times a delegate to the general conference, in 1864 and 1868, from the Des Moines conference, and in 1872, 1876 and 1884 from the Northwest Iowa conference. He has frequently been called upon to preside temporarily over the conference and has been an honored and trusted member all the while. He is well

versed in both civil and ecclesiastical law. In nearly all the trials that have occurred in the conference he has either been appointed to preside or to act as counsel on one side or the other. He was for several years a trustee of Simpson College in Indianola, and also of Cornell College in Mt. Vernon. He is now president of the board of trustees of Morning Side College at Sioux City. Mr. Mitchell was a republican from the organization of the party until 1893. In 1893 he was the prohibition nominee for governor and in 1894 he was the nominee of the same party for secretary of

bar, has also opened a law office in Allison.

Mr. Mitchell is an earnest prohibitionist, woman suffragist, believes in a moderate tariff and the due expansion of our government. He thinks we should permanently hold the Philippine Islands. He accepts Bishop McCabe's addenda to the Apostles' Creed: "I believe in the conversion of the world." Mr. Mitchell enjoys good health and a full share of the blessings of the world. Mr. Mitchell did not serve in the War himself, but two of his brothers died in the service, David T., after the battle of Iuka, and James, while in camp at St. Louis.



state. He left the republican party on account of its attitude on the liquor question. In September, 1855, Mr. Mitchell was married to Ellen P. Munger, a faithful and most worthy consort. They have five children living and four have died. The living ones are: Eliza F., who married Frank Van Buskirk and lives in Missouri; Joseph W., a farmer living in Clay County, Iowa; David Justin, a contractor, a resident of Algona, Iowa; Charles Bennett, living in Allison, Iowa, who is, in company with his younger brother, Frank W., editing and publishing the Butler County Tribune. Frank W., who has just been admitted to the

MAYNE, SAMUEL, member of the House in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly from Kossuth County, grew to be one of the most useful, respected and esteemed members before the regular session was over, and during the extra session, when the work of code revision was finished, his counsel as a member of the Code Revision and Judiciary Committees was greatly beneficial to the work. As a careful, thoroughly conscientious lawyer, he was just the right kind of man for that duty, which his training and legal ability had fitted him so well to perform. He comes of a vigorous, honest Irish parentage. His parents, Thomas and Jane McBroom Mayne, were born in County Donegal, Ireland, and removed to St. Lawrence County, New York, at the age of 18 years each. They were farmers and were members of the Covenanters' Church, the very strictest Presbyterian. Samuel was born at his parents' first American residence, November 14, 1854. Ten years later the family removed to Mendota, La Salle County, Illinois. There he worked on the farm; going to the public schools as opportunity offered, till he was 20 years old. In the winter of his twenty-first year, with an ambition for a better education, he taught a four months' term of school at \$35 a month and by doing chores for a farmer for his board, was able to save the entire amount, \$140, net, and he says that when he drew that money at the end of the term he felt richer than he has ever felt since. He attended school in Mendota and Lamoille, Illinois; Northwestern College, Napierville,



Illinois; Northern Indiana Normal School, Valparaiso, Indiana, and Griffiths' School of Elocution and Oratory, graduating from the latter. During one year he was class president and president of the Law Literary Society of the State University of Iowa, where his professional education was obtained; he graduated in 1882. These educational advantages were of his own providing, for he worked on the farm in the summer and taught school winters in order to save money to pay the cost of an education, which he was determined to have. This spirit of sticking everlasting to a thing has contributed largely to his success since he left school.

Mr. Mayne's first business location was in Eagle Grove, Wright county, in the fall of 1882. He prospected there and in Goldfield until the next year, locating in Bancroft, Kossuth County, his present home, in October, 1883. That was his last move, as his law and real estate business, which he conducts alone, has been a growing one ever since in that rich country, with which Mr. Mayne has grown up to prosperity and honor. He has always been a working republican, ready to do his share of party work and do it effectively, in organizing or

on the stump. He held the offices of recorder and mayor of Bancroft several terms and has been county attorney. In 1895 he was elected to the Legislature. Mr. Mayne does not belong to any church, though he is a man of pronounced views on all questions. He was married December 1, 1886, at Malcom, Iowa, to Miss Rose C. Lower. They have one child, Florence M., born October 7, 1894.

MACK, WALTER BREWSTER, of Cedar Rapids, is one of the builders of the city, and has had a great deal to do with its development and growth. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish, his great-great grandparents, John and Isabella Brown Mack, having emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1732. They helped found the town of Londonderry, New Hampshire, and their son Robert served under Col. George Reid and Gen. John Stark in the Revolution. Robert's oldest son, John, born April 2, 1762, was married to Silence Enos, and moved to Ontario County, New York, in 1788, where John, the father of Walter B., was born, November 15, 1794. John Mack married Clarissa W. Hanford in 1819, and she died in 1841, leaving four children, of whom Walter was the third. John's second wife was Achsah M. Leland, who died in 1875, leaving one son. John Mack lived for many years in Chautauqua County, New York, where he was a government contractor for the supply of lumber and timber for the building of harbors in Lake Erie. He was also prominent in military affairs, having served in the War of 1812, and in 1824 he was appointed adjutant general of the New York Militia, detailed for the reception of Marquis de LaFayette on his visit to this country, and he escorted that distinguished soldier from Fredonia to Dunkirk. In 1844, having lost heavily by signing notes, he moved with his family to La Porte County, Indiana. They traveled in a covered wagon and were on the road three weeks. He soon settled at South Bend, where he was employed as a secretary by Alex. Coquillard, a United States Indian agent for that section. Mr. Mack assisted in removing the Pottawattomies, Chippewas and Ottawas

from the states of Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin in 1851. He learned the language of the Senecas, and was often employed as an interpreter by the government. He died in 1878 at the age of 84 years.

Walter B. Mack was born May 6, 1827, at Hanover, Chautauqua County, New York. He attended school in the country and at the villages of La Grange and Silver Creek. At fourteen he attended Fredonia Academy one term, and finished his schooling at South Bend, Indiana, in 1844. At seventeen he left home and apprenticed himself to a cabinet manufacturer at Mishawaka, Indiana, remaining two years, when he went to Buffalo, New York, to finish learning the trade. In 1848 he began business for himself at Irving, New York, near his old home; but his health failed, and in 1853 he went to New York City, where President Pierce appointed him as a clerk in the United States bonded warehouse. This position he held five years, resigning to come West, having already invested in Iowa lands through Judge George Greene and Col. Wm. H. Merritt. Arriving in Cedar Rapids in March, 1858, he took a position in the bank of Greene, Merritt & Co., but soon withdrew to invest in the wholesale grocery business.

At this time there was no railroad nearer than Iowa City, 25 miles distant from Cedar Rapids, and Mr. Mack and other leading citizens, feeling a need for better transportation than that afforded by wagons, formed a stock company and built the "Cedar Rapids," a steamer of three hundred tons capacity, which was constructed at Pittsburg under the supervision of Judge Greene, one of the stockholders. It proved a great success, stimulating trade in many ways, and hastening the coming of the railroad. It changed the little town into a commercial center, and was really the making of it. Regular trips were made to St. Louis via the Cedar, Iowa and Mississippi rivers. Freight charges were necessarily high. The cost of bringing Mr. Mack's first stock of groceries by this steamer was over \$1,000.

In 1869 Mr. Mack organized a stock company, and built a linseed oil mill, which paid very well. He was its superintendent and was secretary of the company until 1873, retiring for six years, and again becoming a partner and manager in 1879 at the re-



quest of the mill's new owners, Bever & Stevens. In 1875 he was a partner in building the Mullally & Mack block, of which he still owns half. He was one of the active organizers of the Home for Aged Women at Cedar Rapids in 1888, and has greatly helped in keeping up this charity.

Mr. Mack has always been a democrat, but he adheres to the principles of sound money. He joined Irving Lodge, No. 82, I. O. O. F., District of Northern New York, soon after attaining his majority, and also became a Patriarch of Schuyler Encampment, No. 66, of the same district. In 1863 he became a Master Mason of Crescent Lodge, No. 25, A. F. and A. M., at Cedar Rapids. He is a member of the Iowa Society Sons of the Revolution. He joined the Presbyterian Church in 1847 and in 1878 the Grace Episcopal Church of Cedar Rapids, having served as a vestryman to the latter for many years previous.

W. B. Mack was married June 28, 1853, to Rebecca Sutherland, who was born in Erie County, New York, June 18, 1832, and died February 7, 1879. Mr. Mack married for his second wife Miss Carrie L. Dingham, on June 21, 1881. She was born at Dingham's Choice, Pike County, Pennsyl-

vania, April 13, 1846. She was a musician of much ability, having presided at the pipe organ of the First Presbyterian Church in Cedar Rapids for over fifteen years.

NOTE: The publishers regret exceedingly to announce that since this sketch of Mr. Mack was prepared, his wife died at Sorrento, Florida, February 13, 1898, whither she had gone in search of health. Mrs. Mack was a woman of most admirable traits of character, devoted in her work of charity, which, it is believed, may have occasioned the sacrifice of her life.

METCALF, JOHN, of Paullina, one of the prominent business men of Northwestern Iowa, has worked his way up to his present position by the most unceasing perseverance and industry, in the face of many obstacles. He was born February 9, 1842, at Swaledale, Yorkshire, in England, and was of humble parentage, being the son of Thomas Metcalf and Mary Harker. At the age of seven, he emigrated with his parents to America. The family located first at Dubuque, Iowa, but after remaining there a few months, moved to Wisconsin, settling at Benton, Lafayette county, late in the year 1849. Here the father worked a forty-acre farm and engaged in mining lead. In 1854, while working in the mine, his father was killed, a portion of the mine caving in upon him. The burden of the family's support now fell upon John, who was the oldest of six children, four of whom were girls. Though only twelve years old, he came bravely to the rescue, working on the farm, or at whatever he could find to do. At this time he had to quit school, never entering it again, except for short intervals at night sessions. But he had been a diligent pupil, and was apt in figures.

He continued to support the family until they were all grown up. In February, 1864, he enlisted in the union army at Dixon, Illinois, as a recruit. He was assigned to Company A, 96th Illinois Regiment, which he joined in East Tennessee, while it was under the command of Gen. Thomas. After the battle of Richmond and the surrender of Lee, the fourth corps was

re-organized and sent to Texas, where they were mustered out in the spring of 1865. While in Nashville, most of Metcalf's squad of about fifteen recruits were stricken with typhoid fever, and many died. From this attack Mr. Metcalf never fully recovered, and while in Texas he suffered from chills and fever, which clung to him for over two years. He has never applied for a pension, however, believing that since he is more than able to provide for himself and family, it would be disloyalty to call for the aid of the government.



Soon after the war, Mr. Metcalf settled in Delaware County, where he purchased a 160-acre farm. After working it one season, he sold it at a good profit and moved to Eldora, Hardin County, in the fall of 1868, engaging in stock shipping and the wholesale and retail meat business in partnership with his brother Thomas. His health did not permit him to remain long at this work, on account of the long hours and confinement, and in 1873 he began shipping grain, and was for three years associated with George M. Simpson in a mill at Alden, on the Iowa River. In 1877 he moved to Marcus, Cherokee County, where he invested in land, in company with John Clarkson,

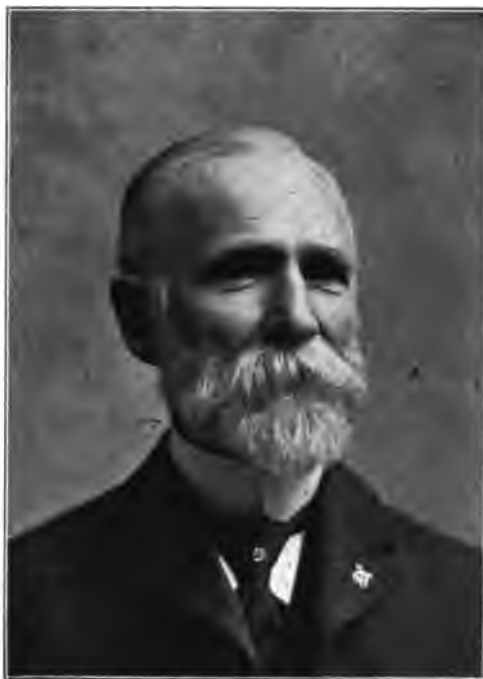
who was agent for the Iowa Falls & Sioux City R. R. Land Company, this company having been granted a subsidy of land for building the line of road now owned by the Illinois Central Company. After most of this land had been sold to settlers, Mr. Metcalf disposed of his interest at Marcus and in 1883 located at Paullina, which was then being located on the northern Iowa division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Here, at the request of the railroad officials, he purchased an elevator, which he still owns and operates, under the firm name of Metcalf & Cannon. In 1886 he became proprietor of the Bank of Paullina, succeeding his brother Thomas and J. N. Bauman, both of whom had died a short time before this. These two lines of business consume most of his attention, and he is being rewarded for his many years of hard and honest toil by a very comfortable income.

Mr. Metcalf has always been a devoted Republican, and the fact that in war times he lived in a community a majority of whom was opposed to the war, only served to strengthen his party loyalty. He has had opportunities to become prominent in politics, but he has always been too much occupied with business to accept any offices, beyond those of the city and township.

He was married in Dubuque in 1868 to Mary A. Simpson, daughter of John and Martha Simpson, who were among the earliest pioneers of that section. Mrs. Metcalf died in 1892, leaving three children, Wilbert C., Nettie B., and John Thomas, the oldest, Lulu V., having died when twelve years of age. Mr. Metcalf was married to his second wife, Mrs. Belle Raw Carpenter, at Farley, Iowa, and by this union there are two children, Lucile and Marion.

WISE, CHARLES ADOLPH, president of the State Bank of Cedar Falls and member of the legislature from Black Hawk county, has been a resident of Cedar Falls since May 8, 1863. He was born in Coburg, Germany, April 28, 1847. He came to the United States with his parents in 1852, locating in Ohio near Cleveland. His father

was M. Wise and his mother's maiden name was Christiana Roesser. They were natives of Coburg, Germany. The family removed to Portage City, Wisconsin, in 1854 and thence to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1857. Charles A. Wise was a clerk in a drug store when he first came to Cedar Falls, and four years later he organized the firm of Wise & Bryant, druggists and booksellers, which continued until 1893, when his partner, W. C. Bryant, retired and Mr. Wise took into partnership his two older sons, Clarence H.



and Parke E., the firm being C. A. Wise & Sons. It is one of the oldest, most respected and successful drug houses in the state.

Mr. Wise has been very successful in business because he has carried on a legitimate trade, has never deceived his customers and has conducted an up-to-date and progressive establishment. He became president of the State Bank of Cedar Falls with a capital of \$75,000 in 1894 and still holds that responsible position. He is also president of the Cedar Falls Building, Loan and Savings Association, the Cedar Falls Canning Company, the Monarch Feeder and Stacker Company and is a stockholder in several other large manufacturing and business enterprises. Mr. Wise has been

prominently identified with every important public enterprise and improvement in Cedar Falls. He has contributed liberally to nearly all of them and has always been ready to assist in promoting anything and everything that was for the good of the people of Cedar Falls and Black Hawk county. The republican party has had energetic service and liberal support from Mr. Wise ever since he became a voter. He was a member of the board of education in Cedar Falls for several years and was for two terms mayor of the city. In 1899 he was unanimously nominated by the republicans and elected to represent Black Hawk county in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly. He devoted his efforts mainly to securing a liberal appropriation for the State Normal School in Cedar Falls and was highly successful. He was placed on the committee on appropriations and secured an allowance of one hundred thousand dollars for a new building and additional appropriations for support aggregating about \$70,000.

Mr. Wise was married April 28th, 1869, to Miss Susan A. Parmelee of Clinton, New York. They have six children: Clarence H., born April 14, 1870; Parke E., born Sept. 18, 1871; Bertha H., born May 6, 1875; Ethel R., born Feb. 8, 1880; Helen S., born June 18, 1884, and Harold F., born Sept. 13, 1886.

MARTIN, WILLIAM BIRNEY, of Greenfield, Secretary of State and author of the famous "Martin Mulct Law," is a clear-headed, conscientious man, and was one of the leading members of the House in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth general and special sessions of the Iowa legislature. He was born March 17, 1846, at Rochester, Windsor county, Vermont, and is the son of Loman and Amanda B. Gibson Martin. His father was born in 1808. He was a prosperous farmer, and a man of the truest integrity and of an amiable disposition. His ancestors were Scotch and were early pioneers in central Vermont. The mother, who was born in 1810, was of English descent, and was a woman who possessed much strength of character.

W. B. Martin was brought up on a farm, and began attending district school at the early age of three, continuing until he was twelve, after which he was only permitted to attend school during the winter until he was seventeen years old, when he entered the Orange County Grammar School, an academy located at Randolph Center, Vermont. At eighteen he began teaching and "boarding around," which he alternated with study at school for three years. Arriving at his majority in 1867, he started west and settled in Henry county, Illinois, where he remained two years, farming



during the summer and teaching in winter. In April, 1869, he came to Iowa, and located on a piece of raw prairie land in the northern part of Adair county, and continued to teach and farm for four years longer. In the fall of 1873 he was elected Auditor of Adair county, and served two terms, after which he entered the real estate, loan and abstract business, which he has followed ever since, the first eight years in partnership with L. J. Gray.

Mr. Martin has always been an ardent republican, and has held several important offices. While mayor of Greenfield in 1890, he supervised the erection of the city's

electric light plant, which is still in successful operation. He represented his county in the lower house of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, and was re-elected to the Twenty-sixth. During his first term in the legislature, while serving on the Committee for the Suppression of Intemperance, he prepared the bill which afterward became known as the "Martin Malt Law," which, by its peculiar taxation feature, operates as a prohibitory law where the people desire prohibition, and as a local option law where the sentiment is such that prohibition cannot be enforced. In the Twenty-sixth general and special sessions, Mr. Martin was chairman of the Building and Loan Committee, and the bill introduced by him was used as the basis for the new law. In the extra session the law passed was a re-enactment of the old, with certain needed changes. Though he had made such a splendid record during his two terms as representative, Mr. Martin was defeated for re-election in 1897 on account of local complications, for which he was in no way to blame.

The republican state convention on the first day of August, 1900, nominated Mr. Martin for Secretary of State. His opponents in that convention were strong men and the contest was a spirited one until the conclusion of the third ballot, which nominated Mr. Martin. It was a clear case of winning on his merits. He received in the election that followed the largest majority ever given to a state officer in Iowa. He entered upon his duties as Secretary of State in January, 1900.

Mr. Martin is a Mason and has advanced several degrees, until he is now a Knight Templar. He belongs to the Presbyterian church. He was married September 13, 1871 to Miss Lucy E. Derby, a native of New York. They have six children: Clara A., born in 1872, now married to John N. Langfitt; Clyde B., born in 1874, who died when about a year old; W. B. Martin, Jr., born in 1876; Fred D., born in 1878; Clive G., born in 1881, and Carleton E., born in 1886.

SMITH, JOSEPH, of Lamoni, Decatur County, now Presiding Elder, or President, of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ

of Latter Day Saints, or "Josephite Mormons," as they are sometimes called to distinguish them from the Mormon Church in Utah, is the oldest son of Joseph Smith, who is known as the founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. His father was the son of Joseph Smith and Lucy Mack. The genealogy of the family is traceable as far back as 1631 to Robert Smith, who emigrated from England and settled in New Hampshire. Lucy Mack was a descendant of the Macks of Lyme, Connecticut. Her grandfather was Ebenezer Mack, a man of some wealth and influence.



Her father enlisted in Captain Henry's company, and was annexed to the regiment of Colonel Whiting. He was in the battle at Halfway Brook, 1755. In 1758 he enlisted under Major Spenser and was at the battle of Lake George, where Lord Howe was killed. He was in an engagement with the French and Indians at Fort Ann, with forces under Majors Putnam and Rogers. He was discharged from the service at Crown Point in the spring of 1759, and was married shortly after to Lydia Gates, the daughter of Nathan Gates of East Had-dam, Connecticut. He enlisted again in 1776; was with the land forces for a time

and then with his two sons, Jason and Stephen, engaged in privateering under Captain Havens. Her father, Solomon Mack, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, September 26, 1735. Her brother, Stephen Mack, was a captain in the service at the time of Hull's surrender, and he broke his sword and threw the pieces into the lake rather than be a party to the disgraceful surrender. He removed from Tunbridge, Vermont, to Detroit, Michigan; thence to Rochester, where he built a sawmill, dying shortly afterwards. She was married to Joseph Smith, January 24, 1796. Joseph Smith, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Sharon, Windsor County, Vermont, December 23, 1805. He began his religious career when fifteen years old, received his call and set about building the church, which was organized April 6, 1830, in Manchester Township, New York. He was married by Squire Tarbell at South Bainbridge, New York, January 18, 1827, to Emma Hale, born in Harmony Township, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1804. Her father, Isaac Hale, was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, March 21, 1763; married Elizabeth Lewis at Wells, Rutland County, Vermont, and emigrated to Tioga, now Harmony Township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, in 1790. Joseph Smith was a successful religionist, and at the time of his death, June 27, 1844, was president of a church numbering, by estimate, 150,000, in the United States and Europe.

The Joseph Smith of today was born at Kirtland, then Gauga, now Lake County, Ohio, November 6, 1832. He went with the family to Missouri in 1837, where they settled at Far West; was with them driven out of the state by the militia commanded by Generals Clark and Lewis, by order of the governor, L. W. Boggs, in the winter of 1838, after his father had been imprisoned at Liberty, Clay County, Missouri. He remembers being pushed away from his father's side by a sword in the hand of an armed guard, when his father was permitted to visit his family to say farewell. He remembers, also, crossing the Mississippi at Quincy on the ice, walking by the side of his mother, holding to her dress, while she carried his two younger brothers in her arms. They stopped for the rest of the win-

ter at the home of Mr. George Cleaveland, near Quincy, and in the spring of 1839 were joined by the husband, who had escaped from the custody of a guard sent to place him in the jail of an adjoining county on an unsigned mittimus. The family moved to Commerce, in Hancock County, Illinois, fifty miles up the river from Quincy, where they settled and began the founding of the city of Nauvoo, which afterwards became so celebrated in the history of the state and the Mormon people. He was then in his seventh year. He grew up inured to hardship and such labor as a boy of his years could do. Schools were established by the church, which flourished until the death of his father, and the church was driven from the state. These schools he attended and afterwards attended the common schools of the state, under such management as was prevalent at the time, until his fifteenth year, when his opportunities for schooling ceased. He began the study of law in his sixteenth year with a local Nauvoo lawyer, W. E. McLennan, afterwards Judge McLennan, of Nebraska City, Nebraska, spending one year in the office of Judge William H. Kellogg at Canton, Fulton County, Illinois, in 1855. He did not seek admission to the bar, because he did not like the practice of the law as he saw it conducted in the justices' and circuit courts of the county.

He was married to Miss Emma Griswold, a beautiful young woman, October 22, 1856, with whom he lived happily until her death, March 25, 1869. She left him three children, Emma Josepha, Carrie Lucinda and Zaide Viola. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1858, was re-elected in 1862 and served the full terms for which he was elected. He moved to Plano, Kendall County, Illinois, in 1866, and took editorial charge of the Herald, the denominational paper of the church of which he is President. He served several terms on the board of trustees of the town of Plano and three years and a half as justice of the peace in the same town, became disgusted with the duties of the office and resigned.

He was chosen to preside over the church of which he is a member in April, 1860, and is still sustained in that office. In religion he is a disciple of the faith of his father, believes in the divine calling of his

father and was baptized by him into the faith in his eleventh year. His mother was a communicant in the same church and died in the faith April 30, 1879. Neither his mother nor himself, nor any member of the Prophet Smith's immediate family, accepted the rule of Brigham Young, nor the dogma of plural marriage. Mr. Smith has always opposed the usurpation and evil teaching of the Utah Mormon Church, especially polygamy and its attendant theories.

In politics Mr. Smith has been a republican, cast his first vote in the party and voted for President William McKinley. He is not a politician, but takes an interest in what is going on in regard to the questions of state. He is patriotic, loves his country, was an Abolitionist and advocated the purchase of the slaves by the United States in lyceum discussion long before the war which resulted in emancipation. His family on both sides were noted for their devotion and love of human, political and religious freedom, their ancestors being on record in the township where they lived as protesting against the raising of money by tax for the support of one of the sects of Christians. They declared in favor of an equal and just proportion to all or aid to none, holding against the mixture of church and state.

He is by religion, preference and habit an advocate of temperance, has made many speeches in favor of the cause and attained some celebrity as a lecturer. He has been a preacher since April, 1860; has traveled quite extensively in the interests of his church and its faith; has baptized candidates in both oceans, and in the waters of the two great rivers of the United States; is a good speaker and commands good audiences and attention at home and abroad. He is a good parliamentarian and presides over the assemblies of the church with ability and success. He is liked by his associate ministers and respected by all his people. After the death of his first wife Mr. Smith married Miss Bertha Madison November 12, 1869, with whom he lived nearly twenty-seven years. She died October 19, 1896. There were born to them nine children, of whom five are living. The oldest, David Carlos, died in January, 1886, a girl, Bertha Azuba, dying a year later; two others died in their

infancy. Those remaining are Mary Audentia, born March 23, 1872, married to Ben M. Anderson of Lamoni; Fred Madison, born January 21, 1874; Israel Alexander, born February 2, 1876; Hale Washington, born February 22, 1881, and Lucy Yeteve, born December 11, 1884. After the death of his wife Mr. Smith made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Anderson, who moved into and occupied the family mansion just west of the town of Lamoni. He married Ada Rachel Clark, a native of Ontario, Canada, January 12, 1897. A son, Richard Clark, was born to them December 26, 1898.

For the earlier years of his life Mr. Smith lived in his mother's family and assisted her and his stepfather in keeping the historic hotel at Nauvoo, known as the Nauvoo Mansion. His mother married Lewis C. Bidamon, a major in the Illinois militia, in December, 1847. He continued with them until his marriage to Miss Griswold, when he, with his next younger brother, began farming. This continued until his election to the office of justice of the peace, when he attended to the duties of his office, doing any kind of work that offered to his hand as a day laborer and teamster. In 1860 he began his pastoral work; in 1863 his editorial work, in 1866 taking active editorial charge of the Herald, which he still continues. He has twice visited Washington, D. C., in the interests of his church, endeavoring to prevent Congress from taking such legislative action against the Utah Mormons as might be compromising to the Reorganized Church, which Mr. Smith contends is the rightful successor of the church his father founded and which became disrupted and disorganized at the death of his father. One of these visits was made in 1866, the other in 1882. Mr. Smith and his colleague, Z. H. Gurley, succeeded in securing an audience with the Secretary of State, Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen, through the kindness of Hon. W. P. Hepburn, of the Eighth District, Hon. W. B. Allison, Senator from Iowa, and Hon. J. C. Burroughs, Representative from Michigan, in 1882, to present a protest against the inimical action of the circular letter of Secretary W. M. Evarts to foreign nations regarding Mormon

emigration. This effort was successful, Secretary Frelinghuysen, giving the matter his personal attention.

The church over which Mr. Smith presides numbers nearly or quite 40,000 communicants; has over 400 branches or congregations; has its business center and offices of church officers and publication of church literature at Lamoni, Decatur County. Mr. Smith moved into the state with the Herald office plant in October, 1881. The town was begun in 1871 and now numbers a little less than 2,000. The local church has a membership of nearly 1,200 and has a church building seating about 1,100. A college called Graceland was opened for business on January 1, 1897, and there has been a Saints' Home established, now having forty or more inmates.

Mr. Smith is five feet eight and one-half inches in height, weighs 210 pounds, has brown eyes, full beard, quite white, thin gray hair and is somewhat bald. He walks with a firm, quick step and bears his sixty-nine years well.

KELLEY, EDMUND LEVI, Presiding Bishop of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, whose signature appears in business circles as E. L. Kelley, is a resident of Lamoni, Decatur County, but was formerly a resident of Glenwood, Mills County, and from 1874 to 1884 a member of the law firm of Kelley Bros. at that place. His father, Richard Yancey Kelley, moved from Illinois to Mills County in 1854, arriving there in the month of October. He entered a piece of land and engaged in farming, and owned one of the best farms in the county at the time of his death, which occurred June 10, 1861. Richard Y. Kelley was the grandson of Richard Kelley and Maria Gibbs, who immigrated to America in 1773, settled in North Carolina, and took part with the patriots in the war for Independence. They reared a family of seven boys, among the number, Benjamin Franklin Kelley, who was born March 4, 1784. This son, Benjamin, at an early time moved to Middle Tennessee and made himself a home in the forests of Robinson County, near Nashville, and in 1805 was married to

Miss Nancy Yancey, born August 27, 1787, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Austin Yancey. Benjamin F. Kelley and wife raised a family of six sons and one daughter, among the number, Richard Y. Kelley, who was born January 23, 1814. On May 31, 1837, he was married to Miss Sarah E. F. Ballowe at Nashville, Tennessee. Miss Ballowe was born in the state of Virginia, July 3, 1814. Her parents were Virginians. Her father, Eli P. Ballowe, born March 3, 1786, and her mother, Sarah Howard Winfrey, August 3, 1795. They were extensive planters and slave holders, and when Miss Sarah



Ballowe was in her tenth year they moved to Tennessee and built a home near Nashville, where many of the relatives still live. Samuel Winfrey, a brother of Miss Sarah Winfrey, who lives four miles east of Nashville, on the Murfreesborough road, is a man of extensive resources, and during the War of the Rebellion his house was the headquarters for a number of the federal officers stationed at Nashville. Mrs. Mary S. Welch, a sister of Mrs. Sarah E. F. Kelley, also still lives and has good property in Nashville.

Richard Y. Kelley was opposed to the idea of slavery, and upon his marriage decided to

try a free state. In the fall of 1837 he moved with his wife to Johnson County, Illinois, where they continued to reside until going to western Iowa in 1854. Here they reared a family, all of whom were born in Illinois prior to going to Iowa, consisting of seven sons and one daughter, namely:

Benjamin Franklin Kelley, the eldest, at one time a large farmer and stockman of Mills County, now deceased. His family lives in Mills County, respected by those who know them.

John S. Kelley, an honorable and worthy farmer, who resided on the old homestead in Mills County; died since the writing of this sketch.

.. William H. Kelley, a resident of Kirtland, Ohio. A minister of eloquent and pleasing address, and author of a work entitled "Presidency and Priesthood in the Church of Christ." He enlisted in the army in 1864, and was honorably discharged at Washington in 1865, at the close of the war.

Mrs. Mary J. H. Ryerson, wife of Mr. John Ryerson, a farmer in Mills County.

Edmund L. Kelley, the subject of this sketch.

George T. Kelley, attorney at law; graduate of the State University of Iowa, and now practicing law at Plainville, Nebraska.

Parley P. Kelley, attorney at law, Glenwood; graduate of the State University, and one of the best posted attorneys in the western part of the state. P. P. Kelley died at his home in Glenwood since this sketch was written.

James M. Kelley, cashier of the State Bank of Macedonia, Pottawattamie County. He is a graduate of the Iowa State University.

Edmund L. Kelley was born the 17th of November, 1844, near Vienna, Johnson County, Illinois. When ten years of age his father moved to western Iowa, which at that time was little settled, the Indian trail being then the most conspicuous mark on bottoms and fine rolling prairies, and the dark-skinned hunter a familiar object to the settler. The subscription school was relied upon in great part for the advantages of an education, and three months in the winter and two in summer the maximum time to be used in mental improvement by those

best prepared to take advantage of the situation.

The 15th of April, 1861, his father started him to school at Glenwood, with the statement that he might go as long as he wanted to, and the country boy in blue jeans began his work with a satisfied heart. Not two months passed, however, before the death of the father called the boy home to work on the farm, and the next schooling of importance was in the fall of 1862, when he went back to Glenwood, found a place where he could do chores for his board and studied until the middle of December, when upon the recommendation of the principal of the school and the county superintendent, he took a large school on Silver Creek in Mills County and taught his first term. Judge W. S. Lewis, of Mills County, then a small boy, received his first start at this term of school. At the close of the term, having a desire for a better education, he arranged with the county superintendent and judge to recommend him to the State University under the law providing for representatives from each county, and in April, 1863, he began a course of study in the University as the first representative student from Mills County.

The hard times of 1863 and 1864 made it necessary for him to "hire out" during the vacation and labor on a farm to replenish his exchequer, which he did at Iowa City, attending school while in session, until May, 1864, when he returned home and began teaching in Pottawattamie County, and in the winter taught again on Silver Creek, Mills County, where he had taught his first term.

In the year 1865 he determined to try a business education, and took a course in the H. G. Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. In December, 1865, he called upon the state superintendent at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and applied for a school. The superintendent had just received application for a teacher for the boys' high school at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, the boys of the raging canal on the Susquehanna having succeeded in driving two teachers from the school at the point of stone ink jugs. Arrangements were at once entered into in which Kelley agreed to remain in the school and conduct it or charge

nothing for his services. At the end of a four months' term he received unanimous commendation from the Association of Teachers at Williamsport, and the special thanks of Dr. Armstrong of Dickenson College for his work among the boys.

Western life, however, had not lost its attractions for him, and he left Williamsport for the west, and taught in the public schools of Illinois and Iowa until September, 1867, when he entered upon the drug business at Logan, Harrison County, Iowa. In 1873 he graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University, and the same year was elected superintendent of schools of Mills County, where he resided. His work was sufficiently satisfactory, so that when a successor was to be chosen he was assured by the leaders of both political parties in the county that if he was a candidate for the position there would be no opposition to him. However, having entered upon the practice of the law, he declined to continue further in school work. In law he was successful. His practice grew rapidly, and he was admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit Courts and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the year 1881 the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, of which he is a member, selected him to act in connection with Hon. Z. H. Gurley of Decatur County, Iowa, upon a committee to urge upon Congress the necessity of passing an effective law against the practice of polygamy in the territories of the United States, and early in December of that year he proceeded to Washington and, with Mr. Gurley, began work among the members of the Forty-seventh Congress upon that question. They issued and placed in the hands of each member of Congress and the President, a pamphlet entitled "The Utah Problem and Its Solution," and subsequently another, entitled "Polygamy a Crime—Not a Religion." The committee was also favored with a personal interview with President Arthur in which to present its views and documents, and Mr. Kelley made an argument before the House Judiciary committee upon the question, answering the speech of Mr. Cannon, the Utah delegate. The committee later learned from Hon. Edwin F. Willits that when he, with others of the committee

called upon the President to ascertain what the President had to recommend touching the Utah question, the President placed the documents furnished him by the committee in their hands, asking for them a careful consideration.

After the passage of the law known as the Edmunds Bill the committee quit Washington, and in April, 1882, Mr. Kelley was appointed Counselor to the Bishop of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints and continued to fill this position until the death of the Bishop in September, 1890, when he acted in the office by virtue of appointment and his trusteeship as Counselor until the General Conference of the Society, and on the 10th of April, 1891, he was chosen the Presiding Bishop of the Reorganized Church, which position he continues to fill.

This position, in addition to spiritual duties in the church to which he belongs, makes him the chief financial officer of the body. His special work is to look after all church properties and finances, and the receipts and expenditures of himself and agents annually amount to more than \$100,000, and the church property of which he is trustee is valued at upwards of half a million. He is also president of the Board of Publication of the Herald Publishing House, Lamoni. From 1884 until 1891 he resided, with his family, at Kirtland, Ohio, to better perform his work as Counselor in the church, and when there took an active interest in the public schools and other work, was a member of the board of education and held commissions as justice and notary from Governors Foraker and Campbell.

In his church work, as any other, he has always been ready to present and defend either in public or private, any principle or doctrine that he believed, and in maintaining these has met in public discussion some of the most eminent debaters in the United States. Among his public debates may be mentioned that in Kansas City in 1882 with Mr. David Eckles, leader of the Liberal League at that time in that city. In 1884 he held a discussion with Rev. Clark Braden of the Disciple, or Christian Church. This debate was published in a large volume containing 400 pages, and has already had a

second edition. In 1888 he engaged in a discussion with Rev. J. D. Whitehead, Christadelphian, in Boston, Massachusetts. Later he held a discussion at Lee's Summit, Missouri, with Rev. D. B. Ray, D. D., of the Baptist Church, St. Louis, and in 1889 with Mr. D. R. Dungan, at the time professor of Theology in Drake University and later president of Bethany College, Nebraska.

Mr. Kelley is one of the projectors and promoters of Graceland College, located at Lamoni, Iowa. This is a non-sectarian school in all its departments and features, and so guaranteed to be in its articles of incorporation, notwithstanding the fact that it is under the fostering care of the church. Religion, as such, is not taught in the school, and the professors religiously have membership with different denominations, or are not members of any church. He was elected a member of the board of trustees and directors at the beginning of the institution and filled these positions until April 20, 1900, when he resigned both places.

Politically, Mr. Kelley is a republican, having cast his first vote for General Grant for President and his last for William McKinley. In 1873 he was elected on the anti-monopolist ticket for superintendent of schools, and in 1875 was a candidate on an independent ticket in Mills County against Hon. John Y. Stone for Representative, but was defeated in the election by 125 votes. He is a protectionist and bimetallist in sentiment and voted for McKinley believing that was the preferable way to attain both objects.

On the 21st of December, 1876, he was married to Miss Cassie Bishop, daughter of Mr. John and Mrs. Mary Bishop, Malvern, Iowa, and from this union they have a family of eight children, ranging in age from twenty-two down to three years, and named as follows: Winifred Bishop, born November 30, 1877; he was a soldier in Co. M, 50th Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, during Spanish-American war; now law student Iowa State University; Edmund L., Jr., born March 25, 1880; Richard Carlyle, born September 30, 1882; Laura Belle, born September 20, 1884; Jeannette Vivian, born July 23, 1887; Joseph Stanley, born February 4, 1890; David Emlin, born October 16, 1893, and Ruth Alix, born December 8,

1896. Miss Bishop was born in Monroe County, Iowa, and reared in Monroe and Mills Counties. Her father's family were from Danbury, Connecticut; he was a corporal in an Indiana company in the Mexican war and slightly wounded at the battle of Buena Vista. Her mother, formerly Miss Mary J. Humeston, was born in Indiana and was in that state married to Mr. Bishop. Mr. Bishop is a thorough stockman and owns an extensive ranch, stocked with cattle and horses, at Bailey, Cherry County, Nebraska.

On the 9th of April, 1897, Bishop Kelley was called to the position of Counselor to the President of the church of which he is a member, and has filled this position since, in connection with his duties as Presiding Bishop of the society.

MILES, JUSTIAN WILLIARD, was a prominent banker and pioneer of Jackson County until 1897, when he moved to Manchester, Delaware County. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 18th, 1830, and is a descendant of English stock. His great grandparents came from the mother country about 1750, and settled in New England, where were born Timothy Abner and Thomas. The second son, Timothy, was the grandfather of our Mr. Miles, and was virtually the head of the Miles family, whose descendants are now scattered throughout the United States. At the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle, J. W. Miles' grandfather, Timothy Miles, then living in the wilds of Vermont, was taken prisoner by a band of Indians under the command of a British officer. His house was burned and his family turned into the woods without shelter, and he himself was kept in close confinement for several months before being liberated. His wife and family, meanwhile, found refuge at the house of a neighboring settler. Soon after the return of Timothy Miles, the three brothers formed a project for fitting out a vessel and going over to France for arms and ammunition, and from there cruise against the commerce of England. The enterprise seemed feasible, and Abner, being a sea captain and understanding navigation, was well fitted for



such an undertaking. A fine craft was secured and a suitable crew enlisted, and a number of wooden guns were made and painted to represent the genuine article, but without a real gun on board, and trusting to fortune and a clean pair of heels, they hoped to reach France, where supplies could be obtained in abundance. After many encounters, when their object was almost obtained, they were captured by a British man-of-war and confined in the old Jersey prison-ship, then lying in New York harbor. Abner, through the influence of the Masonic fraternity, was soon released. Timothy and Thomas, however, remained prisoners for several months. They were then exchanged and afterwards participated in many battles of the war, and were present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army. At the close of the war, Timothy returned to Randolph, Vermont. Abner settled in Massachusetts or Connecticut, while Thomas located in Pennsylvania near the lake shore, where many of his descendants now reside. Timothy afterwards moved to Three Rivers in Canada, where he laid the foundation of that prosperous city. He became wealthy and an owner of a large tract of land near that place. About the year 1818 he became

financially involved as security in a mercantile adventure of one Dan Moulton, his son-in-law. His fine estate was swept away and he became bankrupt. He did not survive his misfortune, but in a few months he passed away, and his wife soon followed him. He was the father of eight children, three sons and five daughters. They were named John, James and Justian; Marcia, Dollie, Lucia, Celmira and Theda. Justian Miles, the father of J. W. Miles, was married twice, his first wife being Miss Tabitha Haskins, of Cannan, Ohio. She bore him three children, one son and two daughters, James N., Ellen and Mary. His second wife was Miss Harriet Rice, a native of Green, Vermont, who was a granddaughter of Commodore Whipple, of the British navy. She bore him six children, four sons and two daughters, Justian Williard being the eldest. Orson, the second son, was in the Australian mines from 1853 until 1872. He now lives in Cedar County, Iowa. Hiram Abner, the third son, owns a fine farm near Miles, Iowa. The youngest, Forrest M., enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Iowa infantry in the fall of 1862 and served during the war. Forrest participated in all the battles his regiment was engaged in, taking active part in the battles of Morgarza Bend, Ball's Bluff, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, capture of Jackson, Mississippi, and seige and capture of Vicksburg. He also accompanied his regiment and participated in all the battles of the Red River campaign under Gen. Banks. At the battle of Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah Valley, he was severely wounded in the right foot, and for a time was in the hands of the enemy, but was recaptured the same day. He now resides on the old homestead at Miles. The eldest daughter, Senia, was married to A. J. Scofield at Cannan, Ohio, who was enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Iowa infantry and was killed in the battle of Champion Hills. She afterwards married John Deming, and now lives near Rhodes, Iowa. Justian Miles was born at Randolph, Vermont, 1793, and in company with his brothers John and James emigrated to Ohio, in 1820. Justian settled in Cannan, Wayne County, James in Guilford, Medina County. John soon after moved to Yankee Springs, Michigan, and in 1852 James moved to Jack-

son County, Iowa, and was soon followed by Justian. At that time the land was mostly owned by the government, and the Miles brothers had the honor of patenting the land where the beautiful little town of Miles now stands and whence it derives its name. Among the daughters of Timothy Miles were some very fine singers, especially Martina, whose daughter was the mother of that distinguished man, ex-Gov. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan. General Nelson A. Miles, of the regular army, the noted Indian fighter, is a descendant of Abner Miles of Revolutionary fame. As a race, they are noted for their force of character, their unselfish adherence to what they believe to be right, and their strong regard for everything that is American.

The Miles family was among the first to rally around the flag in defense of the union during the late Civil war, and among the most loyal supporters of Lincoln's administration. Coming from Whig stock, they are naturally republicans, and are very radical. J. W. Miles was elected a member of the Seventeenth General Assembly from Jackson County, Iowa, overcoming a large democratic majority and he served his constituency in a very acceptable manner. He was made a member of the agricultural congress by Governor Sherman, and represented his state in this body for five consecutive sessions. He was honored with the chairmanship of the Iowa delegation. Mr. Miles was married February 4th, 1856, to Miss Sarah Jane Heckett, daughter of John and Salome Harsh Heckett. Mrs. Miles was a native of the same town and her husband was born March 4th, 1837. To them were born three children, viz., Hattie Itell; Pearl died, age two years; and Benjamin Forrest. The daughter is an accomplished woman and resided for several years in Boston and New Bedford. The two sons are engaged in banking business at Manchester, Iowa.

When Mr. Miles began living here in Iowa he had but little money, and his success is largely due to his industry and application to the various business enterprises, among which is farming, which he closely followed up till 1870. In that year, the C., M. & St. P. R. R. was built, when he, with eleven others, went on a bond for \$15,000

to be paid when the road was completed to the town of Preston. This was the first town west of Miles, and the contract was carried out by both parties. After the station was located at Miles, he took charge of it, and engaged in dealing in live stock and in the grain business. He was agent here for seven years, and in the grain and produce business for thirteen years, doing an extensive and lucrative business. During this time he still carried on his farm interests. Mr. Miles is noted for his conversational powers, which, combined with his frank disposition, make him prominent and active in social gatherings. He has for several years taken great interest in Free Masonry, and has taken all the degrees, both ancient and modern, except the 33d degree. He was founder and president of the Exchange Bank at Miles for twenty years, but in 1897, at the death of his wife, he disposed of most of his interests at and around Miles and moved to Manchester, Iowa, where he now resides, and is president of the First National Bank of that city.

MERRY, CAPTAIN JOHN F., of Dubuque. Probably no man in Iowa has done as much by his own personal effort to colonize and populate the south and west as has Captain John F. Merry, assistant general passenger agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for many years a resident of Manchester, now of Dubuque. He was born in Peninsula, Summit County, Ohio, March 24, 1844. His ancestors were natives of New York, who emigrated to Ohio in an early day. The father at the time of his death was a prosperous farmer in Oneida township, Delaware County, Iowa. He led an upright and honorable life and his death was a personal bereavement to the community in which he lived. The mother's maiden name was Pamela Trowbridge. She was a woman of rare ability, but thoroughly domestic in her nature and habits.

John F. Merry came to Iowa with his parents in a covered wagon from Geauga County, Ohio, in 1856, settling in Delaware County. The father had little else than the contents of the covered wagon and the team hitched to it at the time he landed in Iowa, but he secured a farm eight miles north of



Earlville and went to work. The son attended school at such times as he could be spared from the farm, and was soon prepared to teach, which he did for two terms. In 1865 he secured a position as clerk in a general store in Manchester, where he remained two years learning the business, in which he engaged on his own account until 1879, when he entered the service of the Illinois Central railroad as excursion agent. He was afterward promoted to be general western passenger agent and then to be assistant general passenger agent of western lines, and finally to be assistant general passenger agent of the whole system, the position he now holds. He has given particular attention to the agricultural, industrial and commercial development of the country traversed by the lines of the Illinois Central. His publications: "Where to Locate New Factories," "The Southern Homeseekers' Guide," "The Commercial, Financial and Industrial Outlook for New Orleans," are familiar to everyone.

Captain Merry twice enlisted in the army during the Civil war, first in Company K, Twenty-first Iowa infantry, on August 23, 1862, and a second time in Company F, of the Forty-sixth Iowa, in April, 1864, in

which he served as second lieutenant. He is a member of the G. A. R. and Loyal Legion; was on the personal staff of General Lucius Fairchild, commander-in-chief, G. A. R. Captain Merry will be known by future generations as the originator of the law converting the battle field of Vicksburg into a national military park. He is a republican and was a delegate from the Third congressional district to the republican national convention held at St. Louis in 1896. He is a member of the Methodist church and was a lay delegate to the general conference of that church held at Chicago during the month of May, 1900. At one time he was president of the Iowa State Sunday School Association. Also at one time president of the Y. M. C. A. at Manchester, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen lodges there. He was married November 26, 1866, to Miss Emma J. Catron, and four children were the result of that union, two of whom died in infancy, the others at the age of three and one-half and four years.

Captain Merry is a progressive and valued citizen, always contributing to every enterprise which will aid his town. He assisted in the organization of the Kennedy Buggy Company and the Masons' and Odd Fellows' Union Aid Association, in both of which he was a director while residing at Manchester. Captain Merry is especially popular among young men, many of whom he has helped to good positions and to many more he has given letters of recommendation and sound advice. It is one of the captain's hobbies that to insure a better citizenship we must begin with the boys, and anything looking to the moral or commercial development of young men finds a hearty response from him.

July 1, 1898, Captain Merry was elected secretary and assistant treasurer of the Dunlieth and Dubuque Bridge Company, secretary and treasurer of the Iowa Land and Loan Company, and assistant secretary of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, to succeed General C. H. Booth, deceased, who for many years filled all these positions. Later he was elected secretary and assistant treasurer of the Fort Dodge & Omaha Railroad Company. All these

companies are Illinois Central Railroad companies, but have their headquarters in Dubuque. September 2, 1898, Captain Merry removed his home, family and business to Dubuque, fitting up a suite of rooms in the Bank and Insurance building, one of the best office buildings west of Chicago. The captain is a prominent figure at Grand Army encampments and to have him present a candidate always means his election. He is also trustee of the Upper Iowa University, located at Fayette, and the Epworth Seminary at Epworth, Iowa.

MILLIMAN, JAMES CUTLER, of Logan, lieutenant governor of Iowa, is a conspicuous example of the men of Iowa who are shaping its destinies and who have done well for themselves by their own efforts. He was born January 28, 1847, in Galway, Saratoga County, New York. His parents were Francis Milliman and Sally Emily (Hunt) Milliman. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was Captain Ziba Hunt, of the Revolutionary army. His father's family was Scotch-Irish. The family lived on a farm, and James attended the district school during the three months of the winter and worked hard on the farm during the rest of the year. The hardships of early life, both in and out of school, developed habits of industry and the fact that life is earnest, and so this training has aided and influenced him through life. He has had no other business or professional training than that gained by hard knocks and acute observation. He earned his own living since he was nine years old, when he lost his home by the death of his mother. He has relied upon common sense and honest dealing to carry him through, and has found no obstacle that he could not overcome by this means. He commenced his business career picking wild strawberries and selling them in town. Until he was thirteen years old he worked for his board and clothes. Then he began working for 25 cents a day and often for much less, doing anything he could find to do. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, Forty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was discharged December 23, 1864, on



account of the loss of his left arm above the elbow by a gunshot wound received in action in the long, hard fight in front of Petersburg, Va., September 30, 1864. In February, 1865, Mr. Milliman came west and located in Harrison county, at a time when there were no railways in the western half of the state. Here he taught school and earned money with which he attended the state university two years, where he was a member of the Irving Institute, a literary society connected with the university. In November, 1868, he was elected county recorder of Harrison county and was three times re-elected, serving eight years. In 1876, with A. L. Harvey, he established the Harrison County Bank, in Logan, retiring at the end of three years. In 1884 he formed a partnership with Almor Stern in the real estate, abstract and loan business, and this firm is still doing a good business. Governor Milliman has been an Odd Fellow for twenty-seven years and a member of the Grand Lodge for six years. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic he has held the office of senior vice-commander of the Department of Iowa during the years 1893 and 1894, and served on the Council of Administration for two years following.

Governor Milliman has always been a republican, and has repeatedly been endorsed by the republicans of Harrison county. His worth and party activity were recognized in 1893, when he was elected to the legislature from Harrison county. He took an active and useful part in the session of 1894, and it was there that he attracted the attention of the republicans of the state, who made him their nominee for lieutenant governor in 1897, on the first ballot in the state convention in Cedar Rapids in August. He made a successful campaign and was a source of strength to his party ticket, especially in his own congressional district, where he is best known. He ran ahead of his ticket in the state and was elected, receiving 226,005 votes, against 189,473 for B. A. Plummer, fusionist. As president of the senate, Governor Milliman, applying the principles of common sense and fairness, made an excellent presiding officer, retiring at the end of the session with general approval and congratulations from the representatives of both parties for the fair and able manner in which he had discharged his trying duties. He was re-elected in 1899 and is now serving a second term.

Mr. Milliman was married November 20, 1870, to Ettie R. Stern, daughter of Jacob T. Stern, of Logan. Two children were born to them, Maude E., born October 15, 1871, and Edith R., born May 25, 1881. Mrs. Milliman died in 1883 and Mr. Milliman was again married in 1886 to Miss Bella S. Rice, daughter of Silas Rice. Five children have been born to them, as follows: Eleanor M., born October 8, 1886; Hattie A., born January 15, 1888; Bernice R., born July 19, 1899; Almor S., born December 8, 1894, and Cutler J., born November 28, 1897.

MONTGOMERY, WALLACE SCOTT, of Allison, is one of the best known lawyers of Butler county. He is the son of James Montgomery, a farmer, and Sarah Glew. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, although the family has lived in America several generations, his grandfather, William Montgomery, having been born in Pennsylvania in 1783.

W. S. Montgomery was born on a farm in Dubuque County, Iowa, February 16, 1853. He began his education in the common district school, and continued his studies in a private school. He entered the law department of the state university at Iowa City in 1874, graduating in June, 1875. He afterwards read law for some time with J. C. Longueville, of Dubuque. From Dubuque he came to Clarksville, Butler county, in 1880, and entered into a law partnership with Hon. C. A. L. Roszell, continuing thus for about a year and a half. In September, 1881, he opened a law office of his own at Clarksville, and practiced alone until the fall of 1882, when he was elected clerk of the district and circuit courts of the county. In 1887, after having served two terms in this office, he resumed his law practice, this time in partnership with Hon. W. A. Luthrop and C. W. Lewis at Allison, Butler county, his present location. He remained with this firm for six years, carrying on a large abstract business in addition to his law practice. He sold out his interest in the business in August, 1893, and again opened an office of his own at Allison. His thorough preliminary training, his experience and observation as clerk of the courts, and his close association with



some of the best lawyers of the county, together with his own ability and perseverance, enabled him to secure a liberal patronage, and he now holds an enviable position among the bar of Butler county.

In politics Mr. Montgomery has always been a republican, and though an active worker for the good of his party, has not been an office-seeker, the only office to which he has aspired being that of clerk of the courts. He is a member of Opal Lodge No. 417, A. F. and A. M., and does not belong to any church.

He was married November 30, 1884, at Clarksville, to Miss Florence Peet. They have one living child, Sarah Ruth, who was born in 1889.

MORRIS, MILES, of Gravity, was born in Montgomery County, Illinois, February 10, 1831. His father, Miles Morris, a farmer, was one of the southern patriots who took part in the war of 1812, enlisting from the state of North Carolina. His mother was Elizabeth Lytle Morris. The children of this family received a common school education, and the good use of ad-

vantages has enabled both sons to deserve mention among the first citizens of their resident states. Mr. Morris' brother, William Morris, was a member at one time of the Kansas state legislature.

Miles Morris came to Iowa in October, 1870, and settled in Marshall township, Taylor county. He bought a farm and began raising stock. As the years passed and he prospered in his new home, he added to his farming interests and finally entered into a private banking business in Gravity. At present he owns the building in which he does the banking business, also a fine farm of 320 acres.

In the Civil war he was a sergeant in Company I, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers, enlisting from Knox county, Illinois. He took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Yellow Oak.

Mr. Morris is a staunch republican and has always stood by the principles of that party. He is a member of the Christian church.

He was married November 22, 1860, to Sarah Ann Murdoch. They have one child, Charles, born October 1, 1861.



MILES, SAMUEL P., of Nora Springs, is the son of Reuben W. Miles, a native of Kentucky. His grandfather was a slaveholder, but his son Reuben was strongly opposed to slavery from boyhood. At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Eliza C. Morse, the daughter of a Methodist minister, and they moved to the free state of Indiana. The Miles family were descended from English ancestry, but the grandfather of Samuel, who was a Virginian, enlisted in the patriot army of the American Revolution at the age of sixteen, six months before the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. On his mother's side the ancestors of Samuel P. were all of southern birth, but strongly opposed to slavery, and followers of brave "Parson Brownlow" in church and politics. At the beginning of the Rebellion, the father and mother of Samuel lived in North Missouri, and were outspoken for the Union, suffering greatly from the raids of the rebel bush-



whackers, who often made raids upon the settlement. His father was too old for service, but three of his sons enlisted in the Union army. His uncle, James R. Williams, and his brother, Edwin F., were killed in the Centralia massacre September 27, 1864, by Anderson guerillas.

Samuel was born near Kirksville, Missouri, April 17, 1857. He attended the public school in a log school house, where the instruction was of the most primitive order. The stars and stripes floated over the rude school house in war times, showing the loyalty and patriotism of the people in a region where it often cost life and property to stand by the Union. The boy worked on a farm for several years, and at twenty years of age entered the State Normal school at Kirksville to prepare for teaching. He taught in the country schools for a time and in March, 1880, came to Iowa, locating at Cedar Rapids. In 1884 he was appointed on the police force of that city. He read law with P. H. Francis and in 1887 entered the law office of Smith and Powell. In October, 1888, he was admitted to the bar and entered upon practice at Oxford Junction. In March, 1891, he moved to Clarion and formed a partnership with C. F. Peterson. He was

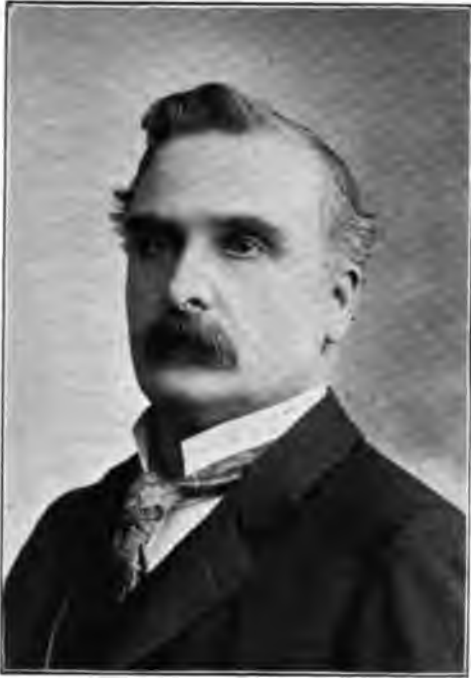
chairman of the republican county committee in the campaign of 1893, and was sergeant-at-arms of the House of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly. He moved to Nora Springs in April, 1894, and opened a law office.

In March, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Mitchell of Marion. They have two children, Earl C., born March 19, 1883, and Dale S., born April 22, 1893.

Mr. Miles has always been a working republican and often takes part in the political campaigns on the stump. He is a member of the Christian church and a member of Oak Lodge of the Knights of Pythias at Nora Springs. He was elected second assistant secretary of the senate of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and at the general election in 1898, was elected county attorney of Floyd county.

MACRAE, DONALD, M. D., is a native of Scotland, born in Poolewe, Rosshire, October 3, 1839, and is a son of Rev. Donald Macrae, Free Church minister of Kilmory Arran. His mother was Jessie Russell, a daughter of the Rev. James Russell of Gairlock, Rosshire, Scotland. Dr. Macrae's education was received at the University of Edinburgh, both literary and medical departments, from which latter he graduated in 1861. He practiced in Scotland for a year and a half as assistant to a prominent physician, after which he entered the Cunard Steamship Company's service as medical officer. During his four and a half years' service he crossed the Atlantic seventy-five times. His last trip landed him in New York, where he was united in marriage with Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Bouchette, Esq., surveyor general of Canada, who died in 1881 at the age of eighty-six years.

Dr. Macrae came to Council Bluffs in March, 1867, and engaged in the practice of his profession and soon built up a successful practice and has won the confidence of all who know him. He has been identified with the Omaha Medical College since 1881, having occupied various chairs. He is now professor of Clinical Surgery in that institution. In 1888-9 he was president of the Medical



Society of the Missouri Valley and during the same years president of the Iowa State Medical Society. At the meeting of the International Medical Congress held at Washington, D. C., he was vice-president of the surgical section. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., Council Bluffs Lodge, and is Past Master of the A. O. U. W., and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Macrae was married on March 4, 1867. Dr. and Mrs. Macrae are the parents of one son, Donald, born January 24, 1870, who is associated with his father in practice. He is professor of anatomy in the Omaha Medical College and served his country loyally during the Spanish war as assistant surgeon of the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers, with rank of first lieutenant, going through the severe campaign in the Philippines.

Dr. Macrae served as a member of the school board for two years and in 1890 was elected on the citizens' non-partisan ticket, as mayor of Council Bluffs, by a large majority. He has also been a member of the pension board of Council Bluffs during both terms of the Cleveland administration. He is, however, not a politician, but is president of the "Association of Iowa Physicians for the Promotion of Just and Wise Legislation

Upon Subjects Pertaining to the Public Health and to the Practice of Medicine."

MACKENZIE, CHARLES, attorney at law and a resident of Iowa's capital city, was born in the city of New York, September 6, 1843. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Donald A. Mackenzie, was born in Scotland, coming to the United States in 1840 at the age of twenty years. He first settled at St. Louis, Mo., afterwards going to Galena, Ill., Cassville and Potosi, Wisconsin, and finally settled at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1850. He was part owner for many years of the ferry across the Mississippi at that place, and was for many years one of the prominent and influential business men of the Key City of Iowa. The mother, Mary A. O'Connor Mackenzie, was born in Ithica, New York. She was the daughter of Henry O'Connor, an officer in the war of 1812, and was a woman of great natural talent and highly educated, a writer and something of an artist; a woman of remarkable intellectual power and trained in all the learning of her day. Her ancestors came from Ireland. Charles was educated in the public schools of Potosi and Platteville, Wisconsin, and Dubuque, Iowa. He afterwards took a course in Beloit College, Wisconsin, graduating with the class of 1861, and was the same year elected principal of the first ward school in Dubuque. In September, 1861, he rallied to his country's call and enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Infantry Volunteers and became adjutant, acted as adjutant general of volunteers and was elected major of the Ninth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, serving all through the war. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Young's Point, Milliken's Bend, Siege of Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, being all through the siege; Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Kenesaw Mountain, near Atlanta, July 22 and 28, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Bentonport and Sherman's March to the Sea.

After coming out of the war, Major Mackenzie began to study law at Dubuque, Iowa, and was admitted to practice in April,

1866, practicing in Dubuque until June, 1868, when he moved to Eldora, Hardin county, where he remained until October, 1869, when he removed to Mason City, continuing in the practice at that place from October, 1869, to May, 1876, when he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, engaging in the practice there from May, 1876, to February, 1883, again removing to Dunlap, Harrison County, Iowa, where he practiced in the courts of Harrison, Shelby, Monona and Crawford counties until January 1, 1893, when he removed to Des Moines, where he



has been in active and successful practice ever since.

Major Mackenzie has always been a republican, and during his residence in Dubuque county was nominated on the republican ticket for the state legislature in 1867, but was defeated on account of Dubuque county being so overwhelmingly democratic at that time. He has been relied upon in many campaigns for effective work on the stump, for he is an orator of recognized ability.

He is a member of all the Masonic societies; of the three Odd Fellow societies, lodge Encampment and Rebekah's; Knights of

Pythias and Pythian Sisters; the Redmen, and holds the degree of Pocahontas in the latter; Grant Club of Des Moines, Tippecanoe Club of Des Moines, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of Iowa; of the Union Veteran Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Good Templars. He is also a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Of his record as a soldier, Major Mackenzie may well be proud, and of his professional career, it may be said that he has always been a hard worker, a close student, a successful attorney, and highly respected citizen. He is unmarried.

MOGRIDGE, DR. GEORGE, assistant superintendent of the Iowa Institution for Feeble Minded Children, was born June 3, 1856, in Salford, England. His parents were Edwin and Hannah Chapman Mogridge. He received his early education in the common schools of Manchester and later entered an attorney's office, where he remained a number of years. In 1879 he left England for the United States and settled in Iowa, working on farms or at whatsoever he could obtain to do. He studied medicine and graduated at the Omaha Medical College in 1893, since which time he has been connected with the Iowa Institution for Feeble Minded Children at Glenwood.

In 1895 he was married to Lilian E. Robinson, of Dixon, Illinois. Dr. Mogridge is a member of several medical societies and of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he has always been a staunch republican.

MACARTNEY, FREDERICK CHARLES, SR., now probably the oldest and best known hotel manager in Iowa, is proprietor, in company with his two sons, of the Kirkwood House in Des Moines. Mr. Macartney was born March 7, 1840, in Paris, Canada West, now the Province of Ontario. He was educated in private schools and afterwards at Caradac Academy, near London, Canada. He came to Des Moines March 22, 1863, to take a position as clerk in the old Savery

House, now the Kirkwood, and has been connected with this hotel, with the exception of a short time, ever since that day, either as clerk, manager or proprietor. He is now president of the incorporated company of Macartney & Sons Company, operating the Kirkwood hotel. Mr. Macartney is also vice president of the Iowa Loan and Deposit Company, and director of the Northwestern Loan and Savings Company, all of Des Moines. He has always been an earnest republican in politics. He was alderman at large of West Des Moines, 1894-5,



and was a prominent candidate for the republican nomination for mayor of Des Moines in 1896. He is a member of the Grant club and in Masonry is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and the Scottish Rites body. He also belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and to the Royal Arcanum. He is an Episcopalian and is a member of the vestry of St. Paul's church, Des Moines. Mr. Macartney was married October 20, 1868, to Charlotte Webster, daughter of I. N. Webster, first landlord of the old Savery House. They have had six children, as follows: F. C. Macartney, Jr., who died in 1898; G. W., Robert H., Morton, Catherine N., Thomas W.

MESERVEY, STILLMAN TAYLOR, of Fort Dodge, is one of the successful business men of the "Gypsum City," who has lived there since his boyhood. He is the son of Judge William N. Meservey, who was one of the early settlers and officials of Webster county. He first resided at Homer, which was the county seat of Webster county when it embraced the territory now included in Hamilton, Webster and a portion of Humboldt counties. After the division of the county and the collapse of Homer, Judge Meservey moved to Fort Dodge, and was then elected county judge of Webster county when that officer was the sole financial manager of county affairs. Here for a quarter of a century he was a prominent and influential citizen, representing large property interests. His father was a French soldier in the grand army of Napoleon, and lived to the great age of 102 years. S. T. Meservey's mother was a native of Kentucky. Her maiden name was Amanda C. Robbins. Her father was of English descent and a slaveholder; but detesting the injustice of the system, he moved to Illinois and emancipated his slaves. Stillman was born at DeWitt, Illinois, December 17, 1848. During childhood he was sent to the public schools and was afterwards a student at the Clinton Liberal Institute at Clinton, New York. He came to Iowa with his father and family in 1854, when but six years of age. In early life he developed a talent for business, and by hard work, good habits and persistent efforts, step by step, won his way to marked success and ample fortune. In 1872 he entered into partnership with Captain George S. Ringland and Webb Vincent, for the purpose of developing the manufacture of gypsum, which underlies a large tract of country near the Des Moines river, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge. This extensive deposit, the only one in the state, had remained unused except for building stone since the earliest settlements. Its value for the manufacture of stucco had not been realized until recent years, when the firm of Ringland, Vincent and Meservey began to build the first factory for its manufacture. It proved to be an important industry, and the enterprising proprietors of the mills first erected built up a large and profitable business, which has



grown year by year into great proportions. Several other mills have since been erected, and Mr. Meservey is now one of the directors of the Iowa Plaster Association, successors of the firm of Ringland, Vincent and Meservey. He is also largely engaged in banking, being president of the First National Bank of Fort Dodge, and also president of the Bank of Livermore, in Humboldt county. He is president of the Fort Dodge Grocery Company, and the Fort Dodge Light and Power Company. In politics he has always been a republican, and in 1885 he was nominated by his party to represent Webster county in the popular branch of the Twenty-first General Assembly, and elected. His younger brother, A. F. Meservey, represented the Cherokee district in the senate of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third General Assemblies.

Mr. S. T. Meservey was married October 10, 1871, to Miss Anna Scott, of Bridge-water, New York. They have three children, William, born in 1875; Scott, born in 1879, and Elizabeth, born in 1878. The family are members of the Episcopal church.

MOON, DR. ARNOLD CARPENTER, of Williamsburg, is a successful young physi-

cian who has practiced in that town for nearly fifteen years. He was born in Iowa City, January 1, 1860. His father, Dr. Arnold C. Moon, was also a physician, a native of Steventown, Rensselaer County, New York, born in 1817. He was educated in Saratoga Springs and Albany, graduating from the Albany Medical College in 1840. He began the practice of his profession at once in Knoxville, Ohio, and was married October 10, 1844, in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, to Ann Barclay Thompson. She was born in Carmichael, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1827. In 1857 they moved to Iowa City, where he soon had a very extensive practice. After a long and busy life, including a very successful professional career, he passed to his final reward March 25, 1890. Arnold C. Moon, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Iowa City, and the Iowa City Academy. He also took a special course in the collegiate department of the State University. In 1884 he graduated from the medical department of the State University, having taken the three years' course. Hav-



ing had several years of practical experience in his father's office, he at once removed, in the spring of 1884, to Williamsburg, his present location, and has been so successful

that he has never thought it best to change his field of practice. In 1888 his ability as physician and surgeon was recognized by the appointment as local surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, which he still retains. Dr. Moon spent the summer of 1896 traveling in Europe and visiting the principal hospitals. About the same time he took a limited course in the Post Graduate School in New York City. He is a member of the State Medical Society, the American Medical Society, the Iowa Union Medical Society and the Tri-State Medical Society and International Association of Railway Surgeons. In politics he is a republican. The doctor was married September 24, 1884, to Miss Emma L. Nixon, of Iowa City. They have three children, Arnold Robert, born February 19, 1886; Harriet Elizabeth, born August 6, 1889, and Barclay Jay, born April 5, 1895.



MILLARD, ISAAC C., of Montour, was born in a log cabin in Wisconsin, in 1845. His father, Isaac Pennington Millard, was a native of New York state. In middle life he removed to Wisconsin, making the journey overland with a pony team, his wife and children accompanying him. His occupation was that of a farmer, but at the breaking out of the war he promptly enlisted and died, as the result of his treatment in rebel prisons, without seeing his family again. He was interred in a common pine box on the banks of the Red River in Louisiana.

Mr. Millard was the sixth child of a family of twelve. In early life he attended the old-fashioned log school house in which the benches faced the wall and the teachers' position was in the rear of the pupils. His only teachers were his father and oldest sister. When sixteen years of age he organized a vocal music class, charging one dollar per pupil, and in this way earned the only money that he could call his own. The next winter he organized a still larger class, and in addition, secured the position of teacher of the district school at a salary of thirty-five dollars per month. Being musically inclined, he used the money thus earned in gratifying that desire, but under difficulties which the

student of the present day would regard as extremely discouraging. A music teacher was found in a distant part of the county, of whom he might take instruction on the piano, but, having no instrument of that character in his own home, he was at a loss to know how he might practice. He solved the problem by drafting a key board on the top side of a bureau drawer, upon which the exercises were rehearsed in a more or less satisfactory manner. The arrangement was successful, at least in so far as there was no noise to disturb the children who slept in the same room. The practice and the singing school were kept up until Mr. Millard was enabled to purchase a melodion, at which time the bureau drawer was discarded. The following year he entered the Albion Academy, but without books or money, and his way through that institution was paid in building fires and doing other janitor work about the place. After the first year he was given charge of the vocal class, which he taught until graduation. Following a series of years of service as musical instructor in eastern colleges he concluded to come west, arriving in Iowa in the spring of 1871, and locating in Montour.

Mr. Millard was married shortly after

coming west to Miss Lydia Swift, a winsome girl of seventeen years, who, like her husband, was musically inclined. That their business education has not been sacrificed to their musical learning is shown by the fact that they now own and operate one of the largest and most prosperous mercantile concerns to be found outside of the larger cities in the state. They have five children, the oldest being twenty years of age, and all are apt in music. Their home somewhat resembles a music store, in that it contains about every kind of instrument from which music can be produced. In politics Mr. Millard is a republican, and has held such local offices as his business would permit. He is known throughout the state as a church and Sunday school worker, and holds a license as local preacher in the M. E. church. He speaks the Indian language fluently and in 1887 attended the Seni Om Sed demonstration at Des Moines in charge of twenty-five Sac and Fox Indians. In the spring of 1896 he brought twenty of this tribe to Des Moines to take part in the semi-centennial celebration, and in October took part in the state semi-centennial celebration in Burlington.

NIETERT, HENRY J., who has earned success as a banker, creameryman and legislator, lives in Walker, Linn County, Iowa, and is now engaged in the banking business in that town. He comes from good German stock and has made his own way in the world, taking its hard knocks along with the pleasures of life, and flinching from nothing that was his duty. His father, John H. Nietert, was a contracting carpenter and millwright, who was born in Germany and came to America when he was fifteen years old. He settled in Ohio and was married in Dayton, Ohio, in 1844, to Miss Caroline E. Buhlman, who died in 1863. She was born in Germany in 1821 and came to America at the age of nine years. She was a few months younger than her husband. Henry J. Nietert was born in Dayton, Ohio, March 12, 1848. The family moved to Clayton County, Iowa, in 1854, and Mr. Nietert engaged in the grain and produce business in Clayton City. He afterward conducted a

hotel in Garnavillo, and engaged in farming in Clayton and Delaware counties. In 1875 he retired from active business and removed to Walker, Linn county, where he died in 1882, while holding the office of postmaster. Henry J. attended the common schools when he was a boy, but at an early age went into active business for himself. He worked with his father on the farm in Clayton county from the time he was thirteen years old till he was twenty-one. His business training was begun in a store in Delaware county. He afterward owned a store of his own in Earlville, with partners



who taught him his first lesson in adversity by loading Mr. Nietert with heavy debts unknown to him, which he had to pay. His next move was to Walker, where he has remained ever since. He started in the mercantile business with J. R. Gitchell as a partner, but when there was a demand for a bank, he organized the Exchange Bank, of which he is the principal owner, and which now takes nearly all of his time. For a time he, with his partner, J. R. Gitchell, owned and operated several creameries, and he is still interested in the business in his town. In this connection Mr. Nietert has done some valuable public service. He was pres-

ident of the State Dairy Association in 1895 and 1896 and was the recognized representative of the dairy interests while in the legislature. He took charge of the bills for the improvement of the dairy laws and secured the enactment of some very necessary and beneficial legislation, the law providing for the publication of the proceedings of the State Dairy Association as a state document for the information of the public. Mr. Nietert was elected to the legislature in 1893 and re-elected in 1895 and 1897, serving through the extra session of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly and having a prominent part in the revision of the code. He was chairman of the house committee on banks and banking in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies, and was an influential member of the committee on appropriations and other committees. He was chairman of the special committee that had charge of the board of control bill in the house in the session of 1898, and took it through without amendment or loss of time, conducting the bill safely around the parliamentary shoals that threatened it. Mr. Nietert was one of the leading candidates for speaker in 1898, but was compelled to abandon the field on account of the critical illness of his oldest son, going to South Carolina with him in the hope of bettering his condition, but without success, for the young man died January 29, 1898, leaving a young wife. He was his father's mainstay in business; was cashier of the bank and actively engaged in assisting his father in business since he was eighteen years old. It was a heavy blow to Mr. Nietert, but it was softened by the sympathy of friends, a large committee of members of the house attending the funeral. Mr. Nietert was married in February, 1872, to Miss Carrie Houser, at Earlville, Iowa, and two children were born to them, the son, Will J., born December 5, 1872, in Cedar Falls, and a daughter, born at Earlville, Iowa, in December, 1874, who died in infancy. Mr. Nietert was married a second time, May 4, 1882, to Miss Anna E. Wilde, of Troy Mills, Linn County, Iowa. They have two children, Roscoe H., born July 15, 1886, and Gertrude E., born July 18, 1888.

Mr. Nietert has never been afraid to stand

up for what he believes and has always been able to give good reasons for his actions. He won the respect of the members of the house by his straightforward manner of doing business. They always knew where to find him and he was always true to his agreements and to his friends. Such a man wears well in politics. Mr. Nietert will therefore be heard from in the future, because he is a man who can be depended upon.

NEWBOLD, JOSHUA GIDDINGS, four times elected to the general assembly, made temporary speaker at a critical time, honored



by an election to the office of lieutenant-governor, and serving nearly two years as governor, serves to make a man a part of the history of the state. Such honor belongs to Joshua G. Newbold of Mt. Pleasant. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and his ancestors were Friends or Quakers. He first saw the light in Fayette county on May 12, 1830, and the first eight years of his life were spent on the farm. His father, Barzilla Newbold, owned a mill in connection with the farm, but in order to secure better school advantages for his children, removed to Westmoreland county, and there Joshua G. acquired his education in most part in the pub-

lic and select schools. When sixteen years of age, he accompanied the family on their return to Fayette county, locating near the present city of Fayette. Here he assisted his father in a flouring mill, taught school and studied medicine. Later he abandoned the idea of becoming a physician and turned his attention to the law, becoming a pupil of Hon. Joshua Howell of Uniontown. Coming to Iowa in 1854, he located on a farm near Mt. Pleasant, and at the end of a year removed to Cedar township in Van Buren county, where he engaged in farming and merchandising until 1860. When the call for troops was made, he left the farm in the hands of his wife and his store in the hands of his partner and enlisted in Company C, Twenty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made captain. After having served about two years, he was compelled to resign on account of disability. During the last three months of the time he was not able to perform active field service, so served as judge advocate of court-martial, with headquarters at Woodville, Alabama. He was in the expedition against Vicksburg, took part in the battles of Chickasaw, Bayou, Arkansas Post, Lookout Mountain and Ringgold, and was with Sherman in his campaign to the sea through the Carolinas.

At the close of the war he resumed the merchandise business, closing out at the end of two years to engage in agriculture and stock raising. His first political honor was an election to the office of justice of the peace, which led in turn to his selection as a member of the board of supervisors, both in Van Buren county. He became the logical candidate for the legislature in Henry county early in the seventies, serving in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies. He was conspicuous for his work as chairman of the committees on schools, appropriations and ways and means in different legislatures. He was made temporary speaker during the contest between Hon. John H. Gear and Hon. J. W. Dixon in January, 1874, at which time the house was in deadlock for two weeks.

He had the honor to be the candidate for lieutenant-governor on the republican ticket with Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, and defeated his democratic opponent by some

42,000 votes. Governor Kirkwood was elected to the United States senate during the session of the general assembly following his election as governor, so resigned the office of chief executive. In his position as lieutenant-governor, Mr. Newbold presided over the senate in the Sixteenth General Assembly, and on February 1, 1877, took the oath of office as governor. In his message to the legislature during the following year, when the state's indebtedness was more than \$90,000 above the constitutional limit, he said: "The commonwealth ought not to set an example of dilatoriness in meeting its just obligations. Of all forms of debt, that of a floating character is the most objectionable, and the uncertainty of its amount will invariably enter into any computation made by persons contracting with the state for supplies, material, or labor." Again in the same document, he said: "One of the greatest problems before statesmen is that of equal and just taxation." He then placed before the body an array of healthy suggestions for their guidance in levying a tax to meet the dire financial distress for the state treasury.

His first vote for president was cast for Winfield Scott. He has been affiliated with the republican party since its organization. He was married to Rachel Farquhar, May 2, 1850, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. They have had five children, two of whom are living, namely, Mary Allen, who is the wife of B. F. Isaman of Amora, Nebraska, and Emma Irene, wife of Butler Buchanan, of North Platte, Nebraska.

NOEL, DAVID WILSON, a successful lumber dealer in Rockwell City, was born near Redfield, Dallas County, Iowa, Feb. 28, 1851. His father, George W. Noel, was a native of Kentucky, but at about twenty-one years of age removed to Indiana, and in his early manhood to Dallas county, Iowa. This was as long ago as 1850. He was a member of the Thirty-ninth Iowa, and was captured near Corinth, Mississippi, by the rebels, after which no definite information could ever be obtained concerning his fate. It was the generally accepted belief of the members of his command that he, with six others, were

murdered by a band of guerrillas. Mr. Noel's mother's maiden name was Dulcinea Thornton. She was born in Kentucky and passed out of life in Dallas county in 1891.

David W. Noel earned his first dollar by working on a farm at twenty-five cents per day. When seventeen years of age he taught district school, and later began work in a lumber yard, being promoted finally to work in the office. Removing to Rockwell City he engaged in the lumber, coal and grain business under the firm name of Strong & Noel, where he has been engaged for the past seventeen years. He is a republican and



a firm believer in protection and sound money, and has taken an active part in all campaigns from 1876 to the present time in Dallas and Calhoun counties. He takes a keen and lively interest in all questions of public interest, is a prohibitionist in principle and believes in the strict enforcement of temperance laws. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a member of Masonic Lodge, Commandery and Mystic Shrine. He was married to Miss Ella Hougham in 1875, and two children were born to them, Don Obert, born January 5, 1876, and Blanche, born September 13, 1877. Don Obert is a graduate of Iowa

College at Grinnell, Iowa, and of Harvard University, and Blanche graduated in the class of 1900 at Iowa College. Mrs. Noel died in 1878 and in 1882 Mr. Noel was again married, this time to Miss Myrtle Woodruff, who was born in Jasper County, Iowa.

Mr. Noel is a thorough Iowa man, born in the state and has always been well satisfied to live in Iowa. He is also a product of our common schools, having received no education except what he obtained therein. He has grown up since the civil war, being too young to take part in that struggle, and it was his native force, combined with enterprise and perseverance, that won for him the splendid success of which he may indeed be justly proud. His record seems almost phenomenal, viewed from a commercial standpoint and with the knowledge of what he has had to overcome. He has made it a point to come in contact with influential citizens to learn business methods, and thus to provide for future advancement. He is a thorough master of bookkeeping and commercial law, and has also gained a broad and general information. He is thoroughly familiar with the business in which he is engaged, both in principle and detail, and through individual exertion alone has made a success in life.

NORTON, CHARLES W., a well known stock breeder and mutual insurance promoter of Wilton, Muscatine county, is a native of Westfield, Medina county, Ohio, and was born September 9, 1836. The family traces its ancestry back to 1623, and the branch from which our Mr. Norton descended is Scotch-Irish. He came from one of three brothers who emigrated from Scotland in the early colonial days. Mr. Norton's father, Birdsey B. Norton, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1807, and his father, Captain Miles Norton, was an officer in the Revolutionary war. The family came to Ohio when Birdsey was about fourteen years of age and he recently died there on the old homestead where his children were all born. His wife was Emily M. Ward, a native of New Hampshire. They had five children: Samuel E., a prominent merchant

in Nevada, Missouri; Charles W., George B., a merchant in Arizona; David L., the youngest, who conducts the home farm in Ohio which has been in the family over one hundred years, and Amelia A., now deceased. Charles W. Norton had the usual experience of farmer boys, attending the public schools, spent two years in the Baldwin University and graduated from Folsom's Commercial College, Cleveland, Ohio, earning his own way by teaching school. He gave up the idea of graduating from the university and went into a store owned by his uncle, S. E. Nor-



ton, in Phelps, Ontario county, New York. Two years in the store affected his health, so he came west in 1863, having secured a land grant of a revolutionary soldier and located 120 acres of land in Crawford county, which involved a journey on horseback of about 4,000 miles, during which he frequently slept out of doors, swam streams and met other adventures. He sold his land for \$1,000 and with his other savings bought 260 acres of land in Center Grove, Muscatine county, which has since grown to be 800 acres, his present farm. He immediately went into the stock business, starting with sheep and later with a shorthorn breed of

cattle in which he has great confidence. He now has one of the finest herds of "Scotch Shorthorns" to be found in the west. Some of them have been imported from Scotland at fabulous prices. One cow, Golden Drop IV., was imported at a cost of \$1,900, and her calves have sold for from \$400 to \$500 each. Mr. Norton visited England in 1888 and purchased several fine English shire horses and fine-bred Shropshire sheep. He has been very successful in breeding all these animals and has taken many prizes at state fairs and other exhibitions. He has had many successful sales on his home farm, horses and cattle bringing very high prices. Mr. Norton has taken a very prominent part in organizing mutual insurance associations for the benefit of farmers, and also owners of residences in towns, both of which have saved the members thousands of dollars. He was secretary for two years and president for four years of the advisory board which now has 130 farmers' mutual insurance associations under its advisement, and has headquarters in Des Moines. He was also interested in the organization of the Iowa Town Residence Mutual Association, and was its first president, holding the office of president or vice-president ever since. He believes in applying the same principle to life insurance and is president and treasurer of a fraternal beneficiary association, known as the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, with headquarters in Des Moines, and having for its territory all the western states. Mr. Norton is a strict believer in the cash system and always pays as he goes and has such an abhorrence of debt that he has never given his note, even in the course of his large business transactions. He is actively interested in all the public enterprises of his home town, has been councilman and mayor of his city and officer of the Wilton Fair Association and Old Settlers' Association. He was married July 30, 1859, to Miss Mary A. Collier of Westfield, Ohio, daughter of George and Hettie Steele Collier. They have five children, Oakley G., born October 27, 1862, married to Leona Persons, and died September 21, 1889; James C., born August 16, 1867. They both graduated at the Iowa Agricultural College, and the latter is now state veterinarian of Arizona. Birdsey Lee,

born July 30, 1872, graduated at the Norton Normal and afterwards took a course in the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames; Florence, born May 19, 1877, and Charles W., born December 12, 1879. The last two are now attending the Wilton German-English College. One son, John H., died in infancy. In March, 1888, the family left the farm and went to a beautiful new home in Wilton. Mr. and Mrs. Norton are members of the Congregational church. He contributed liberally to the establishment and support of the Norton Normal, a scientific academy in Wilton, which has since been transferred to the German Congregationalists, and is known as the German-English College, one building retaining the name of Norton Hall. Mr. Norton is a republican in politics and his position in life makes him a man of influence. He has been successful in all that he has undertaken, and enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him. This is especially so with the stockmen, where he is best known, having served them as president of the Iowa Fine Stock Breeders' Association, and for many years as secretary of the Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association, which office he now holds.

NEWCOMB, HOYT B., of Atlantic, is the son of Joseph Carlton Newcomb, who was a volunteer in the late civil war and was promoted for gallant services on the field. He was a farmer and stock grower near Dansville, Steuben county, New York. His wife was, before marriage, Miss Martha Bradley, a teacher of more than ordinary ability and also an author of some local prominence in that section of the state. Their son, Hoyt, was born at Dansville, New York, June 30, 1858, where his boyhood days were spent. He attended the public schools, but never had the advantage of a college education. In April, 1870, his father moved his family to a prairie farm three miles from Red Oak, Iowa. It was a new country then without roads or bridges. Here Hoyt worked for several years to aid in making money to pay for the farm. He entered the high school in Red Oak and worked for his board, while his mother made butter and sold it to pay

for his tuition. Hon. Alfred Heberd interested himself in behalf of the young man and aided him in his efforts to remain and finish the course in the high school. When he left school at seventeen years of age he began to teach and earned money to repay his friend who had kindly aided him to complete his course at the high school. For ten years he assisted his father on the farm during the summer season, teaching and attending the normal school each winter, until his health failed. He then went into Western Nebraska and took a homestead and in the dry atmosphere of that region he sought to



restore his failing health by "roughing it," herding cattle and improving his homestead. He finally returned to school work, and for many years has followed teaching, serving as principal of the high school, superintendent of city schools, and instructor in normal school work. He has worked for a higher standard of education for teachers, encouraged the formation of reading circles, the holding of educational mass meetings, the classification of rural school work, and the establishment of rural school libraries. He has served as editor of Cass County School and Educational publications. He is a member of the State Teachers' Association, D. D.

G. Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Prelate of Kedron Commandery of Knights Templar, and a member of the Congregational church. In politics he is a republican and has been elected county superintendent of schools for Cass county.

He was married February 4, 1886, to Miss Nettie C. Smith. They have five children, Ethel Lucile, Dean Elizabeth, Carrie Jane, Annette and Harold Hoyt. Mr. Newcomb's life so far has been largely devoted to the promotion of education, in which work he takes a deep interest, giving it his best thought and effort.

Like so many of our successful men, his early life was filled with hardships. It was one of those hard struggles for existence which tends to broaden men's knowledge of their fellow men, to widen their sympathies, to know from experience the pinch of poverty, and to feel the common brotherhood of men which comes only with the knowledge that no matter how lowly the walk of life they have walked the paths themselves.

NEWTON, FRED SHELDON, of Marshalltown, Iowa, is a physician and dentist of recognized ability. His father, Sylvester Newton, a native of Vermont, was also a physician. He secured his professional training at Bellows Falls, Vermont, and practiced for nine years under the patent right of Dr. Samuel Thompson, during the early forties. He afterwards settled down to farming, which occupied him until his death in 1883, when he was sixty-three years old. His wife, the mother of F. S. Newton, was formerly Caroline P. Tenny. When she married Dr. Newton she was a widow, Mrs. Kise, and had supported herself and two little girls by following the milliner's trade. She died in 1875, at the age of forty-five. Though neither of Dr. Newton's parents lived to a great age, his ancestors were well known for their longevity. One of his grandfathers lived to be over ninety, while the other was considerably past eighty when he died.

Dr. F. S. Newton was born April 26, 1856, on a farm in Sherborne township, Rutland county, Vermont. His earliest educa-

tion was secured at a little backwoods country school house, where about a dozen boys and three or four girls were taught "the three r's." In March, 1870, when fourteen years old, he removed with his parents to Grundy county, Iowa, where he was brought up on a farm, attending school in winter at the little country school house which stood alone on the bleak prairie.

At the age of twenty-one he left the farm and began clerking in his cousin's store at Grundy Center, intending to become a merchant. After remaining here about six months he went to Mt. Sterling, Ohio, and



for eleven months worked in the mercantile establishment of his uncle, Newton Tenny. His salary was only eighteen dollars a month, but by good management and economy he saved enough, together with the small earnings of his earlier years, to pay his way through college one term, with \$75 to spare. In the fall of 1879, at the age of twenty-three, he began the study of medicine, taking a full course of lectures at the Physio-Medical Institute in Cincinnati, to which he added clinical work in the Cincinnati hospital. In 1880 he located at Zeoring, Story county, Iowa, where he practiced his profession for four years, and entered the

Cincinnati school for his second course in 1884, graduating March 11, 1885. He stood second in his class, having an average scholarship of ninety-six per cent. After completing the course at Cincinnati he returned to his former field of work at Zearing, practicing until the fall of 1889, when he went to Chicago and took a full course of lectures in the American College of Dental Surgery, graduating March 26, 1890. His excellence as a dental student was fully up to the record he had made in the medical school. He located at Marshalltown, Iowa, October 1, 1890, and has remained there ever since, enjoying good practice as a physician and dentist. He has been a member of the Iowa State Physio-Medical Association, and at present belongs to the Northern Iowa Dental Association.

Dr. Newton is a republican in politics. He belongs to the Church of Christ, in which he has been a deacon since 1887. He joined the Odd Fellows lodge in 1878, and is also a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor and Woodmen of the World.

The doctor was married July 4, 1882, to Miss Corie Electa Burdick, of Zearing, Iowa. They have had six children, as follows: Forest Welcome, born in 1883; Clara Myrtle, born in 1885; Warren Zenas, born in 1887; Susie Alma, born in 1889; Ida May, born in 1894, and Fred Oliver, born in 1895. Ida May died in infancy.



at Rome, N. Y., June 16, 1833. She is a direct descendant of Rev. Jedediah Hyde, of Norwich, Connecticut, he being a grandson of William Hyde, one of the proprietors of Norwich in 1660. Two of her brothers served in the late Civil war. A complete genealogy of the Hyde family has been published in two volumes, a set of which is preserved in the Historical Department of the Wisconsin State Library at Madison.

G. A. Nichols was born November 27, 1859, in Oneida County, New York. At the age of three years he came west with his parents, who settled on a farm in Dane County, Wisconsin. They resided here until 1865, when they went to the oil regions of Northwestern Pennsylvania, remaining there one year. Three years after, he came with his parents a second time to Wisconsin, where they settled on a farm in Richland county. Here he was brought up, getting the rudiments of an education at the district school, and afterwards attending the high school at Sextonville, Wisconsin, from which he graduated in 1881. As soon as he was old enough he began teaching a district school, saving his money to pay for his own education and to buy books. After finishing the high school, he went immediately to Aurora, Illinois, where for a year he read law in the

NICHOLS, GEORGE ALLEN, of Estherville, in company with J. E. Jenkins, edits the Emmet County Republican, one of the prominent weekly newspapers of Northwestern Iowa. Although Mr. Nichols has been connected with the paper only about seven years, he has had a great deal to do with its advancement, and has contributed his full share toward making it what it is, and has the satisfaction of knowing that it now has the largest circulation of any paper in Emmet county. Mr. Nichols is the son of Charles B. Nichols, who was born December 14, 1832, at Vienna, N. Y., and is now a retired farmer living at Estherville, Iowa. Mrs. Nichols, the mother of George A., was formerly Henrietta E. Taft, and was born

office of his uncle, N. F. Nichols, a prominent attorney of that city. In the spring of 1882 he entered the law office of Brown & O'Connor at Madison, Wisconsin, and in addition to his work in the office he attended lectures in the law department of the State University, under Secretary W. F. Vilas and Judge Dunn. The following September he accepted a position as principal of the high school at Port Andrew, Wisconsin, but at the end of a year was compelled to resign on account of ill health. In the summer of 1883 he went to South Dakota, to recuperate, with the intention of returning to Wisconsin in the fall to continue his work in the university. Instead of this, he remained in Dakota, having taken a claim of 160 acres in Potter county, which he did not like to give up by leaving. He practiced his profession a little in justice courts, but at that time there was little litigation in Dakota, so he gradually drifted out of it into newspaper work. In 1886 he purchased a half interest in the "Observer," at Lebanon and the next year bought the whole outfit and had charge of the paper until the fall of 1891, when he sold out and removed to Estherville, Iowa, his present location. Here he purchased a half interest in the "Emmet County Republican," the excellent paper which he now manages, in partnership with J. E. Jenkins.

Mr. Nichols was brought up a democrat, but when he became old enough to study politics for himself, he joined the republican party, a step which he has never regretted. In 1886 after the death of his sister, Emma E. Nichols, who was for two years superintendent of schools in Potter County, South Dakota, he was nominated as her successor, but he shared the fate of the rest of the republican ticket that year and was defeated. During the Twenty-sixth General and Special Sessions of the Iowa Legislature he was journal clerk in the senate, and in 1898 was re-elected to the same position without opposition, since which time he has devoted his time almost exclusively to his paper. In the spring of 1900 he was elected councilman of the First ward of Estherville. What spare time could be taken from business while a resident of Iowa he has devoted to local and state politics. In the fall of 1896 he was

elected president of the First Ward McKinley Club of Estherville, and in 1897 was a delegate to the national convention of Republican League Clubs at Detroit, Michigan. He is a member of North Star Lodge No. 447, A. F. and A. M., and of Jephtha Chapter U. D. R. A. M. of Estherville.

Mr. Nichols was married at Port Andrew, Wisconsin, February 16, 1885, to Miss Adelaide M. Carson. They have three children: Herbert Theodore, born February 4, 1886; Emma Eliza, born April 17, 1888, and Henrietta Adelaide, born September 19, 1890. To the intelligence, thrift and loving faithfulness of his wife in adversity and prosperity, Mr. Nichols owes a great deal of his success.

NUTTER, HARRY CARROLL, of Des Moines, is a native of Newport, Maine, where he was born November 19, 1866. His father, Alonzo J. Nutter, removed to Iowa in the year 1868 and for over ten years was located at Moingona, Boone county, where he conducted a good business and was very favorably known.

In 1878 the family moved to Boone in the same county, which is one of the most pros-



perous and progressive of our Iowa towns. In Boone he established a confectionery store and restaurant, which was quite profitable. Desiring a larger field, however, he removed to the city of Des Moines and engaged in the same line of business at No. 608 Locust street. He then became state agent for the Herrick Refrigerator and Cold Storage Company of Waterloo, Iowa, with headquarters at No. 204 Seventh street, Des Moines. He continued here for three years and built up a very fine business. He is now manager and half owner of the Herrick Refrigerator and Manufacturing Company at No. 3704 East Twelfth street, Kansas City, Missouri, where they manufacture not only refrigerators, but nearly every thing that can be made out of wood.

Harry C. Nutter began his education at Moingona, Iowa, at the age of five years. At the age of ten years he entered the Boone schools and graduated from the high school there at the age of sixteen, being chosen valedictorian of the class of 1882. He then went into business with his father at Boone and upon removal to Des Moines in 1887 continued with him for a time. He then worked two years for the W. W. Clark company in their book and stationery store, and when that was sold he went to Sioux Falls, Dakota, and engaged in the furnishing goods business with Walter L. French. After six months' experience in Dakota he decided that Iowa was preferable and returned to Des Moines, where he went into the tailoring department of the Continental Clothing Company as salesman.

He remained there six years until the company sold out and retired from business, when he formed a partnership with James Smith, who had been in the employ of the same company, and they opened a tailoring establishment at No. 312 Fourth street, in the Grand Opera block. They opened their business March 4, 1895, and although 1895 was an exceptionally bad year, they succeeded in doing a very good business. In February, 1896, Mr. Nutter purchased Mr. Smith's interest in the business and secured William McKinley as cutter. The change proved advantageous and while the year 1896 was even worse than 1895 the business was very decidedly increased. The year of

1897 showed a still greater increase, and now he has the choicest patronage of the city.

On November 21, 1895, Mr. Nutter was married to Glendora C. Searles of this city and they reside at the Victoria. He is a very popular member of the Elks.

OLDT, PROF. FRANKLIN T. The educational interests of the state have no better or more active friend than Prof. Oldt, the learned superintendent of the Dubuque schools. He is the son of a retired farmer, now living in New Berlin, Pennsylvania, near which place the son, Franklin, was born January 6, 1853. He attended the country school until eleven years of age, then a subscription school in New Berlin for one year. At the age of twelve years he entered Union Seminary, now Central Pennsylvania College, where he completed the course in Greek, Latin and Mathematics before reaching the age of fifteen years. He then entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, and at eighteen graduated from the classical course of that institution, being the youngest member of a class of forty. He attributes his remarkable success in his chosen vocation



mainly to the influence of his old teacher at Lafayette—Dr. F. A. March. Immediately after graduating he went to Stephenson county, Illinois, where he taught in an ungraded village school. It was not his intention to teach more than two years, as he expected to study law and engage in politics, but his phenomenal success in the school soon led to a call to the principalship of schools at Winnebago, Illinois, at a time when he was about to leave for Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, there to enter a law office. After two years' successful work in Winnebago he was elected superintendent of schools at Lanark, Illinois, which position he held for seventeen years. In 1892 he became superintendent of schools at Green Bay, Wisconsin. There, in a city of twelve thousand people, he found a high school building that would bring discredit to an Iowa town of five hundred inhabitants. He was told they could not secure the erection of a better one because of the bitter feeling existing between the advocates of the public and parochial systems of schools. Proceeding at once to devise means for harmonizing these elements he, within two months, had all teachers and pupils of public, Catholic and German Lutheran schools in a great procession on the streets, wearing the same badges and carrying the same banners. It was a red letter day for Prof. Oldt and the city of Green Bay. A few months later the city gave a large majority in favor of erecting a \$35,000 high school building. At the close of the year he removed to Freeport, Illinois, and took charge of the schools at an increased salary. There also he worked great improvement in organization and methods of teaching.

In 1895 he accepted his present position in the schools of Dubuque. The place was considered a difficult one on account of the local opposition to the introduction of the superintendency system, which had just been adopted, Mr. Oldt being the first superintendent under the new order of affairs. His industry, well-directed zeal and good management have, however, not only made him popular, but have brought about a unanimity of sentiment in favor of the new system. His strength and ability as organizer and executive were shown in the meeting of the

Northeastern Iowa Educational Association held in Dubuque in 1896 which, under his direction and management, was the best and largest in the history of the state. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He was once a nominee for state superintendent of public instruction in Illinois; another time, though against his will, for state senator. For many years he was an active member of the Illinois State and Northern Illinois Teachers' Associations, and is known as a popular and effective institute conductor. He regards an attendance on the meetings of the association as a duty. He was elected a member of the educational council at the meeting of the Iowa State Teachers' Association in December, 1895. Since coming to Iowa he has taken an active part in every meeting of the state and Northeastern Educational Associations.

He was married in 1876 to Miss Jessie Copeland of Winnebago, Illinois. They have four children: Charles F., Winifred E., Jessie T. and Marion E.

OSBORN, HERBERT, who formerly occupied the chair of Zoology, Entomology and



Geology at the Iowa Agricultural College, ranks among the best of American scientists, and his statements are widely quoted as of high authority, particularly in the line of entomology, his specialty. He is now professor of zoology and entomology in the Ohio State University at Columbus, where he now lives, and also director of the Lake Laboratory of the same institution, which holds summer sessions on Lake Erie at Sandusky. Professor Osborn has worked his way up to his present enviable position by hard work and perseverance, for he was born and reared in humble circumstances. His father, Charles Paine Osborn, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, November 22, 1817, and he died April 27, 1891. He came west about 1840, locating in Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he was married May 1, 1844, to Harriet Newell Marsh, who was born at Montague, Massachusetts, August 28, 1823, and moved to Wisconsin about five years before her marriage. From Wisconsin the family moved to Iowa in 1863, settling in Linn county, where the father followed his trade as a carpenter and builder until 1870, when he embarked in the nursery business. As a fruit grower he became well known throughout the state, serving as president of the Eastern Iowa Horticultural Society for three terms, 1885-6-7, and as director of the State Horticultural Society one term.

Professor Osborn's ancestors, on both sides, were of the best New England blood. His grandfather on his father's side, Alpheus Osborn, served in the war of 1812. One of his great grandfathers, Roswell Paine, was a captain in the Revolution, and a great-great-grandfather, James Chamberlain, was also a Revolutionist. His grandmother's people trace their ancestry back to Stephen Paine, who came from Norfolk, England, and settled in New England in 1638. On his mother's side his great-great-grandfather, Enos Marsh, was a Revolutionary soldier, and the ancestral line runs back to John Marsh, who settled at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, and whose wife was a daughter of Governor John Webster.

Herbert Osborn was born March 19, 1856, at Lafayette, Walworth county, Wisconsin. When seven years old he moved with his

parents to Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa, arriving June 19, 1863. Their house was the first dwelling on the town plat. Professor Osborn attended the country and village schools, and notwithstanding the newness of the country, he was fortunate enough to have several excellent teachers. Very early in life he acquired the industrious habits which have since served him so well, by helping his father as a carpenter and in the many duties on a farm. He also clerked in a drug store, and at fifteen we find him engaging in his life work by practicing amateur taxidermy and making collections and drawings of insects, etc.

In 1872 he started to attend Iowa College at Grinnell, but contracting a fever, was obliged to go home, and lack of funds prevented a further attendance at school until 1876, when he entered the Iowa Agricultural College. He made his own way, teaching country schools during the long winter vacations, and by working while in college. He was a student of unusual merit, receiving the highest honors. He represented his class in the junior exhibition, and was one of the ten commencement speakers on graduation day. He was a member of the Bachelor Debating Society, from which he graduated in November, 1879. He was elected to a position as assistant in zoology and entomology on the day of his graduation, and in addition to this work he completed a graduate course of study and received the degree of M. Sc. in 1880. In 1881-2 he studied in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard and spent the winter of 1885-6 in the National Museum at Washington. He also took a course of lectures in a medical college. In 1883 he was given full charge of the work in zoology and entomology, and was appointed curator of the museum. In 1885 the chair of geology was added, and later the work of entomologist for the Iowa Experiment Station. From 1885 to 1894 he was special agent for Iowa on the Division of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture. In 1893 he had charge of the entomological exhibit of the United States Experiment Stations at the World's Fair. Under the law enacted by the Iowa legislature in 1898 creating the office of State Entomologist, he accepted the position from the time

the law went into effect until his resignation as entomologist of the Iowa Experiment Station took effect. He was elected to his present position in June, 1898, and assumed its duties in September.

Professor Osborn has made many trips for the Department of Agriculture, investigating insects in Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri and Kansas. He went on a collecting tour to Mexico in the winter of 1891-2, going as far as the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, visiting the city of Mexico, Orizaba, Cordova, Vera Cruz and many other points of interests. During the winter of 1894-5 he went to Europe for study at the Biological Station at Naples, and also visited London, Paris, Liege, Berlin, Leipsic, Munich, Florence, Rome, Algiers, Gibraltar and minor points with special reference to laboratories in zoology. His publications include many valuable and interesting articles in agricultural and scientific reports, journals and papers, besides numerous original pamphlets. His most extended single work, a volume of over 300 pages and many original figures, on "Insects Affecting Domestic Animals," was issued as Bulletin No. 5 (N. S.), Division of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture. He is an original and skillful investigator, having discovered and described many new species of insects and many facts concerning their life history and habits, especially injurious species in Iowa. He is a member of the Iowa Academy of Science, was its first president, and for the last six years has been secretary and editor of its proceedings; he is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, the Association of Economic Entomologists, the Biological Society of Washington, the Entomological Society of Washington and the Societe Entomologique de France. He has been secretary and president of the Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and vice-president of the Association of Economic Entomologists, being elected in 1897 to the presidency of this association for the Boston meeting in 1898. He is a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias, his rank

being Past C. C. He is connected with the Congregational church.

The professor was married January 19, 1883, to Miss Alice Isadore Sayles of Manchester, Iowa, who is a graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College in the class of 1881. They have five children: Morse Foster, born January 7, 1887; Herbert Tirrill, born December 6, 1887; Evelyn, born August 16, 1890; Dorothy, born August 9, 1894, and Margaret Stanton, born April 25, 1896.

POSTON, RUFUS C., a prominent attorney of Corydon, was born on a farm near Chillicothe, Wapello County, Iowa, February 21, 1855. His father, Nimrod Poston, a farmer, came from Virginia in 1827, settling first in Athens County, Ohio, and later coming to Iowa, located in Wapello county in 1847. He died at the residence of a daughter in Davis County, Iowa, in 1898. He was a member of the Fifth General Assembly and an active supporter of the bill making Des Moines the permanent capital of the state. His mother, Catherine Gilliland Poston, was a native of Ohio. She died at Chillicothe, Iowa, in 1868. Grandfather



Poston and Grandfather Gilliland were soldiers in the War of 1812. The latter was in the regiment of Colonel Lewis Cass, and was made a prisoner at Detroit, Michigan, when that place was surrendered to the British by General Hull. The present Mr. Poston's great-grandfather on the paternal side was a captain of a company under the celebrated General Morgan (Morgan's Riflemen), of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Poston attended country schools irregularly until he was thirteen years old. His mother died at that time, and he had to leave home and begin to earn his own living as a farm hand. His health had never been good in the Des Moines Valley, so he took advantage of an opportunity to obtain employment in Lucas county herding cattle. The change was beneficial. About this time he got possession of part of a volume of "Chambers' Information for the People" and a biography of Benjamin Franklin, and as books were scarce at that time, he read these over and over. This created in him a desire for a better education than could be obtained in the country schools, and to this end he began to bend every energy. On January 4, 1874, he entered a private school, conducted by Prof. J. P. Simpson in the basement of the old Presbyterian church of Chariton. He remained there eight months and successfully passed an examination and obtained a teacher's certificate. He began his first school in a log school house in the southwest corner of Lucas county, where he had formerly attended as a pupil. He thus alternately taught school and worked on a farm until the spring of 1877, when he entered the private school of Mrs. M. A. Peck in Ottumwa. He remained there about eight months. He had for some time entertained the idea of studying law, and while there read law at night in the office of the late Colonel S. W. Summers. After another season of school teaching as principal of the Chillicothe schools, he entered the law department of the State University for the fall and winter terms of 1879. Poor health and financial circumstances combined to compel him to retire in March, 1880. After graduating with the class of 1882, he borrowed enough money of a friend to get home and in August of the same year opened

up an office at Humeston with a borrowed code of 1873, for a library and one hundred dollars of borrowed money with which to pay board bills while waiting for clients. In 1891 he moved to Corydon, forming a partnership with E. L. Hart, which was terminated by Mr. Hart's death March 30, 1900.

Mr. Poston has always been a democrat and in 1886 was a candidate of his party for the office of county attorney and received his party vote, but was defeated. In 1894 he was again nominated by the same party for that office and was elected without opposition, serving two years. He is a member of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias, is a Mason and a member of St. John's Commandery K. T. No. 21 of Centerville. A self-made man in every respect, Mr. Poston is today an example of what a man with an ambition to succeed may attain if he is willing to work and wait. He was married October 22, 1882, to Clara A. Williams of Warren County, Iowa. They have one child, Eugene E., born October 6, 1883.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, who for more than forty-one years has been prominently connected with the legal profession at Des Moines, and is now a resident of that city, has, during his connection with the Polk county bar, been numbered among its most able lawyers and highly respected citizens.

He was born on the twenty-second day of September, 1826, near Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, and his boyhood days were spent upon the old home farm. His parents, Thomas A. and Rebekah Irwin Phillips, were natives of Pennsylvania. After gaining an education, acquired principally in the common schools and supplemented by a collegiate course, he entered business life as a merchant while yet quite young. In 1851 he left the state of Ohio and removed to Peoria, Illinois, and again embarked in mercantile pursuits for a time—in Peoria, Galesburg and Henderson.

While thus engaged, he entered upon a course of reading preparatory to admission to the bar, and after pursuing a course of



law study, which he thoroughly mastered, he was admitted, in 1854, to practice in the courts of Illinois. Subsequently, in that year, he removed to Iowa, and became somewhat identified with its history, laying out the town of Jefferson, now the county seat of Greene county, and locating his parents upon a farm in the vicinity. Shortly thereafter he removed to the city of Des Moines, locating there permanently in July, 1856. During all the subsequent years he has been actively engaged in the practice of law, first, as a member of the firm of Bates and Phillips, then of the firm of Phillips and Phillips, and later of that of Phillips, Gatch and Phillips, from which Colonel Gatch subsequently retired, when the firm was resolved into that of Phillips and Phillips. Afterwards, by the addition to it of Colonel E. J. Goode, the firm name was changed to that of Phillips, Goode and Phillips. In 1882 this firm was dissolved, each member going into business by himself. In 1884, Judge Phillips was joined by Judge James G. Day, who for twenty years had been on the district and supreme benches of the state. This firm continued in business until 1894, when by mutual consent it was dissolved. Each of these firms, of all of which, except the

first named, Judge Phillips was at the head, won and maintained a standing second to none in the city, their large clientage attesting the superior legal ability of their individual members. In 1896 was formed the present firm of Phillips, Ryan and Ryan.

On the 20th of August, 1857, in Des Moines, Judge Phillips was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Rutan, a daughter of William Rutan, Esq., and a niece of Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa. She is a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters. Of these, two have departed this life, Nellie, at the age of one year, and John Frank, at the age of twenty-eight. Thomas William, the eldest, is manager and secretary of the Merchants' Consolidated Insurance Agency of Des Moines, of which Judge Phillips is president, and Jennie B. is married to Dr. J. B. Hardy, a prominent physician of Phoenix, Arizona.

Judge Phillips is a man whom to know is to honor. Early in life he formed a character that has always commanded universal respect. Integrity and honesty, fidelity to principle and to resolute purpose stand forth pre-eminent in his life record. His business success, which is an enviable one, is due to close application and thorough research, coupled with a natural adaptability to his chosen profession and an unremitting faithfulness to his clients' interests. A man of liberal views but deep religious convictions, his benevolence has made his own success a continuous but quiet benefit to many of those less successful, and a strong aid to public and charitable enterprises. Believing that every one should improve his opportunities to the best of his ability, he has conscientiously lived up to his belief, and today Judge Phillips stands without a superior at the bar and in social circles.

PINGREY, WILLIAM HENRY, is a bright young business man residing at Lester, a prosperous town in Lyon county, situated at the junction of the Sioux City & Northern and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railways. His father, Van Buren Pingrey, a retired farmer and an ex-



tensive owner of real estate, was born in 1831. He was among the early settlers of Iowa, coming here from Ohio during the fifties, and locating in Black Hawk county, near Waterloo. He was married in 1862 to Nancy Arthur Sargent, who was born in 1835.

W. H. Pingrey is a native of Iowa, and was born October 23, 1864, in Black Hawk county, near Waterloo. At the age of four, he moved with his parents to Grundy county, where all his early years were spent. Like so many of Iowa's well known men, his education was begun in the common country school, which he attended regularly until he was fifteen, with the exception of twelve weeks in the Eldora high school; and for the next two years he worked in the summer and attended school in winter. At seventeen he attended the Normal School at Cedar Falls, and soon afterwards commenced teaching, which vocation he followed during the winter for ten years, working on the farm in the summer. At the end of this time he had acquired a cash capital of fifteen hundred dollars, all saved from his own earnings, and had an interest in a stock of farm machinery. He attended the Waterloo Business College in 1890, and after completing a prescribed course at that

institution began work in the Grundy County National Bank, at Grundy Center; and in 1891 came to Lester and engaged in banking with F. S. Tewksbury, Mr. Pingrey acting as cashier under the articles of co-partnership. The firm began with a capital of eleven thousand dollars, each partner owning equal shares. Business increased and they prospered well until 1893, when the panic struck the country. The payment at this time of a large sum of money that had been borrowed from an eastern firm, cramped the operations of the bank, and although they were able to continue in business several years, the financial depression continued so long that they never fully recovered from this drawback, and on December 23, 1895, were compelled to close up. Since then Mr. Pingrey has been busy settling up the affairs of the bank, and within less than two years was able to take it out of the receiver's hands. He is now doing a good business in real estate, land loans, insurance and collections.

Mr. Pingrey is a republican in politics, but has not been an office seeker, having held only such offices as mayor, councilman and others of a local character. He is a member of the Masonic Order, A. F. and A. M., of the I. O. O. F., and the Modern Woodmen of America. He belongs to no church, but attends the Methodist.

He was married December 14, 1892, to Helen Mar Bascom. They have two sons: Hazen Bascom, born August 26, 1895, and Loren Kent, February 19, 1897.

POWERS, DR. FRED WILLARD, of Reinbeck, is a native of Iowa, born in Benton county, May 5, 1868. He is a son of Dr. J. L. Powers and his wife, Janette S. Byam, who are referred to in the sketch of Dr. J. L. Powers in this work. The younger doctor completed his course in the Reinbeck High School in 1884, where he was janitor, did work in a drug store, mornings, noons, nights, Saturdays and vacations. He early developed an ambition to become a physician and all his studies were in that direction. He entered Cornell College in Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in the fall of 1884, and



studied there for two years, preparatory to a medical course. While there he was a member of the Star Literary Society and was its secretary and representative in the annual joint debate. He commenced the study of medicine with his father and soon entered the medical department of the State University of Iowa, graduating in 1889. At this time he was one of the committee of three which labored with the examiners and faculty to permit one of his classmates to graduate after he had been plucked. This is the only time in the history of the University where a student was permitted to be graduated after being plucked. Dr. Powers completed the course at the Post Graduate Medical College and Hospital in New York City and received a diploma, February, 1898. After graduating from the University he formed a partnership with his father, which still exists. The two form a strong team and have a lucrative practice, combining the conservatism of mature years with the energy of youth. Dr. Powers has performed many important surgical operations and was a member of the examining board of the class of '96, State University of Iowa. He has always been a republican and has many times represented his section in county, state

and judicial conventions. He was a member of the school board of Reinbeck from 1893 to 1896. He is Past Chancellor, Calumet Lodge, No. 424 Knights of Pythias of Reinbeck, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Cedar Valley Medical Association and the State Medical Society and has read important papers before both. He is the examining surgeon for many life insurance companies, and is surgeon for the Chicago Great Western Railway Company and a member of the State Association of Railway Surgeons. August 13, 1898, the doctor was appointed by Governor L. M. Shaw to the office of Special Commissioner for Iowa Volunteers with the rank of colonel, with instructions to proceed at once to Jacksonville, Florida, and make a thorough investigation of the sanitary condition of the camp of the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Iowa Volunteers in Camp Cuba Libre, "and make such recommendations thereon to the end that the State of Iowa may wisely render such aid and assistance as will best conserve the comfort and health of the men."

The Doctor was married July 31, 1889, to Pearl Evangeline Thompson. One child is living, Gladys Bulah, who was born June 22, 1890. Mrs. Powers was born January 21, 1868, in Grundy county, and is the oldest daughter of P. M. and Hattie Thompson, who were among the oldest settlers of Grundy county. Dr. Powers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

POWERS, JOSEPH LEWIS, of Reinbeck, who has achieved well merited success as a physician, is among the pioneers of Iowa. His father, Lewis Powers, was born in Vermont in 1800. He married Mehetibel Whitehead in 1822, by whom three children were born: Joseph L., Maria and Charles W., and settled on a farm near Schenectady, New York, removing in 1825 to Erie county. In 1836 he removed by team to Delaware County, Ohio, but after two years' struggle in the new country, returned to New York, where misfortune overtook him in the death of his wife. He afterward located again in Ohio, married Sarah Colman, of which



union two children were born: Mary and John W., and after the death of his wife, married again and settled in Stark County, Indiana, where he died in 1886.

Dr. J. L. Powers was born December 11, 1823, near Schenectady, New York. His early education was limited; being the oldest of three children, he had to devote much of his time to hard work. At the age of sixteen he bought his time for \$150 and hired out as a farm and mill hand. After two years he determined to secure a higher education and prepare for a professional career. During vacations, if he could find nothing else to do, he cut wood at twenty-five cents a cord. He attended school at Grandville College, Ohio, in 1844 and 1846, and Ashland Academy in 1845. In the fall of 1846 he began teaching, which he continued several years, studying and practicing dentistry at odd times, having in view the study of medicine. He attended lectures at Sterling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1848 and 1849, and commenced practicing at Central College in the spring of 1849. A year later he started by team with a company of gold seekers for California, the journey from the Missouri river to Hangtown, or Placerville, California, occupying one hun-

dred and ten days. He spent eighteen months in California in hospital practice and mining. He left Sacramento December 15, 1851, with \$1,550 worth of gold and returned to Ashley, Ohio, stopping on the way at Acapulco, Cuba, and New Orleans. Learning upon his arrival home that his intended had moved west, he came to Iowa and was married December 30, 1852, at Andrew, in Jackson county, to Miss Janette S. Byam, a teacher, and a student in the first institute conducted in Iowa. Her mother, Polly Steel Byam, was the first white child born in Auburn, New York, and her grandfather, Eldad Steel, fought in the Revolution. Soon after his marriage Dr. Powers removed to Morrow County, Ohio, where he purchased and for several years farmed two hundred acres of land. He was twice subject to drafts in the army, in 1862 and 1863, and was elected a second lieutenant of the state militia. At the close of the war he moved with his family to Iowa, settling on a farm in Benton county. After a few years he removed to the town of Irving to practice. In 1875 he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, graduating in February, 1876. He then located at Reinbeck, which is still his home. Alert and progressive as a practitioner, he has kept up with the advance column of his profession. He was appointed local surgeon of the B., C. R. & N. Railway, was president of the board of pension examiners at Grundy Center under Harrison's administration, and was re-appointed by President McKinley. He is an active member of the State and the Cedar Valley Medical Societies, and has contributed to the current literature of the medical fraternity.

Dr. Powers has belonged to the republican party since its organization in 1856, and before that time was a Whig. He and his family are members of the Methodist church. Dr. and Mrs. Powers have five children: Julia C., born in 1856, now Mrs. J. H. Welch, who was for several years matron of Indian schools in Montana, her husband being superintendent, now resides at Belle Plain, Iowa; Emma A., born in 1858, is now the wife of Hon. S. H. Cranmer, a prominent lawyer of South Dakota and was a member of the constitutional convention

of 1885. Mrs. Cranmer served several years as president of the South Dakota W. C. T. U., and is now a lecturer for the national organization. The third daughter, Laura B., born in 1865, now Mrs. Cottrell, resides at Reinbeck. She taught several years in the Montana Indian schools. Fred W. was born in 1868 and is a graduate of the State University. He practices medicine with his father. Leland E. was born in 1871 and is a partner and cashier in the bank at Rowan.

PALMER, DR. CHARLES ALFRED, of Grinnell, is one of the rising young dentists of the state, and though he has practiced his profession but a short time comparatively, he enjoys a good patronage. His father, Stephen Alfred Palmer, was a native of Ohio, but came to Iowa as an early pioneer, settling in Jones county soon after the state was admitted, where he engaged in farming. The doctor's mother was Angeline Bennet, also a native of Ohio, having secured her education at Hiram College in that state, where she became well acquainted with President Garfield and his wife, who



were both students there at the time. It was soon after her marriage to Mr. Palmer that they moved to Jones county, Iowa, where they brought up a family of twelve children, all of whom are still living except one. S. A. Palmer was of English descent, being the son of a Canadian, who was pressed into the British service during the War of 1812, but who deserted in order to fight with the Americans. The name of this soldier's mother was Allen, and she was a relative of Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga. The ancestors of Dr. Palmer's mother were Scotch and English.

C. A. Palmer was born January 12, 1867, in Jones county, Iowa, where the early years of his life were spent, working on the farm and attending district school. In the spring of 1882, the year of the great Grinnell cyclone, when he was fifteen years old, he removed with his parents to Poweshiek county, where for a few years they worked a farm near Grinnell, but soon moved into town in order that the children might have better educational advantages, and here the father engaged in the grocery business. The father's object was realized, for most of his children are college graduates. Dr. Palmer attended Iowa College at Grinnell for two years, during 1887 and 1888, and in 1893 entered the dental department of the state university, at Iowa City, graduating in 1895. He paid a large part of his own expenses while securing his collegiate and professional training. Although Dr. Palmer's business and professional career has covered but a few years, he has succeeded in establishing an excellent practice, and has won the confidence of a wide circle of influential people.

In politics, the doctor was formerly a republican, but in recent elections has worked with the prohibitionists. He belongs to no clubs or secret societies, but is a member of the Methodist church, and is president of the Epworth League at Grinnell.

PORTER, JAMES, of Reinbeck, is a native of the "Emerald Isle." He was born May 15, 1861, in a little thatched roofed

cabin near the seashore, on the beautiful isle of Inch, County of Derry, Ireland. His father's name was John Porter and his mother's name was Rebecca Creswell Porter. Through misfortune on both sides of the house they were compelled to start at the foot of the ladder. They were, however, blessed with Scotch-Irish ambition and determination to win and in 1866 emigrated to America. The mother was the treasurer of the party and at Castle Garden, New York City, all the money they had in the world, some \$800 in gold, was lost or stolen from her. They were left penniless, stranger, however, was paid to Philadelphia and upon arriving there the father pawned his watch for a few dollars, which lasted until he secured work. In Philadelphia they remained three years, until hearing from some friend of the advantages of Iowa, they started for this state and arrived in Waterloo in December, 1869. Here they secured employment on a farm at \$32 per month and board for the three. Having saved a little money they bought a small farm in Tama county and in the spring of 1871 they moved there and took possession of it. Upon this farm young James grew to manhood and went to

the country schools until 1877, when he asked his father to send him to Tilford Academy. He soon found there was no money to spare for that purpose, but he was determined to go, and he gathered corn for the neighboring farmers at seventy-five cents a day until he had enough to pay his expenses at the academy. He was soon able to teach school and in that way earned enough to take him through Vinton Academy and Keokuk Business College. In August, 1882, he went to Sutherland, O'Brien county, to work in a lumber yard and within a year bought out his employer, borrowing \$3,700 of his father to pay for the stock. He paid six per cent interest on this sum and within five years had repaid the loan. His father then gave him \$4,000. About this time the First National Bank of Sutherland was organized and Mr. Porter was made vice president, which position he held ten years. In 1891 he sold out the various interests at Sutherland and went to Reinbeck, where he organized the Reinbeck State Bank, of which he is the principal stockholder and cashier. In the same year he and his father started the Bank of Ocheyedan which now has a capital of \$45,000. They own a line of lumber yards scattered over northwestern Iowa and southwestern Minnesota, and have also a number of thousands of acres of Iowa and Minnesota lands.

Mr. Porter has always been a republican, but has been too busy with his own affairs to hold public offices. He is, however, one of the vice presidents of the Scotch-Irish Society of this state. June 24, 1884, he was married to Kate E. Innis, and they have had five children: John C., born February 3, 1887; Elsie M., born May 4, 1888; Rebecca, born June 23, 1889; Grace, born February 6, 1895, died August 1, 1895, and Paul, born July 20, 1897. They are members of the United Presbyterian church.



PRESTON, WILLIAM TURNER, of Dunlap, was born at Vernon, Connecticut, August 30, 1840. He is a graduate of Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie,



and acquired a good, though not classic, education. He came to Iowa in 1868, and settled on a farm in Harrison township, Harrison county, where he erected a commodious farmhouse, which in time became surrounded by beautiful trees, making it the model country home of that section. Here, with all the modern conveniences for the successful prosecution of farming and stock-feeding, he earned the reputation of being the best feeder in the Boyer Valley. After twenty-five years' residence on the farm he moved to Dunlap to become vice president and stockholder in the First National Bank of that place, a position which he now holds. He has proved fully as successful in the new occupation as in the old, and is the same far-seeing, level-headed financier in the matter of loans, investments and the handling of commercial paper that he was in the handling of fine stock and the production of immense crops of grain. He is a republican, but has neither aspired to nor held any political office. He belongs to but one society, the Knights of Pythias, with which he became connected in 1896. Although reared a Congregationalist, he has of late years affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, and fills the office of treasurer to

that denomination in his home town. He was married April 7, 1863, to Anna E. Peck, of Vernon, Connecticut. They have two children, Nellie Amelia and Herbert Lincoln, both of whom reside in Des Moines. The Dunlap Herald says:

"After several years experience of hotel life, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Preston are now comfortably domiciled in their new and comfortable home on Jeroleman street. Mr. Preston spared neither pains nor money in the erection of this pretty residence which is handsomely fitted throughout with all modern conveniences. It is a home in which this excellent couple in their declining years can enjoy life to its fullest extent."

His father, Miner Preston, was also a native of Connecticut, where he was born on May 4, 1803. His ancestors came from England in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He was reared to farm life, but succeeded in acquiring a good education by study at night and on rainy days, so that he taught school for several terms after reaching man's estate. He finally secured an interest in a paper mill and the same was later exchanged for a farm near Vernon, where he spent the remainder of his days. He took great interest in public affairs, and held many official positions in his town and county. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1856 and proved an able and conscientious law-maker. He was an active worker in the Congregational church, having been one of the founders of the church of that faith in the city in which he resided. He died August 8, 1867, aged sixty-four years. His wife, Betsy Thrall, was born in 1807 and died in 1893. She was a woman of strong religious convictions, and her life was full of faith and good works. She was always industrious and instilled into her children the principles of thrift which she herself had always observed. The early ancestors on both sides of the family were quiet but energetic people without the modern ambition to rove. They were content with an honest living honestly obtained.

PICKARD, LUTHER H., of Shelby county, is one of the enterprising breeders of Hereford cattle whose home is in Harlan.



He is the son of S. O. Pickard, who was a prominent veterinary surgeon of Stephenson county, Illinois. He was married in Ohio in 1838 to Miss Sarah A. Way, who was a native of Connecticut. They at once moved from Ohio to Stephenson county, Illinois, and lived there until 1865, when they came to Iowa county, Iowa. Mrs. Pickard died in Iowa county at the age of fifty-two. Mr. Pickard moved to Shelby county in 1880 and died there in 1896 at the advanced age of eighty-one years. The ancestors of the family emigrated from France to Germany and from there to America, settling in the Mohawk Valley in the state of New York.

Luther H. was born October 29, 1844, in Stephenson county, Illinois, where he spent his boyhood, attending the public schools. In 1863 he enlisted in Company A, of the Ninety-second Illinois Infantry. In the spring of 1864 he was detailed as a clerk of the board of enrollment at Springfield, where preparations were being made for the draft of that year. He remained in that branch of the service until the close of the war, excepting a few trips he made to the front in charge of recruits. He was at Springfield at the time of the funeral of

President Lincoln. At the close of the war in 1866 he went to Shelby county, Iowa, where his parents had removed while he was in the service. In 1868 he began to sell agricultural implements for R. L. Dunlap of Iowa City. In 1870 he settled at Marengo and opened an agricultural implement house and continued the sale until the spring of 1873, when he accepted a position on the road as traveling salesman for an implement firm. In the spring of 1875 he, with a partner, opened a hardware store in Marengo. In 1876 he sold his interest in the store and traveled for a Beloit firm through the states of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. He was in the far west when the cow boys had things pretty much their own way in the frontier towns. In 1889 he left the road and engaged in the real estate, loan and abstract business in Harlan. For some years Mr. Pickard has been a breeder of registered Hereford cattle. He owns a fine stock farm of three hundred and sixty acres four miles north of Harlan. It is known as Linn Hill Park and is managed by Mr. Pickard's son, Adelbert D. Pickard. They breed standard bred horses and Shropshire sheep as well as cattle. Mr. Pickard has been connected with the State Agricultural Society for several years, was elected a director in 1896 and re-elected in January, 1898, and January, 1900, and is now serving his third term. He helped to organize the Shelby County Agricultural Society in 1889 and was elected president, holding the position seven years. He has been superintendent of the Exposition Building at the State Fair since 1896. Mr. Pickard has been a republican from the time John C. Fremont was a candidate for president but has never aspired to office. He is chairman of the republican county central committee. He is a member of the Congregational church. February 15, 1869, he was married to Miss Mary E. Johnston. They have a family of seven children: Adelbert D., born December 19, 1869; Lulu M., born May 27, 1872; Edith B., born November 1, 1873; Daisy, born September 22, 1875; Myrtle, born March 29, 1878; Veta, born June 24, 1882, and Leigh H., (deceased) born May 27, 1884.

ROBINSON, FRED S., editor and one of the proprietors of The Oelwein Register, has exhibited marked ability in two professions, having been successful as superintendent of schools and as a newspaper man. He is a native of Maine, and was born on the old family homestead near Skowhegan, April 7, 1859. His father, Richard J. Robinson, resides upon the farm which has been owned and occupied by the family for nearly a hundred years. The commodious farm house was built seventy-five years ago, and the family is in more than comfortable circumstances. Richard J. Robinson is one of



the prominent men of the county, and has held various positions of responsibility, being a leading republican worker. He was married in February, 1858, to Miss Jennie E. Dore, of Athens, Maine. Her family was prominent socially and politically in that section of the state, and she is a lady of culture and education. This branch of the Robinson family is of Puritan origin, the first of them coming to America from England about 1630 and residing for many years in Massachusetts. Removing to Exeter, New Hampshire, in the early part of the eighteenth century, they remained there till 1795, when they moved to Somerset county,

Maine, where the old farm was purchased by Rev. John Robinson, great grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Robinson was educated in the common schools, in Skowhegan high school, Coburn Classical Institute and Colby College, Waterville, Maine. He was also a student for a year in Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Illinois. During vacations he worked on the home farm, and he taught a number of terms in the country and village schools of Maine. In 1886 he came to Iowa, and for six years was the efficient superintendent of the Eldon public schools. During this time he thoroughly graded, systematized and raised the standard of those schools, receiving high commendations from press, patrons and board of education. In the spring of 1892 he resigned to accept a similar position at Brooklyn, where he had charge of the schools for over seven years. During the last five years of this time he was also principal owner and much of the time editor of The Brooklyn Chronicle. He was eminently successful as an educator there, building up the course of study, establishing a large school library, and placing the high school in the highest rank of accredited schools of the State University and leading colleges. He interested the young men in educational lines, and they were a majority in his last four graduating classes. During the last years of his supervision and following it a majority of the teachers of the Brooklyn schools were his graduates. In January, 1899, he notified the board of education of his intention to retire from school work in order to devote his entire time to journalism. On his retiring in June, the board, by unanimous vote, placed upon its records resolutions highly commendatory of Mr. Robinson as "an able superintendent, a competent instructor, a man who inspires educational life in the schools, and one who commands the confidence and respect of patrons, pupils and teachers."

He was a prominent factor in making The Brooklyn Chronicle one of the leading papers of central Iowa, and his editorials were widely quoted. Desiring a wider newspaper field, he sold his interest in that paper and at once purchased a half interest in The Oelwein Register, an official county and

city paper of large circulation in the growing young city of Oelwein, Iowa. He assumed editorial charge of that paper in June, 1899, and three months later a larger and faster press was purchased and the paper was enlarged to a full seven-column quarto all printed in the home office. The Register is the leading paper of Fayette county, is prominent politically, and is materially assisting in the "Shop City," the center of the C. G. W. Railway system.

Mr. Robinson has always been a republican, and his face is familiar in state, congressional and other conventions. He has been a successful speaker in several campaigns but has never been a candidate for any office. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Pythias, and has held the highest offices in the gift of the local lodges of each. He was married in 1884 to Miss Rebecca Irving, of Caribou, Maine. She was educated in the common schools, and took a classical course at Waterville, Maine, graduating with the degree of B. L. She has been a successful teacher, and was principal of the Eldon high school for six years. She is a prominent figure in secret and literary societies, having been at the head of the State Grand Temple of Rathbone Sisters, the ladies' order of Knights of Pythias, and president of local literary clubs. Mrs. Robinson has a wide acquaintance in the state, is highly educated, and is a favorite newspaper contributor.

ROWLAND, DAVID MATTHEW, a prominent citizen of Marengo, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 23, 1848, coming to Iowa with his parents when six years old. His parents were natives of Wales. His father, William Rowland, and his mother, Mary Evans Rowland, were married in Columbus, Ohio, in 1846. His father was a machinist by trade, a physician by profession. He had such a love for mechanics that he spent his younger days in the mills and machine shops of Ohio and Iowa, but the last twenty years of his life he devoted to his profession. He was a republican and a member of the first republican convention held in Iowa county. He assisted in the

organization of Troy township, Iowa county, and was its first clerk.

Mr. Rowland was educated in the schools of Williamsburg and Oskaloosa, spending one year and a half in Oskaloosa College after he was twenty years of age. At the age of twenty he was a farmer and a miller. His ambition was to be a lawyer and he studied law one year in the office of Seevers & Cutts. He abandoned this, however, to engage in business. After serving as clerk for various firms in Oskaloosa he established the marble business in Marengo in 1877. Having made insurance a study for several



years, in 1884 he organized and incorporated the Northwestern Legion of Honor, a benevolent insurance fraternity. Since the organization he has held the office of Grand Secretary, and practically the entire management of the society has been in his hands and he is entitled to the greatest credit for the success it attained.

Mr. Rowland is a sound republican and is recognized as one of the leading men of the State in party affairs. He has been chairman and secretary of the county republican central committee many times. In 1888 he was appointed by President Harrison postmaster of Marengo, serving four years and three months. His administration as postmaster was distinguished by his securing for the office a substantial home in Masonic Block and separating the office from all other forms of business. As a recognition of his services, a very large majority of the

business and professional men of the city supported him for a second term, and in compliance with their expressed wish Hon. George M. Curtis, Congressman from the Second district, recommended Mr. Rowland. He took possession September 1, 1898. For a number of years he was secretary of the Iowa County Agricultural Society. He was a leader in the organization of the Knights of Pythias fourteen years ago and is a member of Marengo Lodge No. 114, A. F. and A. M. and Jerusalem Chapter No. 72, R. A. M., having served as secretary of the Chapter from 1891 to 1899. He has also served as Worthy Patron of Marengo Chapter No. 123, O. E. S. His wife is also Worthy Matron of the same Chapter. He has served in official capacity in the A. L. of H., Iowa Legion of Honor, A. O. U. W. and M. W. of A. He was married October 30, 1870, to Miss Benine Hill of Springfield, Keokuk county. They have nine children: Snowden Hill, born August 31, 1871; Mary, born May 2, 1873; Francis William, born January 4, 1875; Grace, born December 8, 1876; Sumner Evans, born January 21, 1879; Lincoln Garfield, born January 29, 1881; Robert Blaine, born December 7, 1882; Faith, born December 8, 1885, and David Allison, born November 22, 1887.

REILEY, LEWIS ALBERT, a leading lawyer in Wapello, Louisa county, has been a resident of that county since 1853 and has lived in the city of Wapello for more than thirty years. He was born in Nashville, Ohio, March 1, 1845. His father, James Reiley, was of Irish descent, born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1855, two years after removing to Louisa county, Iowa. Mr. Reiley's mother was Anna Hague, of Scotch and French Huguenot descent. She was married to James Reiley in the year 1826, and died in 1868. The Reileys were farmers in comfortable circumstances. Their son Lewis attended the common schools in Louisa county and in 1861 was a student in the high school in Mt. Pleasant. When the civil war broke out, young Reiley ran away from the high school, entered the army, and remained south about six months, when he

was discharged. Afterward he spent a year attending school in New York and took a year's work in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. In his early youth Mr. Reiley worked on the home farm near Columbus City, Louisa county, and in his nineteenth year began teaching in the public schools. He continued in this occupation until five years later, when he was elected county superintendent of schools. He declined reelection, to continue the study and practice of law which he had commenced. He studied for admission to the bar with Hon. D. N. Sprague of Wapello, then the able prose-



cuting attorney of the old First district of Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1871, in the district court of Louisa county, Hon. Joshua Tracy of Burlington presiding. Upon his admission to the bar Mr. Reiley at once formed a partnership with Mr. Sprague, his preceptor and friend, which partnership continued for a number of years. The firm had a large business, although Mr. Sprague was compelled to be absent much of the time for twelve years, on account of his official duties.

Mr. Reiley has for many years been a republican of state-wide prominence and influence and an able advocate of the principles of his party. In the year 1885 he was brought out for representative from Louisa county in the Twenty-first General Assem-

bly and was elected over a very strong opponent, Arthur Springer of Columbus Junction. He was re-elected to the Twenty-second General Assembly. In the first session he devoted himself to the work of revising the judiciary system of the state, especially perfecting the new grand jury law reducing the grand jury to less than one-half the number previously required.

The impeachment trial of John L. Brown, auditor of state, was the most prominent feature of the session of the Twenty-first General Assembly and Mr. Reiley and Judge S. M. Weaver of Iowa Falls, then a member of the house, were chosen on the first ballot to be two of the seven managers of the impeachment trial on the part of the house. Toward the close of the session it was deemed expedient to reduce the probable expense of the trial, so Mr. Reiley prepared a bill under which the legislature would adjourn as a legislative body and the senate convene as a court of impeachment to hear the charges preferred by the house against the auditor. The measure was introduced on Wednesday, reported favorably on Thursday morning, passed the house Thursday forenoon and the senate that afternoon, was enrolled in the evening, signed by the officers of the two houses and governor, published and became a law Friday morning. Mr. Reiley entered upon the impeachment trial with the other managers and remained therein until its close.

In the Twenty-second General Assembly Mr. Reiley took an active part on behalf of the blind people of the state and was thereafter appointed by Governor Larrabee to be a member of a commission of three to visit and investigate the operation of various institutions in the United States devoted to the education and industrial improvement of the blind. The commission began its work April 22, 1888, and visited the colleges and workshops for blind people in the United States and Canada, excepting those on the Pacific coast. The commission made a report to Governor Larrabee and its recommendations were laid before the next legislature which established the Industrial Home for the Blind in Knoxville.

On the 24th day of April, 1872, Mr. Reiley was married to Miss Carrie L. Newell,

a daughter of Robert F. Newell of Louisa county. They have one son, Robert Leroy, born February 23, 1873, now engaged with his father in the practice of law. He was given a classical education, including a six years' course in Knox College, from which he was graduated with honors in June, 1897. Entering the law department of the State University of Iowa, he was graduated from that institution in June, 1900, and thereupon admitted to the state and federal courts. Mr. L. A. Reiley is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has advanced to the thirty-second degree, being the first one in Louisa county to attain to that degree.

RICHARDSON, GEORGE H., was born in Waterloo, Canada East, February 7, 1844. His family came back to the United States in 1852 and settled in Illinois. His father had been a resident of Canada about twenty-five years. He is a lineal descend-



ant of Samuel Richardson, who emigrated from England in 1836. There were three brothers. Ezekiel came with Winthrop in 1630, Samuel and Thomas following six years later. They located in Charleston,

where with four others, in 1640 they were appointed commissioners to form the town and church of Woburn, now a suburb of Boston. December 2, 1642, the members of this church ordained their first minister, the Rev. Thomas Carter, by the laying on of hands. Among the ancestors of Mr. Richardson were many who fought in the colonial wars. Jonathan Wells distinguished himself at Turner's Falls fight in 1676, during King Philip's war, when a lad of but sixteen years, and was afterward known as the "Boy hero of the Connecticut Valley." In later years he became military commander at Deerfield, Massachusetts. Still later his son, Jonathan Wells, Sr., was military commander at the same place, and a grandson, Col. Samuel Wells, commanded a line of forts at Deerfield in the last French and Indian war in 1758, and 1762 was chief of military affairs about Brattleboro. He was also judge, and the first representative to the legislature of New York from that city. Mr. Richardson is a descendant of the Wells, Lane, Streeter, Sheldon, Vinton, Beardsley and other New England Puritan families. Three of his great grandfathers and one great-great grandfather served as soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

He received the advantages of the common schools of Foreston, Illinois, but all subsequent learning was self-acquired. In 1863 he was made deputy postmaster of Foreston, which position he held until 1865, when he engaged in the grain business. In 1867 he took in as a partner A. A. Robertson, his brother-in-law, and the relation continued for about eleven years. In 1873 they removed to Belmond, Iowa, and engaged in business on the Iowa Pacific railroad, then being graded, but owing to the granger movement, the line was never completed, and they located at Alden and dealt in grain, live stock and lumber. The firm was dissolved in 1878, and Mr. Robertson removed to Iowa Falls, where he engaged in the same business that the firm had conducted in Alden. About one year later Mr. Richardson also moved to Iowa Falls for the same purpose. In 1880 he built elevators at Dows and Clarion, and in 1881, when the Iowa Central had reached Belmond, he returned to that place, erected a large ele-

vator, and organized the Iowa Valley bank. The bank was operated by him as a private bank until 1892, at which time it was made a state bank, with a paid up capital of \$50,000. It now has undivided profits of \$10,000 and occupies one of the finest bank buildings in that part of the state. Mr. Richardson was elected president at its organization, a position he still holds. He was unanimously nominated presidential elector at the Third District congressional republican convention held at Des Moines July 15, 1896, and also by the state convention held on the same day, and was elected by a majority of over ten thousand in the district and a plurality of 65,000 in the state. He is a member of the Republican League of the United States, and treasurer of the Third District Republican League. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., Knights of Pythias and Sons of the American Revolution, and was elected president of same in April, 1898. He is also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. He is a liberal Christian, but not a member of any church. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters and has served as president of the board of education at various times. In all things that will in any way advance the interests of his town, county or state, he may be depended upon to do his full duty as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. He was married to Miss Charlotte Jeanette Thompson at Freeport, Illinois, September 22, 1863. She was a daughter of Rev. Seymour Thompson and Betsy McKee Thompson. Her father was a graduate of Auburn Theological Seminary, of Auburn, New York. She is a descendant of many early New England Puritan families, among whom may be named the Goodriches (who trace their ancestry back to before the Norman conquest), Hollisters, Putnams, McKees and Marvins. Mrs. Richardson is a woman of fine literary and artistic attainments. Six children have been born to them, viz: Lorean R. (Pond), Grace R. (Littell), Gabriella R. (Thompson), Charles A., Carlotta Florence and Cecilia G. Richardson, of whom Gabriella R. (Thompson) and Cecilia G. Richardson still survive. Since writing the above we regret to chronicle the death of Mrs. Rich-

ardson, which occurred January 25, 1900.

During their thirty-seven years of married life, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson lived a life of true happiness, of perfect accord and confidence growing out of their home relations and their united interests and confidential footing in the affairs of business. It is perhaps only in these closer and more sacred relations of life that all the better and nobler parts of one's character can be known, and her home life was of such nature.

"Love that 'midst joy began,
And grew with years, and faltered not in death."

REYNOLDS, CHARLES EDWARD, of Carroll, was born near Grand Junction May 25, 1866. His father, Terence Reynolds, was born October 17, 1823, in Monaghan county, Ireland. On the paternal side the family was heir to a large freehold estate near Belfast which was confiscated by the English government during the time of the Penal Laws, on account of their religion. Terence Reynolds came to America in 1853 and settled on a farm in Cayuga county, New York. In 1854 he removed to Tonica,



La Salle county, Illinois. He was married August 2, 1856, to Alice Hughs, who was also a native of Monaghan county, Ireland. She was born in 1832 and came to America in 1847, locating in Jersey City, New Jersey, where she lived for six years. After their marriage they came to Green county, Iowa, locating on a farm near Grand Junction, where Mr. Reynolds became a wealthy farmer. He died in 1896.

Charles E. Reynolds was a pupil in the country schools until the age of fourteen, when he entered the Grand Junction High school for a four years' course. After leaving school he taught in Republican county, Kansas, from 1886 to 1888. He entered the Law Department of the State University in 1888 and graduated in 1890 with the degree LL. B. During the two years following his graduation he practiced law in Scranton. He then entered the employ of J. F. Martin, an attorney of Nevada. In the spring of 1893 he located in Carroll where he has built up an enviable practice and is regarded as one of the first citizens of the place.

Although brought up a republican, Mr. Reynolds is now a democrat. He was an enthusiastic supporter of Bryan and free silver, and was elected county attorney of Carroll county as a Democrat in 1900. He is one of the charter members of Camp No. 49, Woodmen of the World, of Carroll, and has been the Consul Commander of the Camp since its organization. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Catholic church, and of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

ROGERS, HARRISON, cashier of the bank of Farragut, better known in the community as Harry Rogers, is one of the successful business men of southwestern Iowa. He was born in Beekman, New York, in 1841 and is the son of James S. Rogers and Eunice Rogers. He came to Farragut in 1870 and worked on a farm three years and later clerked in a store three years, thus acquiring valuable business experience. He demonstrated his ability to fill a more responsible position, which came to him in 1876, when the Bank of Farragut was organized. Mr. Rogers was made cashier of



the bank, where he served two years. In 1878 he bought the interest of Samuel Chandler in the mercantile business of Crosser & Chandler and started in business for himself under the firm name of Crosser & Rogers. In the year 1878 he returned to the banking business and is now cashier of the Bank of Farragut, although he still retains an interest in the general merchandise store of Crosser, Rogers & Co. He was married to Miss Louise C. Coy in 1877. They have two children, James, born 1878, and William, born 1879.

REED, JUDGE JOSEPH REA, of Council Bluffs, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, March 12, 1835. The only educational advantages he enjoyed were those afforded by the common schools and an academy known as Vermillion Institute situated at Hayesville. In 1857, at the age of twenty-two years, he came to Iowa, and settled at Adel, where he studied law in the office of William H. Dodge, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. While preparing himself for the law he taught school and in that way earned money for his support. He entered upon

practice in Adel in 1859, and that place continued to be his home for ten years, when he removed to Council Bluffs, where he has since resided. The most important cases perhaps committed to his professional charge were those growing out of sales of land by the county treasurer for delinquent taxes. *McCrary vs. Sexton* and *Harper vs. Sexton* were carried to the supreme court of the state, and in determining them the court had occasion to pass on questions as to constitutionality of certain provisions of the revenue law of 1860. The cases are reported in the Twenty-ninth Iowa from 356 to 429. In 1870-71-72 he was local attorney for the B. & M. railroad at Council Bluffs, and in 1871-72 was city solicitor of that city. In 1865 he was elected state senator from the district composed of the counties of Madison, Adair, Guthrie and Dallas. September 1, 1872, he was appointed by Governor Carpenter judge of the district court in the then Third Judicial district, and at the general election of that year was re-elected to the same office in the Thirteenth district, which had been created by the General Assembly. He was re-elected in 1876 and again in 1880. In 1883 he was elected a member of the supreme bench of the state, in which capacity he served until February 1, 1889, his judicial service covering a period of sixteen years and six months.

But his public labors were not to cease with the laying off of the judicial robes. He was elected to represent the Ninth district in Congress in 1888, and in 1891 was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Private Land Claims by President Harrison, which position he still fills. This court has jurisdiction of claims for lands under grants from Spain and Mexico in the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico under the Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty of 1848 and the Gadsden purchase in 1853. He enlisted in the Second Battery, Iowa Volunteers, in July, 1861, and was commissioned first lieutenant. He commanded the battery in all its engagements after December 1, 1862, but was not mustered as captain until October 1, 1864. The battery was engaged against New Madrid, Island No. 10, Halleck's advance on Corinth, in which were fought the two battles of Farmington,

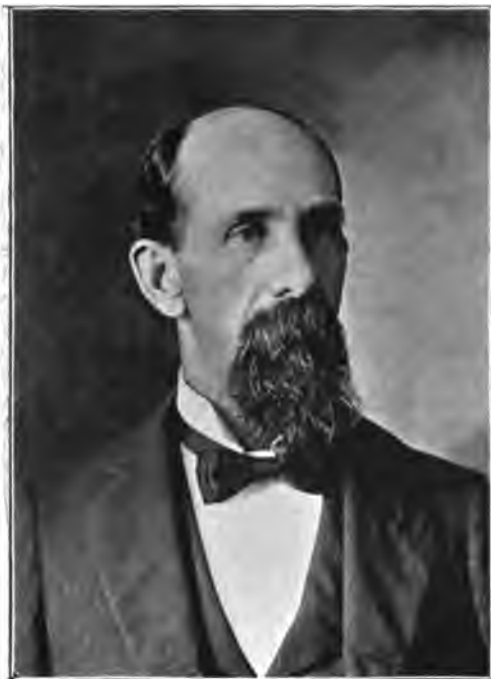


Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, the siege of Vicksburg, where its flag was for many days the colors nearest to the Confederate works; Tupelo, Hurricane Creek, Abbeyville, Nashville and the siege and capture of Mobile. He was mustered out of the service in June, 1865, when he returned to Iowa, and on the first of November of that year was married to Jeannette E. Dinsmore, of Ashland county, Ohio. She died July 27, 1887, and on February 8, 1893, he was again married to Edith M. Evans, of Malvern, Iowa. The judge is a member of the Presbyterian church, of the Masonic and G. A. R. orders and of the Union Veteran and Loyal Legion societies; also of the republican party. He is a lineal descendant of Joseph Reed, who was a member of the convention of the Colony of Pennsylvania at its session in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, at the time the convention which formulated the Declaration of Independence was in session in Independence Hall. He was subsequently a colonel in the Revolutionary war and was still later a member of the legislative assembly, where he introduced and had passed the bill for the manumission of the slaves in Pennsylvania. He descends on his mother's

side from Robert Lyle, also a soldier in the war for independence. These ancestors, the Lyles, were interested in what was known as the Whiskey Insurrection, Aaron Lyle, a grand uncle of the subject of this sketch, being especially active. It is said he was arrested and imprisoned for the part taken by him in the movement. He afterwards became prominent and was a member of Congress for eight years during Madison's administration.

ROWND, CHARLES A., of Cedar Falls, was born in Summerfield, Ohio, March 28, 1844, and was the son of Samuel H. and Eliza Philpot Rownd. His father was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1808, and was brought by his parents to Barnesville, Ohio, the same year. They were among the first settlers in Belmont county. He resided there until his marriage to Eliza Philpot, June 3, 1828. Their married life, until 1859, was spent in Summerfield, Ohio, where he followed the occupation of a tanner. As the country was almost a complete wilderness, the principal output was tanned deer hides. His first trip to Cedar Falls, Iowa, was made in 1849, covering the entire distance both coming and going in a one-horse buggy. The place that now boasts of its 6,000 inhabitants, State Normal School, fine churches, etc., only possessed two log cabins and three families. He had so much confidence in the future development of the country that he bought over 4,000 acres of Black Hawk county soil. He was considered one of the most prominent citizens of Cedar Falls until his death, February 27, 1880. Eliza Philpot Rownd was born in Belmont county, Ohio, February 15, 1809, and was the kind and faithful mother of nine children, of whom five are living, C. A. Rownd being the seventh. She was a true Christian, winning the respect of all who knew her, was connected from girlhood with the Methodist Episcopal church, leaving at her death sufficient means to found and maintain a church library, which is read and appreciated by a large number.

C. A. Rownd received his early education



in the district school in Summerfield, Ohio. The school was hard to manage and the directors always gave muscle the preference over brains. If the teacher could read, write and cipher to the rule of three nothing farther was required, except that he be of athletic build. The school house was one of those old backwoods affairs which was so open that school had to be dismissed on very cold days. The center of what was meant for the ceiling was propped up with a pole, which at one time gave way while the school was in session, nearly wrecking the house, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt. After moving to Iowa in 1859 he worked on a farm, going to school one term in winter, until 1865-66, when he attended the Upper Iowa University at Fayette. Since leaving school he has resided on his 200 acre farm adjoining the town of Cedar Falls. He is also a large owner in and has the control of three other farms of 240 acres each, and owns smaller tracts near Cedar Falls and a half section in Missouri. He is a stockholder and director in the Cedar Falls National Bank and the State Bank of Cedar Falls; is president of the Black Hawk Creamery Association; owns stock in the Cedar Falls Brick and Tile Company, Cedar Falls Mill

Company, Stand Pipe Company, Iowa Loan, Trust and Investment Company, and in the Cedar Falls Building & Loan and the Cedar Valley Building & Loan Associations. Politically he has always been connected with the republican party, and has been honored by its most important local offices. He has been a member of the township central committee three times, township trustee nine years, and has served three successive terms as County Supervisor, representing the city of Cedar Falls and Cedar Falls township. He has served as secretary of the school district for twenty-four consecutive years. He is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Rownd was married September 12, 1876, to Miss Ella C. Cotton, daughter of William and Elizabeth Pruyn Cotton, both natives of New York. They have two children, Edyth, born July 26, 1877, and Fred, born October 19, 1878, both of whom attended school at the Iowa State Normal school, adjoining the farm where they reside.

RODGERS, ALONZO E. of Tipton, Iowa, a physician and surgeon of considerable prominence, has done what many another Iowa man has done, in trying to get a start in life, gone out of the state, and after a fair trial returned again to his boyhood home, to find just as bright sky, just as good openings for business, just as good people and just as good social advantages, as are to be found anywhere in the world. Mr. Rodgers was born a few miles north of Tipton, April 2, 1855. He grew up there, on the farm homestead of his father.

On that farm he received a valuable training in industry, economy and honesty till he was fifteen years of age. In the mean time he had received the full benefits in an educational way, afforded by the country schools of Cedar county. Up to this time he had not been "away to school" but had devoted himself to farm work, under his father's direction. His father, B. J. Rodgers, was at the time of his death, August 3, 1899, a retired farmer, having by a life of labor, frugality and honest endeavor, laid by a fair fortune for old age. He did this mostly



in Cedar county, on the old farm. His mother, Sarah Jane Tuttle Rodgers, was born in Ohio, and died when the subject of this sketch was but two years old, leaving young Alonzo at a tender age without the care of a mother.

When Alonzo E. was fifteen years of age, he was sent away to school, entering Lenox College at Hopkinton, Iowa, from which institution he graduated in 1878. After his collegiate course was finished, following the bent of his mind and his apparent endowments, he began the study of medicine, entering the office of Dr. H. H. Maynard of Tipton, Iowa, for that purpose. Having devoted nearly a year to study in this way he entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, in 1879, and graduated therefrom on February 22, 1881. After finishing his medical course he went to El Paso, Texas, in April, 1881, and located in practice. He was engaged in practice there for more than three years; during that time he was city physician and health officer of El Paso, Texas, from November, 1882, to August, 1884. At this time he decided to return to Iowa, which he did immediately, locating in Stratford, Iowa, where he practiced medicine till May, 1898.

He is now at Tipton, amidst the scenes and surroundings of his boyhood days, where he has permanently located, after a ripe experience of eighteen years, to devote the most useful and valuable part of his life to his profession, in the vicinity of his old home. He belongs to the Central Iowa Medical Society. He is a democrat, and cast his first vote for Samuel J. Tilden. He is a member of W. T. Sherman No. 288, K. of P. Lodge, was Chancellor Commander of same for three years, and represented it at Grand Lodge in 1897. In religion, he is a Presbyterian in belief. He was married in El Paso, Texas, March 13th. 1884, to Ann Jane Smith, nee Seddens, widow.

No children were born to them, although they have raised Mrs. Rodgers' daughter, May Smith.

ROBINSON, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Conspicuous among the progressive men of northwestern Iowa is B. F. Robinson, president of the First National Bank of Armstrong, located at Armstrong, Emmet county. Mr. Robinson was born January 21, 1849, in the town of Hampton, Windham county, Connecticut. His father, Benjamin Franklin Robinson, was a farmer in moderate circumstances. He died when this son was but five weeks old. The mother, whose maiden name was Clarissa Burnham, also died when he was very young. Mr. Robinson's early education was obtained in the district schools of the neighborhood called Goshen, now a station on the New York and New England railroad in Connecticut. He afterwards spent two years in the select village school of the town of Scotland, and later graduated from the Lee Center Academy at Lee Center, Illinois. In the fall of 1868, when an orphan lad of but nineteen years, he came to Iowa, locating in Grundy county, where he purchased a quarter section of land. He then returned to Lee Center, Illinois, and taught a district school, returning to Iowa in the spring of 1869. He was married May 9, 1869, to Elizabeth L. Barnes, who was also a graduate of the Lee Center Academy. They raised their first crop on the beautiful stock farm now



owned by Mr. Robinson's brother, A. A. Robinson, located in Marshall county and known as "Fair Plain Stock Farm." In the spring of 1870 they moved upon their own land in Grundy county, which was then a bleak and barren prairie. The following years were spent in teaching school in winter and farming in summer until 1880, when he was elected county recorder of Grundy county and took charge of that office January 1, 1881, serving for six years. He then returned to the farm, which had been enlarged to a half section, and after spending a few years there, in 1892 formed a partnership with William Stuart, and together they organized the Armstrong Bank in the new town of Armstrong, which had been laid out that same year. In March, 1896, Mr. Stuart sold his interest in the bank to Mr. John Dows. On July 1, 1900, the business, which up to this time had been under the direct personal management of Robinson & Dows, became so prosperous that it was found necessary to enlarge, and the First National Bank of Armstrong was organized, Mr. Robinson being chosen president.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are both liberal and progressive in matters pertaining to religion, being at present identified with the

Presbyterian church at Armstrong. They are the parents of six children: Grace G., now the wife of Dr. J. A. Finlayson, Wilbert L., Fred S., Edith M., Clara A., and one girl who died in infancy.

Mr. Robinson has been identified with every movement that has tended to advance the improvement of his adopted town, encouraging the establishment of substantial public improvements. In politics, a staunch republican, he is a firm believer in progress.

SPALDING, EDWARD BURSON, of Sioux City. Nearly every city has one or more citizens who, because of their fitness, are chosen to take charge of the erection of public buildings and plants on which large amounts of money are expended, under whose care and direction the people feel secure against fraud in construction and misappropriation of funds. Mr. Spalding of Sioux City is a man who has frequently been called upon to serve in this way. He was born in the town of Byron, Illinois, February 2, 1840. His father, Asa Gore Spalding, was a pioneer of Illinois, having moved there from Pennsylvania in 1836. He took an active interest in politics, first as a whig and later as a republican. The first of the Spalding family in America was Edward Spalding, who came from England and settled at Jamestown, Virginia, in the year 1619 and later emigrated to Connecticut in the year 1630, where he married. In Colonial affairs he was a Freeman, taking a lively part in public matters, and from him descended a large family. One of these, Simon Spalding, the great-great-grandfather of this subject, was an officer in the American army during the war of the Revolution and had an honorable record. He was at Valley Forge with his company under Washington, having been appointed captain by a special act of Congress. He was one of the original members of the Connecticut branch of the Society of Cincinnati, and afterwards a brigadier general of the Pennsylvania state troops. His eldest son, John Spalding, was also a Revolutionary soldier, although but fourteen years old, and was finally commissioned colonel



1886 H. J. Taylor was taken into the firm. After fifteen years of active practice Mr. Spalding was compelled to retire by failure of eyesight.

In 1884 he was one of the five citizens selected by the city council of Sioux City to construct its present system of water-works, and he served as secretary and manager of the company during construction of same and in its operation until a revenue was obtained sufficient to meet running expenses, when the plant was turned over to the city. Later he was one of seven citizens selected by the council to erect for the city the present public library, costing about \$125,000. At this time he is vice president of the Merchants' National Bank. In April, 1898, the water-works of Sioux City were placed under the control of a board of trustees and the office of superintendent of the works was tendered to Mr. Spalding without solicitation on his part, and since that date he has been in charge of the works in that capacity.

of the Pennsylvania state troops. His son Harry in turn became a colonel in that same department of service.

At the close of Edward B. Spalding's first term in the high school of Rockford, Illinois, he stood at the head of his class, a large one, and that position was maintained until he graduated. At the age of sixteen he took a complete course of instruction in a commercial college, paying his tuition by doing janitor work, and when his high school education was finished became bookkeeper in a bank, earning his first dollar in that capacity. He came to Iowa in May, 1865, and located in Sioux City. He was at that time in the employ of the United States, and was ordered to Sioux City for duty, that city being a depot of supply for the troops operating against the Sioux Indians, then at war with the government. The war concluded, he remained there and in 1870 was elected clerk of the district court of Woodbury county, serving as such for several terms. In the meantime he had commenced the study of law, and January 1, 1881, retired from the office of clerk, was admitted to the bar and at once formed a partnership with E. H. Hubbard and engaged in practice. Business increased rapidly, and in

He enlisted at Rockford, Illinois, October 1, 1861, as a private in Company E, Fifty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Later he was promoted to fifth sergeant, then to fourth, then to first, and September 13, 1862, was given a commission as second lieutenant, on which was inscribed: "Promoted for meritorious services rendered at Pittsburg Landing." In 1894 he was given a medal of honor by the secretary of war for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He received three severe wounds in that battle, one of which left him a cripple in the left hand and arm for life, but he recovered and served until Savannah was taken by Sherman in December, 1864. March 11, 1863, he was promoted to first lieutenant and commanded his company during the whole of the Atlanta campaign; took part in Sherman's march through Georgia and served about a month after his term of enlistment had expired, during which time he was in action. After the fall of Atlanta he was assigned to duty as acting assistant adjutant general of the First brigade, Fourth division, Fifteenth army corps, on the staff of Brigadier General E. W. Rice, commanding. He participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Big Bear Creek,

Town Creek, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Calhoun Cross Roads, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, Decatur, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Eden and Savannah. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Army of the Tennessee Association, Loyal Legion, and Connecticut branch of the Society of the Cincinnati; also the Hawkeye Club of Sioux City and the Odd Fellows. He is active in the work of the First Congregational church and was chairman of the finance committee during the erection of their new \$50,000 edifice. He was married September 8, 1873, to Eliza A. Atwood, of Chester, Vermont, who died July 1, 1887. Four children were born to them, two of whom are living, namely: Alice Eliza, born 1876, attending Smith College, and Edward Burson, born 1880, attending Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. August 28, 1889, he married again, this time to Margaret Appleton, a resident of Sioux City.



SAPP, MAJOR BASKET, of Corwith, Hancock county, came of parents who lived in Bureau county, Illinois, when that country was but sparsely settled and Chicago yet a village. The products of their frontier farm were hauled to Chicago by wagon, from eight to ten days being required to make the trip. Previous to his location in Illinois, the father of Major Sapp was a southern planter, but worked slaves only to a limited extent. Mr. Sapp's first money was earned by working on a farm at four dollars per month, and under these circumstances his early education was naturally somewhat limited. At the age of eighteen years he was scarcely able to read, but he then realized the necessity of an education and began to lay his plans to that end. He attended the common schools from that date regularly and applied himself diligently, nor did he quit school until two years after his marriage. As a result of this untiring energy and persistency he, thus late in life, secured an education that has enabled him to succeed. He was married October 27, 1859, to Miss Salina M. Holroyd of Bureau

county, Illinois. Her father was of English descent. Her mother was a descendant of the Knickerbockers of New York. In March, 1865, Mr. and Mrs. Sapp, with their two children, came in wagons to Tama county, Iowa, locating near Belle Plain on what is known as Salt Creek. It is said of this creek that in an early day a resident of that section journeyed on horseback to Iowa City, a distance of seventy miles, to get a sack of salt, and on returning, when in the middle of the creek he lost his hold on the sack of salt and dropped it into the stream, and from that incident the creek derived its name.

Mr. Sapp continued to improve his farm and increase its acres until 1871. In that year he rented his farm and removed with his family to Mt. Vernon where the children were placed in the public schools and Mr. Sapp entered Cornell College, remaining two years. In the spring of 1874 he went back to the farm and engaged in stock raising until 1882. He is next found living in Toledo, and in 1884 he removed to Corwith, where he is an extensive landowner. Mr. Sapp's ancestors on his father's side were southern democrats and residents of the slave states, but from his earliest rec-

ollections, Major Sapp has held slavery in abhorrence, and at his first opportunity cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln and the republican party. He is an enthusiastic, active republican, and while not putting himself forward has many times been honored by his party in township and county offices. In 1891 and again in 1895 he was given the delegation of Hancock county for representative in the state legislature, but being in a district with another county, which had one more delegate than Hancock county, he failed by that narrow margin to receive the nomination.

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sapp united with the Methodist church, but when they came to Iowa, there being no church of that denomination in their neighborhood, they allied themselves with the United Brethren church. In 1874, however, they returned to their early faith, together with their children, and have been constant and energetic workers ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. Sapp have three children: Ida M., born 1860; Nettie L., born 1862, and Erwin E., born 1865.



SANTEE, CHARLES BERTON, Recorder of Black Hawk county, is at present a resident of Waterloo. He has lived in this state all his life, being born in Butler county November 6, 1864. His youth was not marked by any striking incidents and does not differ from that of other farmers' boys who spend a majority of the time working on the farm and getting what schooling they can in the district school during the winter.

In 1884 and 1885 he attended the State Normal School in Cedar Falls, mostly on borrowed money, which he repaid by teaching school winters and farming in the summer time. In 1889 he attended Cornell College in Mt. Vernon, and in the winter of 1890 commenced to read law in Cedar Falls with especial regard to its application to real estate. Soon afterward he started a real estate office which is still conducted by his brother, R. A. Santee, under the firm name of Santee Bros. They do a large real estate and loan business. Mr. Santee's father, Joseph Laughery Santee, was a native of

Steuben county, New York, born October 8th, 1827. He came west at an early age and settled in Ohio, where he helped to clear up his father's farm. In the spring of 1855 he started for Iowa, stopping temporarily in Cedar Falls and afterward purchased a farm near Butler Center, Butler county, on which he lived for about thirty years. He was married June 30, 1858, in Black Hawk county to Jane Nixon, who was born in Ireland, August 29, 1835, of Scotch-Irish parentage. She came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with a married sister in 1851 and was married to William Moorhead in 1854, and three years later came to Iowa. Her husband was stricken with paralysis and died almost instantly. Three children were born to them: Martha Jane, Margaret Ann and Alexander. The parents of our Mr. Santee moved to Cedar Falls in the spring of 1890, where they still reside in comfortable circumstances. Their four children are George A., born February 8, 1861; James N., born April 5, 1863; Charles B., born November 6, 1864, and Robert A., born May 22, 1866. C. B. Santee, as he is usually called, has always taken an active interest in politics, commencing before he had attained his majority. At the age of 22

years he was selected as a delegate to the state convention from Butler county and has often been a delegate to various conventions of the party since that time. For several years he served on the township committee in Cedar Falls, and helped organize the Young Men's Republican Club of Black Hawk county under the direction of Hon. Peter Melendy, then chairman of the county central committee. This club was a strong factor in holding the republican majority of the county. In the fall of 1894 Mr. Santee was nominated and elected to the office of County Recorder. At the conclusion of his first term in this office he was re-elected for a second term and was on the 29th of June, 1898, renominated by his party for the third time. He has proved a careful and efficient officer and that his discharge of the duties of the office has been satisfactory to the people of the county is shown in their hearty support at the polls. Mr. Santee belongs to the Masons, National Union and Modern Woodmen of America, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Santee was married April 5, 1899, to Miss Lulu D. Probert, an estimable lady of Shell Rock, Iowa, who for five years previous to her marriage was a teacher in the West Waterloc schools.



schools in and near South English; his preparatory and collegiate education was gained at the State University of Iowa from which institution he graduated with the class of 1873.

In the following September, he entered upon his life work as a teacher by accepting a place in the Oskaloosa high school as an assistant. The next year he was principal of the same school and in April, 1875, became city superintendent of the same system, resigning in August, 1886, to accept the presidency of the Iowa State Normal school, of which work he is still in charge (1901). He has been identified as a member of the Iowa State Teachers' Association for twenty-five years, being its president in 1884. He has also been a member of the National Educational Association and the National Educational Council for many years. He has conducted numerous institutes, given many educational addresses, and written many educational articles for the press during his quarter of a century of active professional labor. He is one of the authors of Seerley & Parish's History and Civil Government of Iowa, of which the history of the state is his part of the work. During his presidency the Iowa State Normal School

SEERLEY, HOMER HORATIO, son of Thomas Seerley and Louise Ann Smith, was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, August 13, 1848. His father's family was from Maryland, his mother's family from Virginia. Both divisions were industrious, successful people, chiefly devoted to agricultural pursuits. The early history of the families in America extends back to Colonial times, but as none of them were either public officials nor prominent soldiers in 1776 nor 1812 there is little historical data that can be given concerning them except what can truthfully be said of thousands of good, reliable Americans.

The subject of this sketch spent his infancy near Indianapolis, his early childhood near Toulon, Illinois, and his childhood and youth near South English, Iowa. His education was obtained in the elementary

has grown from 435 students in attendance to over 2,000 and the membership of the faculty of the school from eight to over thirty, while the expansion of the work in courses of study and in character and efficiency of instruction has made the school the equivalent of others of its order in the United States.

SHAYER, ISAAC H., one of the live business men of Cedar Rapids, is a native of New Jersey, born in Sussex county, February 25, 1825. His father, Abraham Shaver, was a farmer and his son grew up in the habits of industry upon his father's farm. His mother was Mary Carroll before she married Mr. Shaver, and she was a member of the famous Carroll family of New Jersey, which won renown in the Revolutionary war. Isaac was educated in the common schools and later received a thorough business training before he removed to Iowa, which was in 1856. He first located in Vinton, Benton county, and in 1863 removed to Cedar Rapids and entered the cracker manufacturing business in partnership with Hon. S. L. Dows, now as then, one of the leading business men of Cedar Rapids. The

firm was known as Shaver & Dows for twenty-five years and had a branch factory in Des Moines. In 1890 they sold both factories to the New York Biscuit Company. They were the pioneers in the cracker business in the state and the Cedar Rapids factory was the first one established.

Mr. Shaver has always been a republican. He may be said to be a charter member of the party, for he helped to organize it in 1856 and has voted the ticket ever since. He is a member of the Christian church.

He was married in 1847 in Buffalo, New York, to Esther C. Witwer. They have four children living: John H., born February 11, 1849; Frederick H., born February 15, 1870; Ellen S., born July 10, 1852, and Bessie E., born May 9, 1857.

SMITH, A. ST. CLAIR, was born in Meredith, New Hampshire, February 19, 1841. His boyhood and youth were spent in securing a good education and in teaching school. In 1862, when only about twenty years old, he enlisted in the army after raising a company known as Company G, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers and was made orderly sergeant of the company. June 12,



1863, he was made first lieutenant and July 20, 1864, became captain. There are few men who served through the war who saw more or severer service than Captain Smith. He participated in the battles of Frederickburg and Chancellorsville, being severely wounded in the latter engagement. Although a portion of the bone of his arm was removed, inside of three months he was again at the head of his company and was soon afterwards wounded in the head and shoulder at Cold Harbor. At this time he was reported for dead, being left unconscious on the battle field. However, he recovered and again joined his command while it was before Petersburg, participating in the numerous battles during the siege of that place and Grant's various advances upon Richmond. Captain Smith probably more than any other man in his regiment was assigned to the command of picket posts and small expeditions sent out in the hazardous undertakings of locating the positions of the enemy. After Richmond was captured he was attached to the staff of General Gregg and was for several months engaged in gathering up government stores and turning them over to the state authorities.

After returning from the army, Mr. Smith became a student of law at Manchester, N. H., and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of that state in 1867. He also graduated from the Albany law school in February of the same year. Desiring to locate in the west he came to Cedar Rapids and opened an office in that city. In 1868 he was elected justice of the peace and held the office continuously for seven terms, and from 1872 to 1874 was police judge of the city. In 1881 he became a member of the city council from the Second ward, serving continuously for twelve years. In 1893 he was nominated by the republicans as a candidate for the legislature, being elected by a large majority. In the house he was regarded as one of its strongest and ablest members. He was not aggressive, but his committee work was conscientious and effective. He was a member of the committees on ways and means, judiciary, municipal corporations, insurance and two or three

minor ones. He devoted careful attention to the important questions before the committee on municipal corporations, his long service in the city council having especially fitted him for work in that department of legislation. No doubt he would have been renominated and again elected had not the condition of his health prevented.

Captain Smith was a prominent member of the Iowa Legion of Honor and of the A. O. U. W. In the former organization he was, for a number of years, a member of the finance committee. He was a member of the T. Z. Cook post of the Grand Army of the Republic and has been its commander.

In 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet R. Baker of Portland, Maine. They had four children: Albert H., A. St. Clair, Percy P. and Leigh B. After a lingering illness of nearly three years he died at Cedar Rapids December 19, 1895. He had long been one of the most prominent citizens of Cedar Rapids. His career as soldier, lawyer, statesman and citizen has been such as to reflect great credit upon himself and the city which he called his home, and one to which his family can point with pride.

PENN, EDWARD LIVINGSTON, a retired merchant and banker of Mt. Pleasant, who died there May 1, 1901, was one of the pioneer merchants of the state, having commenced business in Mt. Pleasant in October, 1856. He continued there in the dry goods and boot and shoe business entirely on his own account until 1887, when he retired from commercial pursuits after an active business life of forty years. He was one of the incorporators in 1864 of the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant and was its president when he died. He was also one of the directors of the First National Bank of Creston, Iowa. For thirty-two years he made semi-annual visits to the eastern markets to purchase goods.

Mr. Penn was born August 14, 1814, in Philadelphia. He was the son of Abraham Penn, who was born in England in 1770 and came to Philadelphia in 1795. He died



in his eighty-fifth year. He married Elizabeth Livingston, native of Philadelphia and daughter of James Livingston of Revolutionary fame, who was killed at the battle of Brandywine. He was a younger member of the Livingston family, whose record is remarkable for their patriotism and services at the time of the Revolution. The family left Philadelphia and went to Pickaway, Ohio, where the two sons were educated, and Edward learned the mercantile business. There being no opportunities for him to advance at home, he went to La Fayette, Indiana, where he was given a good position by James Fowler, an old merchant. He soon had a half interest and the firm became "Fowler & Penn." He remained there until his removal to Iowa in 1856.

He was married August 12, 1851, to Amelia Weaver, daughter of Dr. Jacob Weaver, and their removal to Iowa was to give her the benefit of a dryer climate. They had three daughters: Ella A. Penn, Lulu Penn Ingersoll, living in Denver, and Kate Penn Cole, who lives in Council Bluffs.

John Penn, living in Des Moines, was three years the senior of Edward L. He is the only survivor of the Penn family who lived in Chatham, England,

thirty miles from London. They were Quakers. Edward, the oldest of four brothers, inherited the family estate and the Penn coat of arms. He built a large brick church where he and his wife preached for many years. They had no children. John and William were custom house officers in London and Liverpool. The youngest brother, Richard, grandfather of Edward L., was master builder of the King's dock yards at Chatham and was one of the best draftsmen in the service. His son, Abraham, learned ship-building and afterward studied navigation. He went to sea under a favorite captain of his father. They were ship-wrecked and after drifting for three days in an open boat, were picked up by a vessel bound for Philadelphia. The castaways were given such a cordial reception when they arrived in Philadelphia that the young Englishman was completely won. He returned at the age of twenty-four—six years later. He was connected with shipping interests and spent much of his time at sea.

The subject of this sketch was for many years prominently identified with the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, and for over thirty years was a member of the board of trustees of that institution, and most of that time a member of the executive committee. His faithful services contributed largely to the success of the university.

Mr. Penn's death brought forth many expressions of appreciation of the good and useful life he had lived in Mt. Pleasant. His interest in the various public activities in the town was a constant and valuable support. His last thought and effort were given to the building of the new Methodist church, adding again and again to his own subscription as others failed to meet the expectations. The Library Association also had his strong support. He was keenly interested in the Daughters of the Revolution through his mother's family, the Livingstones. A writer in the Mt. Pleasant Dial of Progress says of Mr. Penn: "He retained a wonderful mental and bodily poise until the last. His mental faculties were untouched and his administrative ability evinced in his being chosen the last year to the position of president of the First National Bank. He re-

tained unconsciously many of the English and Quaker traits of his father's predecessors, the Penns, the dignity, the simplicity, the humility and persistency, with a proper blending of true personal esteem, the pride which scorns a mean or unmanly act."

SMYTH, P. HENRY, of Burlington, is one of the most distinguished jurists of the state. He was born at Cedarville, near the town of Abingdon, Washington County, Virginia, March 10, 1829, and is the son of James Crawford and Ann R. Orr Smyth. The family was founded in Virginia during the Revolutionary War by Judge Smyth's



grandfather, who, according to the traditions of the family, came to the colonies as clerk or secretary to Lord Cornwallis. On the mother's side he is descended from the Orr and Reyburn families, both well known and highly respected residents of the Old Dominion. His grandfather on the maternal side of the house was a member of the Hayes family of Pennsylvania.

The early education of our subject was obtained in the common schools of his native district; he was ambitious to obtain a higher education, and desired to attend an academy or college, but his father, who was

a physician and in moderate circumstances, was financially unable to gratify this desire. He was studious during his boyhood and although full of animal vivacity, he preferred the society of such books as he could obtain to the boyish play of his comrades. He was also forced to work during his school vacations and most of the time he was at work he labored on a farm.

At the age of eighteen he determined to leave home and carve a position for himself; he accompanied a party of his neighbors on a prospecting tour to Texas, but being dissatisfied with the prospects, they all determined to return to Virginia. He decided to remain away from home until he had obtained a start in the world and stopped at Paris, in west Tennessee, where he began to study under Judge McCampbell; he worked at a trade while he studied law, paying his expenses and tuition with the money he earned at the bench. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar before Judge Fitzgerald, of the circuit court, and Judge Williams, of the chancery court; he then moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he began to practice his profession in the office of W. S. C. Otis, a celebrated lawyer of Ohio.

In 1857 Mr. Smyth removed to Burlington, Iowa, where he entered into partnership with Davis J. Crocker, under the firm name of Crocker & Smyth, and soon succeeded in establishing a large and remunerative practice. In 1865 Mr. Crocker moved to Chicago and the firm was dissolved. Mr. Smyth continued alone until 1867, when a partnership with Henry Strong, afterwards president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, was formed under the style of Strong & Smyth; in 1869, this co-partnership was dissolved. On January 1, 1872, the firm of Smyth & Hedge, consisting of our subject and Thomas Hedge, was formed, but dissolved in April, 1874, when Mr. Smyth was appointed by Governor C. C. Carpenter judge of the district court to fill a vacancy; he resigned after five months' service and practiced his profession without a partner until January 1, 1880, when he formed a partnership with his son, James D. Smyth, known as P. Henry Smyth & Son. In March, 1891, James Smyth was appointed judge of the district court to fill

a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Phelps and the copartnership was therefore dissolved.

Judge Smyth has stood at the head of the legal profession in this section for a great many years, and is recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of the state. From 1874 until a receiver was appointed for the road, Judge Smyth was continuously the attorney for E. B. Ward, lessee of the Burlington and Southwestern Railroad, and afterward attorney for the receiver until its affairs were wound up in 1892. He also in 1882, superintended the reorganization of the company and renamed it the Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City Railroad.

Politically Judge Smyth is a democrat, but is not a rabid partisan; he is positive and independent in his opinions. He has been a devoted student of political economy and in him bi-metallism has one of its strongest advocates and firmest friends; he also favors free trade. He was the candidate of his party for the supreme bench of the state in 1871, and in 1888 was again nominated for the same position without his knowledge and without solicitation. While away from home in 1884, he was nominated for city solicitor without his knowledge or his permission being asked; he was elected and served.

In 1891 he was elected to the state legislature as representative of Des Moines county in the lower house; as a legislator his actions have been characterized by the firmness and independence which have been his through life. He vigorously opposed a measure which was advocated by the press of the city, because he knew that by its passage an injustice would be done to the poorer people; he is fearless in his denunciation of the wrong and strong in his advocacy of the right. As a legislator, he has conscientiously guarded the interests of his constituents, notwithstanding the strong pressure brought to bear to swerve him from the course he felt was right. His worth as a lawyer is shown by the fact that in 1874, when he was appointed to the district bench by Governor Carpenter, it was at the earnest solicitation of the bar of the district and was made contrary to political customs and without any solicitation on his part.

Judge Smyth was married in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1851, to Miss Mary A. Crocker, daughter of J. Davis and Deborah Doane Crocker. Mrs. Smyth was born in Cleveland, of which place her ancestors were the earliest settlers. The Doanes settled at what is now Cleveland in 1801, when there were but two houses on the present site of the city.

Judge and Mrs. Smyth have two children living, a son and a daughter. The son, James D., as heretofore mentioned, is now judge of the district court; he is a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., of the class of 1874. Immediately after his graduation he returned to Burlington and entered upon the study of law with his father; two years later he was admitted to the bar and returned to Trinity College as tutor of Greek; after serving two years in that capacity, he was appointed assistant professor of Greek, which position he filled with ability and fidelity for two years. Returning to Burlington, he formed a law partnership with his father, which continued until he was appointed to the bench in 1891. The daughter, Dora, is now Mrs. Charles L. Dyer.

Judge Smyth and family are members of the Episcopal church of Burlington, and for twenty years he was a warden of the church.

Judge Smyth has gone through life in an honorable, praiseworthy manner. He has attained eminent distinction in his profession and has advanced to the top by steady application, independence and steadfastness of purpose, combined with honesty and integrity; he has built for himself a name that shall live long after him; has been devoted to his profession and has earned the reward which is now his.

He has found no time for clubs or societies, but is devoted to the advancement of his family, his church and the state.

SELLS, CATO, the well known lawyer of Vinton, enjoys a national reputation both as a political leader and for the high character of his services to the government while occupying the important position of United States district attorney for the northern district of Iowa. No democrat in Iowa is bet

ter known than Cato Sells and very few men in the state are as favorably known to as many people as this brilliant young lawyer and politician. He has accomplished something which but few young men are able to do, that is, he has entered upon a professional career in his native town and has achieved notable success. He was born in Vinton, October 6, 1859. His father, Captain G. W. Sells, was an able lawyer and for some years was the partner of Governor Buren R. Sherman. About the year 1870 the family removed to La Porte City, where Captain Sells practiced law until his



death in 1873. He was a native of the state of Ohio and came to Iowa in the year 1857. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth C. Hedden, was now left with three children, the oldest of whom was Cato, then but thirteen years old. The family had but limited means and the main responsibility of keeping the wolf from the door fell upon the oldest boy. He faced the trial with courage and industry. He secured employment as a clerk in a hardware store, owned by B. S. Stanton, where he worked for three years, except during the winter months, when he was permitted by the kindness of his employer to attend school most of the time without the loss of wages. He managed to save a little money during these three years

and at the age of sixteen he entered Cornell College at Mt. Vernon. There he acted as superintendent of the college boarding hall, and in this way managed to make his way through school. Returning to La Porte City in 1878, he was taken into the office of Charles A. Bishop, now district judge in the city of Des Moines, then a practicing attorney in La Porte. His highest ambition had been to become a lawyer, and being a bright and industrious student, always ready to improve every opportunity to gain a practical knowledge of the law and its everyday application, he was enabled after two years' study to pass the examination and was admitted to the bar in 1880. For a time he continued with Mr. Bishop, and in the first year of his practice was elected city recorder of La Porte. Two years later he was given the office of mayor by unanimous vote. He declined the re-election that was tendered to him in appreciation of his good work in the office of mayor. For a number of years he held the office of city solicitor of La Porte and earned during his nine years' practice there a reputation as one of the **keenest and most thorough** lawyers in that section of the state. In 1889 he moved back to Vinton and has been in **continuous practice** in Vinton since that time.

Mr. Sells' political career is a long and distinguished one in spite of his youth. He has always been a democrat, true to his party and its principles and he began to make speeches in campaigns for the democratic ticket when he was but nineteen years old. Then he was called the boy orator and it was a number of years after he was known for other things before he outgrew that complimentary title. He was first elected a member of the democratic state committee in 1880 and served for seven years, being either secretary or chairman of the executive committee during all of this time. In 1886 he was the democratic nominee for secretary of state and began at that time his career as a state politician. He campaigned the state and made a creditable record. Since that time he has taken a leading part in every state campaign in Iowa. In 1887 he was chairman of the democratic state committee and in 1888 was a delegate to the democratic national convention. His value as a campaigner was recognized out-

side the state and in 1888 he spoke for some time in Indiana under the direction of the democratic national committee. He was twice elected county attorney of Benton county, in the years 1891 and 1893. In 1892, again a delegate to the democratic national convention, he was made secretary of the convention, and in 1893 was the temporary chairman of the democratic state convention, which gave him an opportunity to shape the issues of the campaign in a vigorous and eloquent speech. In 1894 his professional and political standing brought to him the appointment of United States district attorney, for which he had the endorsement of nearly all the prominent members of the bar in the district without regard to party, and the appointment was approved by the press, both republican and democratic. In fact, Mr. Sells has conducted his political activity on such a high plane that he enjoys the respect and friendship of republicans and democrats alike. The best estimate of his services as district attorney was made by Richard Olney, then attorney general, afterwards secretary of state. Mr. Olney said: "I consider that the department has found a jewel in Cato Sells. He is one of the best men in the service. I am delighted with his course as an official of this department and am grateful to the men who recommended him to me. I am particularly pleased with the manner in which he conducted the pension fraud cases."

Mr. Sells has kept his position of leadership and members of his party have maintained their confidence in him through all the critical periods of the last few years. Although Mr. Sells is not an extreme silver man and is inclined to be conservative, he has maintained a consistent course throughout and has remained always loyal to his party, believing this to be the wisest course. In 1899 he was again temporary chairman of the democratic state convention and was urged to accept the nomination for governor, but he firmly declined. In 1900 he was chairman of the Iowa delegation to the democratic national convention at Kansas City and was one of the most conspicuous and influential men in that great convention. He was called to Lincoln just before the Kansas City convention to consult with his friend, Mr. Bryan, and the subsequent ac-

tion of Mr. Sells had more to do with shaping the platform in accordance with Mr. Bryan's wishes than anything that was done by any other man.

Aside from political subjects, Mr. Sells has taken a deep interest in the Sons of Veterans and in 1889 he was elected colonel, commanding the Iowa camp. He served on the staff of Governor Boies four years. In 1892 he was elected to fill Governor Dysart's place on the board of trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College, but declined re-election at the end of his term. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order.

In the year 1891 Mr. Sells was married to Miss Lola A. McDaniel. They have three children: Dorothy, born in 1892; Donald, born in 1894, and Barbara, born in 1895.

SANBORN, CALEB MASTIN, mayor of Maquoketa, and one of that city's oldest and most prominent business men, was born August 26, 1836, at Lockport, Niagara County, New York. He is the son of Caleb Mastin Sanborn, a blacksmith and farmer who was born August 22, 1798, at Sanborn-town, New Hampshire, and died in 1848. Mr. Sanborn's mother was formerly Huldah Hanks, who was born May 11, 1798, and died February 16, 1879. Caleb M. Sanborn, Jr., came west at the age of two years with his parents, traveling by canal boat to Detroit, Michigan, and from there to La Grange County, Indiana, by wagon. Here they remained a few years, the father working his farm summers, running a thrashing machine in the fall and blacksmithing winters. He traded eighty of his one hundred and forty acres of land in 1844 for a patent right in a ditching machine, and traveled in Indiana and Illinois with it until his death in 1848. Young Caleb, though but twelve years old, was now the head of the family, as he was the only boy at home. During the summer, he worked the farm with a yoke of oxen and hired out to the neighbors at from twenty-five to fifty cents a day, and in winter cut and hauled wood or attended district school. His mother spun and wove her children's clothing and many of her neighbors, while a sister contributed her share to the family's maintenance by teach-

ing. Thus they managed to live very comfortably. But the farming was uphill work on account of the sandy character of the soil, and after struggling with it a year the boy persuaded his mother to sell out and go to Michigan, where they rented a farm on Ox-bow Prairie, and continued to make a good living. In 1854 they moved to Iowa, traveling with two teams and camping out on the way, for traveling by rail was expensive at that time, and there were no railroads in Iowa.

Mr. Sanborn, now a young man of eighteen, had but two dollars and a half in



money when the family settled in Maquoketa, Jackson County, but by hard work and good management he got enough ahead to buy an interest in a blacksmith and wagon shop two years later, which he sold out at the end of a year and went to farming near Bridgeport. After five years, in 1862, he moved to Maquoketa and embarked in the grocery business in partnership with a Mr. Day, who soon afterward sold his share to Mr. Sanborn and enlisted in the army. Mr. Sanborn was also engaged in the drug business a few years, but most of the time since the war he has dealt in groceries, crockery and glassware, adding a stock of boots and

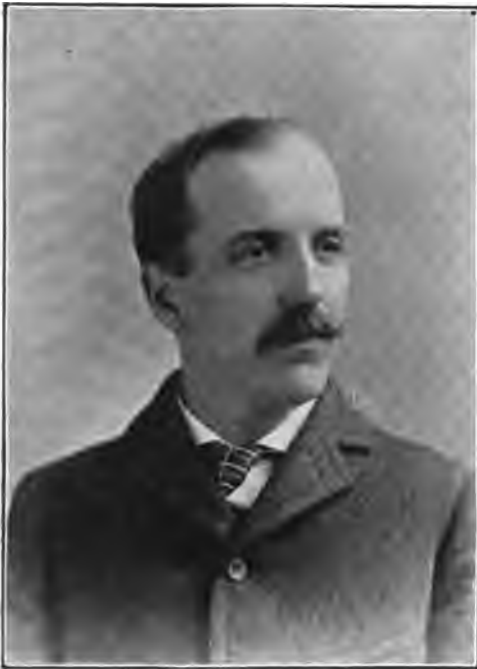
shoes in 1892. He has bought and sold land extensively, and still owns two valuable farms, one of a hundred and forty and another of two hundred and fifty acres. In the winter of 1895-6 he built the Sanborn Block, a three story building forty by a hundred feet. The ground floor is occupied by his store and the upper rooms are rented for offices. He is now living in very easy circumstances and knows well how to enjoy the fruits of his life's labor. He has traveled a great deal. In 1887 he retired from active business for five years and spent the time visiting many parts of America and foreign countries.

Mr. Sanborn has always been a firm republican in politics. He has held the office of alderman in Maquoketa several times, and has been elected mayor at four different elections, his last term beginning in 1897. During his first administration as mayor, in 1882, the first macadamized road in the city and a system of water works were built.

Mr. Sanborn was married October 15, 1857, to Harriet Burd, who died in 1893. They had five children: Nettie M., born December 22, 1859, wife of Charles J. Thompson of Clinton; Leroy L., born January 22, 1862; Charles H., born March 4, 1867; Hattie, born January 23, 1873, wife of Otho Abel of Maquoketa, and Ella, born December 23, 1874, wife of Benj. Homes of Clinton, Iowa. Mr. Sanborn married his present wife, Mrs. Laura M. Soule, of Lacona, New York, on March 26, 1894. Mr. Sanborn is a member of the Masonic fraternity and for years has been treasurer of the Blue Lodge and Commandery, being also a Shriner. Mrs. Sanborn is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star.

SMALL, WILLIAM BOSWELL, M. D., of Waterloo, was born in the village of New Bedford, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1862. His father, William D. Small, was a carpenter in moderate circumstances, and was married to his mother, Mary Rosanna Smith, March 1, 1860. The father was killed by a runaway horse, August 6, 1869. Young William lived and attended school in his native village until May, 1874, when

his mother was married to John Duff, and the family moved to a farm near Aledo, Illinois. During the fall and winter terms he attended the district school, working upon the farm through spring and summer, until the fall of 1879, when he attended the Academy of Aledo. Here he studied during the fall and winter terms until 1883, when he graduated. Through the spring and summer of 1882 he worked for a neighboring farmer, John Bell, and at the end of this time drew a little more than \$100. This was the first time he had worked away from home for any



period of time and the first considerable sum of money he had earned. Upon leaving the academy he taught school and worked upon the farm during two years. Having decided to study medicine, the winter of the following year was spent in the office of David Prince & Son at Jacksonville, Illinois, and in attending Illinois College. The two succeeding years were spent at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati. During two more years he attended the Medical Department of Northwestern University at Chicago, graduating from here in April, 1890. The spring and summer seasons up to this time had been devoted to work on the farm and

teaching school, but during the summer of 1889 he studied in the office of Drs. W. D. and A. L. Craig of Aledo, Illinois. Throughout one full year, he was first assistant in the eye and ear department of South Side Dispensary in Chicago. April 30, 1890, he was married to Miss Florence L. Alyea, of New Boston, Illinois, and in June of the same year removed to Waterloo, Iowa, and engaged in general practice for two years. Since that time his practice has been limited to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

In July, 1892, the doctor was elected secretary of the Black Hawk County Medical Society, and has been re-elected each year since. He has also been, since October, 1892, secretary of the Cedar Valley Medical Society, and was appointed chairman of the section of Ophthalmology and Otology of the Iowa State Medical Society for 1897. Dr. Small is a member of Grace Methodist church, and is one of the official board. He has always been a republican, and is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

SOPER, C. P., M. D., of Spirit Lake, Dickinson county, was born in Warren county, New York, July 7, 1861. His birthplace was near the romantic and beautiful Lake George. In his veins flows Scotch and American blood. His father was extensively engaged in the lumber business and for twenty-two consecutive years had full charge of driving logs down the Hudson in the Adirondack region. He was a loving father, an affectionate husband and a thorough Christian gentleman. He died May 12, 1896. His wife survived him and is now living at the age of seventy-six years, a strong and hearty woman. Dr. Soper has none but the most pleasant and loving recollections of his parents and his home life. His mother was always able to preserve her and was never known to utter a cross word. The Soper family came to America from Scotland in 1800. As far back as she can trace, his mother is an American. The doctor attended the district school until he was fifteen years of age. He then entered Warrensburg Academy, where he pursued a

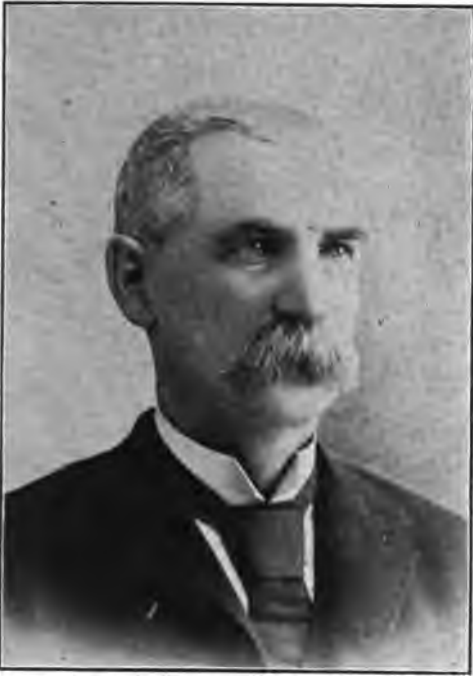


two-years' course. By this time a hunger for an education was created and young Soper determined not to stop short. His father was not able to send him to college. He taught school for three years, when with the assistance of his father, he had on hand the funds sufficient to take a four years' course in Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in 1882. His first professional fee was earned by bandaging the injured ankle of an old Indian in the Adirondack Mountains, at Indian Lake, New York, where he began the practice of medicine. Not satisfied with the location he determined to go west. The field was more inviting. He located at Prairiesburg, Iowa, in 1884. From Prairiesburg he removed to Larchwood where he continued until 1889, when he removed to Spirit Lake, his present location. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice. The number of patients is large and the uncollectable fees small. Besides attending faithfully to a large general practice, he has given particular attention to gynecological surgery, in which he has been very successful. Every surgeon may be a physician, but every physician cannot be a surgeon. To be a successful surgeon one

must be fitted by organization and by learning. Dr. Soper possesses this fitness in an eminent degree. He has a natural taste for surgery which has been developed by experience and study. His self-control and nerve during an operation are perfect. It is safe to predict that Dr. C. P. Soper will yet be classed among Iowa's greatest physicians and surgeons. In politics he is a republican, in fraternity a Mason of high degree and a shiner, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor. September 17, 1885, he was married to Miss Viola E. McConkie. Of a family of three, Harry D., aged fourteen, and Blanche M., aged nine years, are living.

SPAFFORD, D. E., of Sac City. Few instances of success achieved through purely personal efforts and personal merits are more marked than that of Mr. D. E. Spafford, former treasurer of the county of Sac. His parents emigrated to Illinois in 1854, and settled in Lee county. His father enlisted in the Fifty-third Illinois Infantry in 1861, but was discharged for disability and died in December, 1862. The early education of Mr. Spafford was somewhat limited for in those days the schools were of limited facilities. Throughout his life, however, he has been an apt scholar in the school of practical education, which leaves him at little disadvantage with those who have been more fortunate in early opportunities.

A lover of farm life and a warm advocate of the doctrine that every man should own his own farm, he purchased a tract of partially improved land immediately upon his arrival in Sac county in 1868 and now has one of the finest improved farms of three hundred and sixty acres in the county. This was his home until he was elected to the office of treasurer of Sac county in 1895. He was re-elected in 1897 for a second term and on retiring from the treasurer's office engaged in the real estate, loan and abstract business, under the firm name of Spafford & Smith, at Sac City, at which he is now engaged. His first dollar was earned when a boy eight years of age by gathering and curing herbs for an old doctor named Chase,



who lived near his home. His advancement to the most honorable position within the gift of his county has been attained by strict attention to his own business in connection with a goodly amount of muscle and a free and unsparing use of the latter article. His business enterprises have formerly been relative to farm operations and the raising and shipping of stock. In these he has been quite successful.

Mr. Spafford enlisted in the civil war at Franklin Grove, Illinois, August 11, 1862, and served as a private until April 27, 1863. On that date he was promoted to be sergeant, in which capacity he served until June, 1864, when he was made first or orderly sergeant. When mustered out in 1865 he was orderly sergeant with brevet second lieutenancy. He is a republican first, last and always. His first presidential ballot was cast for Lincoln, and he has been identified more or less with politics since that time.

Mr. Spafford was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Eastwood at Lee Center, Illinois, on September 12, 1862. There were born to them four children: Daniel E., Jr., at present a resident of Auburn in Sac county; Mabel, stenographer for ex-Govern-

or Frank D. Jackson during his incumbency of office, and now filling the same position in his insurance office; Gertrude E., deputy treasurer of Sac county, now completing her third term, and Mary I. The wife and mother departed this life on March 9, 1894, at her home in Sac township at the age of forty-nine years.

Mr. Spafford takes a lively interest in military matters. He at one time organized a company of the Iowa National Guard and received a commission as its captain.

SWEET, BURTON ERWIN, of Waverly, member of the house from Bremer county, is a young man who belongs altogether to Iowa, for he was born, reared, educated and his professional life has been confined to this state. His parents, Alpheus E. Sweet and Isabelle Lyon Sweet, came to Iowa from Illinois in 1867 and settled on a farm in Bremer county. Here their son Burton was born December 10, 1867. They prospered on the farm and in time Mr. Sweet, Sr., accumulated sufficient capital to engage in banking as well. In 1853 Mr. Sweet had crossed the plains as captain of a wagon train going to California in search of gold, but he found a more certain avenue to fortune in Bremer county, Iowa. Mrs. Sweet was a school teacher and she instilled into her son a desire for an education. He attended the country school until he was about ten years old, when he went to the Tripoli high school at Tripoli, Bremer county, for a few years. For a short time he attended the State Normal School at Cedar Falls. He entered Cornell College at Mt. Vernon in 1889 and in 1893 was graduated from that institution. The same year he entered the law department of the State University and in 1895 was graduated and admitted to practice in the state and federal courts. While at Cornell he belonged to the Star Literary society and at the State University belonged to the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. Upon the completion of his law course he formed a partnership for the practice of law in Waverly with Edward A. Sager, the firm name being Sager & Sweet. The firm is doing a large and profitable business.



Mr. Sweet was city solicitor of Waverly for three years, and during that time the firm successfully tried an important case for the city involving all the water rights in connection with the dam and mill site at Waverly. The firm has also tried a number of important criminal cases.

Bremer county offered little promise of personal reward to a young republican, for it was at the best a close county and usually democratic. Nevertheless Mr. Sweet was a very active, as well as earnest, republican. He was always counted upon to help in campaigns, being a good speaker. In 1897 he was nominated for the legislature and after a hard fight was defeated by a very small plurality. He was chairman of the republican county central committee during the campaigns of 1898 and 1899, and in the campaign of 1898 the republicans for the first time elected all their important county officers except one. In 1899 Mr. Sweet was again nominated for the legislature and was the only republican elected in Bremer county in that year. The democratic majority on the head of the ticket was 153, so that he ran about 200 ahead of his ticket. Representative Sweet earned the respect and consideration of his fellow members for his clean and able service in the legislature. He

was not given to exploiting himself before the house, but attended faithfully to his business. He belongs to the Grant Club in Des Moines and is one of the coming men in Iowa politics.

SNARELY, HENRY KANDIG HEFFELBOWER, one of Grundy Center's leading business men, is a son of Rev. Michael France Snarely, a native of Pennsylvania, and was a minister of the Church of God, and also a farmer. He came from Pennsylvania to Iowa in 1849, and five years later, November 13, was killed in a railroad accident near Joliet, Illinois. He married Catherine Snively in 1830. Mrs. Snarely was in the railroad accident with her husband, but escaped with her life, though severely scalded. She was married four years afterward to James Chamberlin. She was the mother of sixteen children, and lived to be seventy-nine years old.

H. K. Snarely was born April 1, 1847, on a farm in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. When two years old he came with his parents to Iowa, locating in Penn (now Madison) township, Johnson county. Here he spent his boyhood, and attended district school in the little old log school house, which had crude, rough furniture, and teachers who often possessed the same qualities. He was a bright pupil, always in classes with older children, and though permitted to attend school only during the winters, by the time he was fifteen, he had outgrown this school, being farther advanced than the average teacher. He therefore entered the normal department of the State University in the spring of 1863, but did not graduate, because in order to do so he must teach in the preparatory department, a thing he very much objected to. Instead, he entered the preparatory department in 1865, where he remained a little over a year, and then pursued studies in the commercial college which had just been opened there. He was the first to graduate from this institution, receiving his diploma in 1867, after which he took a course in business and ornamental penmanship and pen drawing in J. Schrock's Academy. He helped pay his



way through these schools by teaching in the country. In the fall of 1869 he went to Muscatine, where he took charge of a business college owned by William McClain, father of Chancellor McClain. After three months he purchased the school and conducted it several years, besides keeping the books and attending to the correspondence of Charles Giesler & Brother, and managing several business enterprises of his own. He sold the school in 1878, his health having given out, and in company with F. C. Mercer, of Chicago, purchased a lumber yard at Dysart, Iowa. After continuing in business here two years they removed to Chicago, where they remained about the same length of time and then dissolved partnership, Mr. Snavelly investing in another lumber yard with his brother, William, of Marengo, at South English, Iowa. In 1884 they formed a stock company, which did a thriving business until the spring of 1892, when Mr. Snavelly closed it up and established himself in the same line of business at Grundy Center, where he still enjoys a large patronage.

Mr. Snavelly is a member of numerous civic societies. He joined the Masons at twenty-two, and has taken the R. A., Chap-

ter and Council degrees. He is an active worker in the interest of these lodges, and has organized several new lodges in Iowa. He is an Odd Fellow, and represented his lodge in the Grand Encampment held at Davenport in October, 1897. He has taken the orders of Knighthood, and still remains a member of De Molay Commandery No. 1 of Muscatine. He joined the United Workmen in 1879, but kept up his membership only a few years. He formerly belonged to the Baptist church, but being unable to honestly endorse its creed or that of any other denomination, he withdrew, but has since joined the M. E. church in Grundy Center. He has always been an enthusiastic republican, his first admiration for the party having been won during the war, when four members of his family joined the army, two of whom lost their lives.

Mr. Snavelly was married April 21, 1869, at Moline, Illinois, to Miss Ellen Adaline Pratt. They have had three children: Fred Pratt, born March 8, 1871, who is a musician at Ironwood, Michigan; Lura Catherine, who died in infancy, and Frank Bernard, born December 1, 1882.

SUTHERLAND, DONALD W., of Manning, is a native of Iowa and is descended from one of the earliest pioneers of the state. His father, Ebenezer Sutherland, was a Scotch farmer in fair circumstances who moved to Selkirk on the Red River of the North in British America in 1815. In 1838 the superior advantages of climate and soil in Iowa attracted his attention and he moved to this state and located upon a homestead in Jones county. He married Sarah Bunn and they remained upon the homestead in Scotch Grove township, Jones county, during the remainder of their lives. Upon this farm Donald W. was born, January 26, 1845. His education was received at the country schools of the neighborhood and he remained upon the farm assisting his father until he was twenty-eight years old.

He was married in 1873 to Miss Anna Espy and in 1878 moved to Center Junction, Jones county, and engaged in the grain business. His early experience upon the farm

had developed in him those habits of thrift and industry which are of the greatest value in a business career, and his first venture in business life was very successful. In 1882 he felt the necessity of a larger field of operation and moved to Manning, where he engaged in the grain and lumber business. In 1883 he joined Mr. O. E. Dutton in the Farmers' and Traders' Bank in that town and became its president. Under the efficient management of these gentlemen the bank built up a large business and in 1885 it was thought advisable to make it a national bank under the name of the First National



Bank. Mr. Sutherland remained president and Mr. O. E. Dutton cashier. Since that date, under their careful and conservative management, the business has prospered. By his first wife, Mr. Sutherland had three children: Lial C., born 1873; Ralph G., born 1877, and Robert E., born 1879. His first wife died in 1882 and he was again married in 1884 to Allie V. Bishop. They have one child, Ernest D., born 1887.

Mr. Sutherland enlisted in the Union army as a private in Company C, Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and made a gallant record as a soldier. He is a member of the G. A. R. and was commander of McPherson

Post No. 33 for two years. He is also a Mason and was Master of Mamal Lodge No. 450 for two years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and in political matters acts with the republican party.

SWAN, JOSEPH HENRY, of Sioux City, was one of the prominent lawyers of Western Iowa, having practiced in this state and in Minnesota for over forty years—since 1857. Like so many prominent men in the west, his immediate ancestors were from New England, while those more remote came to America from England prior to 1640.

J. H. Swan was born February 10, 1833, at Sherbrooke, Canada, and came to Ohio in 1835 with his parents. In 1851 he came to Minnesota, locating at Le Sueur, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He remained in Minnesota twenty years. In 1871 he came to Iowa and settled at Sioux City, where he lived until his death, December 5, 1899. Things looked rather precarious to him when he landed in Sioux City, for the grasshoppers were here in full force and clients were none too numerous. But he soon was well established and enjoyed a good practice until his death. In 1884 he took his son, Charles M., into the business. The firm became Swan, Lawrence & Swan, Hon. J. S. Lawrence having become a partner in 1892.

Mr. Swan enlisted at Le Sueur, Minnesota, October 11, 1861, in Company I, of the Third Minnesota Infantry. During 1862 he was in Minnesota, when the great Indian outbreak occurred there, and was at the battle of Birch Coolie. He also took part in the engagements at Vicksburg, Little Rock, Fitzhugh's Woods and Pine Bluff, Arkansas. He was mustered out as Captain, December 31, 1864.

Mr. Swan belonged to the Iowa Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was not identified with any civic societies. He was a clerk of the courts and register of deeds in LeSueur county, Minnesota, from 1855 to 1861, and was a member of the Minnesota Constitutional Convention in 1857.

Mr. Swan was married February 9, 1858, to Miss Maria Acker. They had four children.

The death of Captain Swan occurred in Sioux City, December 5, 1899. The Iowa Commandery of the Loyal Legion adopted a memorial prepared by Companions R. J. Chase, T. P. Gere and J. S. Lothrop. From this memorial the following extracts are taken:

"He entered the military service as first lieutenant of Company I, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, October 12, 1861. He served under General Buel in Tennessee

cluding many who participated in the massacre. He was then placed by General Sibley in command of a mounted force which swept over the hostile region, burying the dead settlers and clearing up the situation. * * * As a soldier he is described by his comrades as without fear and ever ready to perform his full duty."



from November, 1861, until his regiment was ordered back to Minnesota in August, 1862, to suppress the Sioux Indian revolt, which had broken out with bloody consequences. The campaign was active, extremely hazardous, and, after several engagements, completely successful. Lieutenant Swan won a high reputation for skill and bravery, notably at the battle of Birch Coolie, where, with the exception of the Custer massacre, was fought the most sanguinary battle in Indian warfare. Lieutenant Swan engaged in the pursuit of the enemy into Dakota, marching two hundred miles in eight days, capturing over two hundred, in-

STEWART, ALBERT GALLATIN, is a prominent attorney of Waukon; was also a soldier in the Spanish-American war, having served as captain of Company I, Forty-ninth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, from the opening of the war till May 13, 1899, when he was mustered out with the regiment and honorably discharged. He was connected with the Iowa National Guard almost continuously from 1878 to the time of volunteering in the United States service in April, 1898. He entered the state service in 1878, as a private, was soon promoted to corporal, and then sergeant, and at the end of the first three years' service, immediately re-enlisted as a private, and in a few days was elected captain of the company and commissioned by the governor, continued as captain till November 28, 1885, when he was elected and commissioned as colonel of the regiment, it being the Fourth Regiment, Iowa National Guard. He served one term of five years, when he was unanimously re-elected for another term and served two years, when he resigned and was placed on the retired list with the rank of colonel, because of more than ten years of continuous service as an officer in the Iowa National Guard, as per General Order No. 52. He was born on a farm near Albany, Green County, Wisconsin, March 1, 1854, where he remained till of age, working on the farm, attending country school and later teaching school and attending higher schools in neighboring towns, paying his expenses with his school wages. In 1875 he came to Waukon and began the study of law in the office of H. H. Stillwell, under the instruction of that gentleman and Hon. Charles T. Granger, late judge of the Iowa Supreme Court, and was admitted to practice in 1876. He then taught school in his old home in Wis-



consin one winter to replenish his depleted exchequer. In 1877 he formed a partnership with C. S. Stillwell, and commenced the active practice of law in Waukon. This partnership continued for one year, when Stewart succeeded to the business and practiced alone till 1887, when a partnership was formed with his old instructor, H. H. Stillwell, which partnership continued till Mr. Stewart volunteered in the Spanish-American war. The firm of Stillwell & Stewart had what was admittedly the largest practice in the county, both men being very strong as advisors and advocates. They got a part of all important business in that section. Mr. Stewart gained quite a reputation also as a public speaker on political and other subjects. He was born and raised a democrat, as was a necessity almost, descending from an old Virginia ancestry. After reaching his majority, he became a republican from conviction, and cast his first vote for the republican candidate for president in 1876. Since 1876 he has taken an active part in local, district and state politics. He has been president of the Waukon Business Men's Social Club for years till the present time; Past Chancellor of Bayard Lodge No. 121, Knights of Pythias and

District Deputy G. C. of that order; Past Master of Waukon Lodge No. 154, A. F. & A. M.; High Priest of Markwell Chapter No. 30, R. A. M., since 1891. He is a Knight Templar in Beausant Commandery No. 12, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and a member of other fraternal and beneficiary societies, as well as some of the new organizations formed among the participants in the Spanish-American war, and the Iowa State Bar Association. He is not affiliated with any church. He was married December 10, 1878, to May I. Stone, daughter of Martin Stone, and a true descendant of some of the "Green Mountain Boys," through father and mother. She died April 14, 1887. Their children were: Albert Martin, born March 1, 1879; Warren Wayne, born January 15, 1881, and Lisle May, born April 30, 1883. The second, Warren Wayne, died in August, 1890. The oldest, Albert M., became a member of the Iowa National Guard at sixteen, joining Company I of the First Regiment, his father's old company. He graduated from the high school at seventeen, and at the age of eighteen he responded to the call for volunteers for the war with Spain, and was mustered into the service as sergeant, Company I, of the Forty-ninth Iowa. He died August 25, 1898, at Jacksonville, Florida, the second victim in the regiment, and the first in his company to that terrible scourge of typho-malarial fever, which decimated the ranks of the whole army corps in the summer and fall of 1898. He had attained to no inconsiderable distinction and notice for his military spirit, noble character and soldierly bearing, before he succumbed to the foe that he could not meet in battle array, as he had hoped to meet the Spaniard.

Col. Stewart's father, Thomas Stewart, was born in Virginia, June 5, 1800. He was a great traveler in early life, finely educated, and later was steamboat captain on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and finally, in 1842, became a pioneer in Green County, Wisconsin. His father was Daniel Stewart, a captain in the War of 1812, who was in turn the son of Charles Stewart, a colonel in the Continental army in the Revolutionary War. The father of the latter was Captain Charles Stewart of the old colony of Virginia, and

took part in the French and Indian war of his day. Through him the family claims descent from Sir Andrew Stewart of Scotland, the founder of the family in America. He settled in this country near where the city of Washington now stands about the year 1650.

STEELE, WILLIAM H., formerly of Forest City, now a resident of Hastings, Neb., was born in Boston, Mass., August 27, 1852. His father, Joseph Steele, was a native of



Hampshire County, England, and followed the sea in early life, often sailing to Halifax and Boston on vessels engaged in the lumber trade. He finally got a position in Stearn's ship-yard in Boston. While living in Boston he married Mary Ann Powers, who was born in Kilkenny County, Ireland. In 1856 they moved to Iowa and settled on a farm in Delaware county. Their son, William H., was but four years of age when his parents came west. His boyhood was spent on a prairie farm until 1861, when the family moved into Manchester. His first school experience, when but five years old, was in a log school house in the dense forests near

Mount Hope P. O., Delaware county. At Manchester he found a better school, and for many years as the population of the village increased the school kept pace with its growth, until a fine graded school in a nine-room brick building took the place of the one-room house in which he began his studies. He closed his school life in the high school under Prof. Jonathan Piper in 1868. In November, 1869, he obtained a position in the dental office of Dr. F. G. Slate and obtained a good practical knowledge of the profession. In the fall of 1872 he purchased a few instruments and visited small towns in a circuit in Delaware, Linn and Buchanan counties, gradually securing a liberal amount of business. In the fall of that year he traveled with Prof. Bronson, doing his advertising and practicing his profession at intervals. For several years he gave close attention to study and practice and by hard work, in time acquired a very thorough knowledge of the profession which he had been unable to procure in the best dental schools at the start for the lack of means to defray the expenses of such an education. By devoting his best thought and investigation to the profession as the years passed by, Dr. Steele has been able to make many valuable inventions and improvements in implements and methods. He has been an intelligent contributor to dental journals, dental society meetings and periodicals on out-door sports and recreations. He has written two books on dentistry of three hundred pages each. "Useful Hints" is the title of one of these publications, which has received the approval of the dental press and profession generally and has had a very large sale both in this country and Europe. The second volume of this work has just been completed and is finely illustrated. The student and graduate will find in these volumes most valuable information and the solution of many knotty problems, as they are the result of twenty-five years of hard work and investigation along practical lines. Among some of the inventions and improvements made by Dr. Steele might be mentioned: a combined rubber-dam punch and point-pliers, flexible disks, matrice, cement slab, polishing mandrell, papier-mache molds, for-casting metal dies, polishing materials,

method of casting hollow metal dies for vulcanite work and many other methods.

Dr. Steele was married May 27, 1879, to Miss Etta Maud Colyer of Hopkinton. They first settled at Cascade, where the doctor carried on his business successfully for several years until his health failed. After a season of travel he was again able to return to practice, settling at Belmond. In the fall of 1886 he removed to Forest City, where he resided until his recent removal to Hastings, Nebraska. He is a member of the Congregational church, and also of the Masonic fraternity and of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America. He was the originator of the Northern Iowa Dental Society and its first president, and is a member of the State Dental Society. Mrs. Steele took great interest in her husband's literary work and rendered him valuable assistance in preparing his books for publication. She died June 26, 1899, leaving the doctor alone in the world. He greatly misses her assistance in revising his books. The following September he sold his practice and retired after thirty years of active practice, to devote his time to writing for magazines, papers and dental journals.

Politically, Dr. Steele is an independent republican, and always reads both sides in every political contest, voting in accordance with what his judgment determines to be right, and for the best interests of the public. The doctor has always been a great lover of shooting, fishing and all out-door sports, and when worn out from overwork or study, has resorted to the woods and streams instead of a sanitarium to recuperate and build up.

SMITH, PROFESSOR CHARLES EDWARD, A. B., was born at 123 Woodland Avenue, south, in the city of Burlington, Iowa, on June 30, 1858. In a fine home, surrounded by nearly every comfort, the years of his youth were passed. His father, the late George Franklin Smith, was born near White Hall, Illinois, December 7, 1828. He was one of the very earliest settlers in Iowa, coming to Burlington when a mere lad, in



August, 1833, with his father, Major Jeremiah Smith, Jr., who took up a claim, a portion of which—Smith's addition—still forms a prominent part of Burlington. The maiden name of Professor Smith's mother was Miss Mary Ellen Paddock. She was born in Woodstock, Vermont, May 22, 1834. She is the daughter of the late Ormond Paddock, Esq., of Darlington, Wisconsin. Mr. Paddock removed from Vermont to a place near Mineral Point, Wisconsin, in June, 1837, where he established a trading post and dealt with the Indians. On October 22, 1855, Miss Paddock was married to the late George Franklin Smith, whom she survives.

Professor Smith's paternal grandfather, the late Major Jeremiah Smith, Jr., was commissioned a major in the Black Hawk war in 1832. By an act of congress in 1836, what is now called Iowa was united with the Wisconsin Territory. The United States government offered to make Burlington the capital of the Territory if some one would erect a suitable building which would be leased for a term of years or would be eventually purchased by the government. From his own private funds Major Smith erected Iowa's first capitol building, near the bank of the Mississippi River, and the United

States government, to this day, has never fulfilled its promise to reimburse him or his heirs.

Professor Smith was educated in the Burlington public schools, graduating from the high school on June 15, 1876. He subsequently completed a course in the Burlington University, an institution founded in 1852. In this school he held the honors of his class in science and mathematics. After the completion of a normal course, he engaged in the work of teaching. Beginning with a country school, he quickly rose to a high school principalship and city superintendency of public schools. He has filled very creditably several high positions in educational work in Iowa and Illinois. In all his schools he has been very popular with both pupils and patrons. For several years he was superintendent of the public schools of Oelwein, where his excellent work was highly appreciated. Professor Smith has had flattering offers in several large cities in other states, but he has declined them, preferring to remain in his native state, devoting his life to the public school work on which his mind is centered. He is the author of several courses of study for public schools, and contributes largely to school journals all over the country. As an educator he ranks as one of the leaders in Iowa. He is the author of several musical compositions. His "Orchard City Waltz"—a most beautiful piano solo with violin obligato—has brought him much fame as a musical composer.

For a number of years he has been a member of Excelsior Lodge No. 268, I. O. O. F., and also of the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 6088, in Burlington. In church preference he is an Episcopalian, being a devoted member of Christ Episcopal church of Burlington. Professor Smith is unmarried. He spends his vacations in Burlington with his widowed mother, to whom he is most devotedly attached.



was born at Toulon, Illinois, March 13, 1852. His parents were Thomas Seerley, retired farmer, and Louisa A. Seerley, nee Smith. His parents came to Iowa in 1854 and purchased a farm near South English, Keokuk county. His ancestors on both sides were among the early settlers of Virginia and Maryland. In 1869 he entered the State University of Iowa, having prior to that time attended the country district school. He graduated from the university in 1875 with the degree of A. B. and in 1877 with the degree of L. L. B. He was principal of the high school at Iowa City in 1876. He commenced the practice of law at Burlington, November 19, 1877, and has lived there continuously since that time. In 1885 he formed a law partnership with C. C. Clark, under the firm name of Seerley & Clark, which partnership still continues. He was married on September 17, 1879, to Elizabeth L. Clark. They have two daughters, Florence and Hazel.

Mr. Seerley is a strong democrat. In 1880 he was nominated for congress by the democrats of the First district and was defeated by the Hon. John H. Gear. In 1890 he was again nominated and was elected, the opposing candidate again being Mr. Gear. In

SEERLEY, JOHN J., of Burlington, ex-congressman and among the leading members of the Iowa bar, is familiarly and favorably known throughout the state. He

1892 he was again nominated and defeated by Mr. Gear. Mr. Seerley gained a national reputation as a campaigner in these close contests. His specialty was the tariff, which he mastered in detail and could handle with telling effect on the stump. In congress he took an active part in the consideration of the tariff and other legislation. He secured the passage through the house of representatives of the bill making the affidavit of a private soldier equal to that of an officer in applications for pension.

As a lawyer Mr. Seerley has been very successful, as the reports of the supreme court will show. He was solicitor of the city of Burlington for ten years and in his private practice has been engaged in much of the important litigation of southeastern Iowa. He is an active member of the Masonic Society, having been High Priest of Iowa Chapter No. 1 for four years, and is now serving his second year as Commander of St. Omer Commandery. He is also a member of the Congregational church.



SAMPSON, DR. FRANK ERNEST, of Creston, is another of Iowa's progressive citizens who was born within her borders and grew up there to take his place among those who are doing so much to make Iowa what she is today. He is a physician. Dr. Sampson is the son of Carlos E. Sampson, who was a merchant and settled in Iowa in the year 1860, coming from Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Sarah E. Bunce. Dr. Sampson was born in Middle River, Madison County, June 3, 1866. He attended the public school at Winterset, where he laid the foundation of a substantial education, and later attended the high school at Greenfield. He entered upon a collegiate course at the Iowa State University, but this he did not finish, leaving the university to enter Rush Medical College, Chicago. He graduated from that institution in 1891 and during 1892 he attended the Chicago Polyclinic. After leaving Chicago he located in Greenfield, Iowa, where he continued the general practice of medicine for two years. He then began a special course of study in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. After com-

pleting this course he located in Creston, his present field of work. His practice is now limited to the special lines for which he had prepared himself and his knowledge of which was later on to be further enlarged. In 1895 he went to New York and Philadelphia, where he received instruction in Ophthalmology, Otology, Pathology and Bacteriology. After completing this course he returned to Creston, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been a frequent contributor to medical journals and takes great interest in the work of the different medical associations. He was a member during the Harrison administration of the board of pension examiners at Greenfield, and in March, 1895, was appointed special eye and ear examiner for the United States Pension Bureau, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Southwestern Iowa Medical Association, Missouri Valley Medical Association, Iowa State Medical Society, American Medical Association, et al. Politically the doctor is a republican.

Doctor Sampson was married June 8, 1892, to Eldora Hill, of Monroe, Iowa. They have two children, twins: Carl Edgar and Pearl Marie, born January 15, 1895.

STEWART, JOHN R., is one of the substantial citizens of Reinbeck, Grundy county, where he has lived since 1877. He is the son of James Stewart, a well-to-do farmer in Perthshire, Scotland, who left his farm, engaged in business, lost his fortune and in 1865 emigrated to this country with his wife, Jessie Rogers Stewart, and eight children. They settled on a farm in Clinton county to begin life's battles anew. His only capital at this time was a good physical constitution and a willingness to work. Here by patient industry, economy and good management he accumulated a small fortune and in 1874



moved to Tama county, where the family, with the exception of the father, who is dead, reside today, and all are in comfortable circumstances, owning a large tract of land.

John R. Stewart was born in Perth, Scotland, October 21, 1852. He attended school in this place until he was eleven years old, when he emigrated with his father's family to Clinton county, Iowa. For a few years he worked on a farm, doing a man's work during the farming season and going to school in the winter. He attended Cornell College in Mt. Vernon for three years, taught school for three years and worked on his father's farm in Tama county after the

family moved there and taught school in the winter time, in which he was quite successful. When the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad was built to Reinbeck in 1877 he formed a partnership with I. Lawson and shipped the first lumber and coal into that town. They started in with a capital of only \$300, as Mr. Stewart had given his time previously to his father. On this borrowed capital they prospered. In a year the firm changed, Peter D. Moeller succeeding Mr. Lawson, and this firm is doing business today. They have added a grain business in addition to lumber and coal and have a branch house at Hudson, Iowa. The business has been steadily successful and the firm has had a large share in the building up of Grundy county. Mr. Stewart has always been identified with the republican party and during the 1896 presidential campaign was president of the McKinley and Hobart Club of Reinbeck, and was very active in the campaign, which changed the vote in the town from sixty democratic to a small republican majority. This was the first time the town had ever given a republican majority. Mr. Stewart has been too actively engaged in business to seek office for himself. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders and has been a member of the Congregational church in Reinbeck since its organization in 1877. He was ordained as deacon in 1882 and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for fifteen years, during which time he has not missed more than one Sunday in a year. The Sunday school is said to be the largest in any town the size of Reinbeck in the state. Mr. Stewart has also been active in other church work and in local benevolences. He was married in 1880 to Miss May Atwood, daughter of Henry B. and Henrietta Atwood, of Clinton county. Five children have been born to them: John Howard, born March 24, 1890; Carrie, born June 27, 1881; Nellie, born July 8, 1895, now living, and Grace and Henry James, who died in infancy.

SIMS, JACOB, of Council Bluffs, lawyer, writer and educator, was born at Dodgeville, Iowa county, Wisconsin, November

30, 1850. He entered Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin, at the age of eighteen, spent one year in the preparatory department and then took the full four years' classical course, graduating with the highest honors of his class in 1874. During his junior year at this institution he won the president's prize for excellence in English composition.

For one year following graduation he was principal of the public schools at Oconto, Wisconsin. During the summer and fall of 1875 he was on the editorial staff of a Milwaukee newspaper, then went to Minneapolis,



Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he edited and published "The Citizen" until the spring of 1878. The Citizen was a weekly family paper of general circulation throughout the state. In April, 1878, he began the study of law in the office of Montgomery & Scott at Council Bluffs, and in January, 1879, was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been in the general practice. He was a member of the firm of Stone & Sims from November, 1886, to the summer of 1890, the firm being composed of Hon. John Y. Stone and himself, at which time he formed a partnership with C. G. Saunders, which continued until the fall of 1892, when Mr.

Saunders was succeeded by W. E. Bainbridge, the firm continuing under the name of Sims & Bainbridge. Mr. Sims has a most excellent standing in the profession, gained by honorable methods before the bar, courteous and fair treatment of his brother lawyers, diligence in his studies and faithful attention to his business. He is strong and clear in argument before court or jury and has no superior as a trial lawyer in Western Iowa. He affiliates with the republican party, and, though an enthusiastic worker, has never held political office. Because of his experience and well-known fitness he was elected to a place on the school board of Council Bluffs in March, 1897. He is a Mason and member of the Iowa State Bar Association; member of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal church and superintendent of the Sunday school of that denomination in his home city. On January 11, 1887, Mr. Sims was united in marriage with Miss Anna H. Squire, who prior thereto was a successful teacher for a number of years in the Council Bluffs high school. Mrs. Sims is a daughter of the late Daniel Squire of Ottumwa, Iowa, who died in February, 1890. Mrs. Sims was born and educated in Rockford, Illinois. Her mother is still a resident of Ottumwa. Mr. and Mrs. Sims have five children: James Daniel, Mariana, Katharine, Marjorie and John Alan Sims.

James Sims, the father of this subject, is a native of England, coming to this country in 1845. For thirty-six years he was a member of the Wisconsin and West Wisconsin Methodist conferences. He came to Council Bluffs in 1890 to be near some of his children, and is still engaged in the ministry. His wife before marriage was Ann Harris. She also is a native of England, but came to this country in 1847. She is still living. Her eldest brother, John Harris, made quite a name for himself as a writer in England, winning at one time the Shakspeare prize offered by Queen Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Sims celebrated their golden wedding at Council Bluffs, June 24, 1897.

SPRAGUE, DAMON NOBLE, of Wapello, is one of the oldest attorneys in Iowa, having practiced in the state since 1855, now over forty-six years. He has a wide repu-

tation as a thorough student and a most convincing speaker. His ancestors were of the Puritanic type, and settled in Rhode Island early in the eighteenth century. Many of them took part in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, one losing his life at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Sprague's father, Jenks S. Sprague, was a physician of high rank. At one time he was president of the New York State Medical Association, and he belonged to the national association and other similar organizations. Mr. Sprague's mother, Prudence Noble, was the daughter of a merchant. Dr. Sprague died in 1879 at



the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife in 1880, aged seventy-eight years.

D. N. Sprague was born March 21, 1832, at Exeter, a few miles from Cooperstown, New York. He grew up in the midst of the delightful scenery of that section of the country, among rustic pastimes, fishing and swimming in the beautiful Schuyler Lake. He attended the common schools, where he mastered the old Colburn arithmetic, which taught him to think, as well as to "cipher." At seventeen he began teaching school and boarding around with his scholars, thus helping to pay his way through college and acquire practical knowledge. He attended

Hartwick Seminary, situated in the beautiful Susquehanna valley, four miles south of Cooperstown, and the Delaware Collegiate Institute, securing a good understanding of the classics and of mathematics, although he did not remain at either institution long enough to graduate. He began the study of law in the office of Spencer & Kernan at Utica, New York, enjoying the use of their valuable library, as well as their direction and advice. In this way he was also associated with the great statesman, Roscoe Conkling. Francis Kernan, the junior member of the firm, was afterwards United States senator and was one of New York's ablest statesman. After reading law about three years Mr. Sprague was admitted to practice in New York in September, 1854, and in April of the following year came to Iowa, locating at Wapello in Louisa county. In 1856 he formed a law partnership with Col. John Bird, which continued until 1860. Mr. Sprague was elected representative from his district to the Seventh General Assembly in 1857, serving on many important committees. He was elected district attorney in 1870, when the district included four counties, and held the office for twelve consecutive years, making his home at Keokuk from 1872 to 1886, since which time he has lived in Wapello, his former home. During his long service as a practitioner Mr. Sprague has tried many important cases, including twenty or thirty murder cases for the state, and since the abolition of the office of district attorney has successfully defended in many criminal cases. He has always been a hard worker, and still continues to practice, although he now finds time for some recreation, his favorite being that of vegetable and flower gardening. He also owns and looks after two valuable farms near Wapello, one of forty acres and the other of one hundred and twenty.

Mr. Sprague has always been a democrat in politics, but was a strong unionist during the Civil War, and was one of the leading men of his community in support of the government at that time. He was unable to enlist as a soldier, on account of an injury received when he was about twelve years old. Mr. Sprague is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which

he was elected president February 21, 1900, and belongs to the Episcopal church. He was married June 25, 1863, to Miss Mary O. Isett. They have had one child, Helen, who died at the age of four and a half years.

TAYLOR, HENRY J., of Sioux City, was born at Blue Mounds, Wisconsin, April 8, 1855. His parents, Thomas Taylor and Elizabeth Taylor, nee Grills, have lived for more than thirty years at Black Earth, Wisconsin. They came to America from Pen-



zance, England, nearly fifty years ago. The father is a practical geologist and miner, and has held important official positions in the silver-lead mines of Middletown, Connecticut, the lead mines of Southern Wisconsin, the copper mines of Northern Michigan and the silver-lead mines of Mexico. Among his personal friends have been such geologists as Percival, Hitchcock and Dana.

Henry J. Taylor received his common school education at Black Earth, Wisconsin, where he lived the ordinary life of the farmer's boy. At the age of seventeen he entered the University of Wisconsin, within the sight of whose dome he was born. While at college he was a member and at one time

president of the Athenaeum society. He represented this literary society in public debates, and prominently and successfully in the 1878 joint debate with the Hesperian society. He also represented his university in the intercollegiate oratorical contest in 1878. In June of the same year he was graduated with first honors from the ancient classical course of the University of Wisconsin, receiving the degree of A. B. In 1878-9 he was an instructor in his alma mater, being first chosen as an instructor in oratory, and later, from choice, became an instructor in Latin and Greek, during which time he also studied law. In 1879 he entered the law department of this same university, from which in 1880 he was again graduated with the degree of LL. B. From 1882 to 1885 he was county superintendent of schools of the western district of Dane County, Wisconsin, during which time he conducted teachers' institutes, was upon the program of the State Teachers' Association, and by his teachers was honored with a life membership in the National Educational Association. In 1884 he completed a special course of study in Greek, for which he received from his alma mater the degree of A. M.

In 1885 he located at Sioux City, Iowa, as an attorney at law, where he has ever since remained. Having received special training in oratory and having aptitude in that line, he first introduced himself in his new Iowa home by public speaking. This was due to a statement of his friend, General Lucius Fairchild, who, visiting in Sioux City at that time, publicly complimented Mr. Taylor's political speeches made in Wisconsin. This compliment brought Mr. Taylor invitations for political speaking in Iowa, and in almost every state and national campaign he has made political speeches under the direction of the republican state central committee. He has frequently addressed G. A. R. camp fires, in which gatherings he takes special delight.

In 1886 he became a member of the law firm of Hubbard, Spalding & Taylor, which in 1890 became Spalding & Taylor, in 1893, Spalding, Taylor & Burgess, and in 1896, Taylor & Burgess. Mr. Taylor has an active, large and lucrative practice in both state and federal courts, including the supreme court

of the United States. Recently his practice in the United States courts has involved some of the most important litigation arising in the state of Iowa. He was one of the counsel for the state in the memorable cases against the parties charged with the assassination of Rev. George C. Haddock. He is a regular attendant of the Congregational church.

In 1887 he was married to Miss Rose E. Schuster of Middleton, Wisconsin, who was graduated with honors in 1885 from the University of Wisconsin, and who is now a member and secretary of the board of trustees of the Sioux City public library. They have four children: Ethel Rose, born August 8, 1888; Henry Sterling, born July 21, 1890; Paul Schuster, born June 9, 1895, and Arthur Chandler, born August 31, 1899.

TOOLEY, JOHN, of New Hampton, was born in County Kildare, Ireland, October 15, 1847. His father, Peter Tooley, was a farmer and native of Ireland. He married Ann Finley and in the year 1849 came to America. For six years the family lived in or near New York City and in 1855 came west to Wisconsin and located in Columbia county. John attended the public schools in New York and in Hampden, Columbia county, Wisconsin, and pursued his studies so earnestly that when the family removed to Chickasaw county, Iowa, in 1864, he had a good common school education. His father bought eighty acres of land at \$3 per acre and had so little money that he was unable to build a house the first season, but rented a small farm of sixty acres in Winneshiek county for the family to live on the first year. In March, 1866, they built a house and moved onto their own farm and began improving it. John assisted his father with the farm work during the busy season and in the winter of 1867 taught school for the first time in Stapleton township at \$30 per month. After this he taught a winter term of school each year for ten years. He soon saved money enough to begin farming for himself and in 1884 engaged in the grain and live stock business at Lawler, Chicka-

saw county. At the same time he carried on successfully and profitably a large farm near that town. He was a candidate for auditor of that county upon the republican ticket in 1885 and was defeated by only thirty-three votes, although the county went democratic by about 300. In 1887 he was nominated by the republican party for county treasurer and was elected by about 200 majority. Under his careful administration the affairs of the office were conducted in a highly creditable manner and at the end of his second term he engaged in the implement, hardware, grain and seed business in New Hampton. Mr.



Tooley has been for several years a member of the school board, and September 17, 1897, was appointed postmaster by President McKinley. He is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic church.

Mr. Tooley was married May 9, 1872, to Ellen Galligan and they have nine children: Anna, born January 2, 1874; William Henry, born December 29, 1875; Mary, born June 24, 1877; Alice May, born March 29, 1879; Etta, born September 1, 1881; Isabelle, born August 22, 1883; Clement Jerome, born July 1, 1885; Walter Edwin, born April 8, 1887, and Homer Harold, born June 13, 1895.

TREAT, GARRY, one of the prominent citizens of Linn county, was a native of the state of New York. His father was Oliver J. Treat, who was born in Scipio, Cayuga County, New York, October 9, 1809. When eleven years old his father moved to Brockport, Monroe county. The country was new and sparsely settled; most of the land was covered with a heavy growth of forest. In 1847 he moved to Orleans county. He was married January 1, 1831, to Miss Mary A. Green, who died in 1859. Charles Treat, the paternal grandfather of Garry, was a native of Connecticut. He en-



listed in the patriot army at the beginning of the War of the Revolution and fought bravely at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was also in the siege of Boston and the battles of Long Island, Valentine's Hill and White Plains and in the retreat through New Jersey, and endured the hardships of Valley Forge. He was at Tappan, October 2, 1780, when Major Andre was hanged as a spy. He was transferred to the artillery service and promoted to the rank of captain and was mustered out November 9, 1782. He was married to Miss Hopeful Robbins of Weathersfield, Connecticut, May 1, 1788, and they settled at Brockport, New York, in 1820,

where he died in 1841, his wife having died one month previous. Garry was born at Brockport, New York, December 17, 1831, and lived there during his boyhood and attended the public schools. When he was eighteen years of age he served as an apprentice at the carpenter trade in Albion, Orleans county. The first year he received six dollars a month and board, and the second year eight dollars. After he had acquired a good practical knowledge of the trade, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1852, and helped to build some of the best houses of that city. In 1854 he went to Michigan City, Indiana, and secured a position under the New Albany and Salem Railroad Company on the construction of the freight depot and round house at that place. In July he went to Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois, and found work in building the first bridges on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad between Mendota and Galesburg. Towards the close of the year he came to Iowa and bought a quarter section of government land in Spring Grove township, Linn county. In April, 1855, he went to Burlington and fitted up offices for the ticket and freight agents, and helped in the construction of other railroad buildings. In September he went to work in the car repair shops for the fall and winter, and in April, 1856, he returned to Marion and for five years worked as contractor and builder. In 1861 he settled on his farm two miles east of Marion, where he lived for twenty-eight years, serving one term as justice of the peace and six terms as township trustee. In 1889 he moved into the city of Marion and was elected county supervisor, and has served three terms. He designed the plans for and superintended the erection of a county house for incurable insane and poor, equal to any for that purpose in the state. In 1890 he became president and principal stockholder of the Greeley State Bank of Greeley, Nebraska, one of the solid institutions of that state, which position he still retains. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank of Marion, which began business in 1894, and he is a director and chairman of the executive committee of this prosperous institution.

In February, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Christine Wiltse of Eagle Harbor, New York. She died at Marion, Iowa, in 1858. In October, 1860, he was married to Delia J. Bassett. They have one daughter: Mary A., who is the wife of E. J. Esgate, cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank of Marion. Mr. Treat has voted the republican ticket since the organization of that party.

TALMADGE, CHARLES HENRY, editor of the West Union Gazette, one of the strongest and best known county papers in Iowa, came into the state with his father's family in a covered wagon in 1856, locating first on a farm in Mitchell county midway between Osage and Mitchell. He was born in Girard, Erie County, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1842, and was the son of Henry Orvis Talmadge and Lydia Adelaide Miller. She was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1820. The father was born in Connecticut in 1820 and died in Belvidere, Nebraska. He was descended from a Welsh family who settled in Connecticut in a very early day. Their son Charles had the advantages of the best primary schools in Erie until 1850, when the family removed to Rockton, Winnebago County, Illinois, and for five years he had to be content with such schooling as that western country afforded. At the time the Talmadges settled in Mitchell county whoever made a home had to hew it out of the virgin forest, and this the father and son proceeded to do, hauling the logs to the mill to make the rough lumber. Their house was not completed when, on the 3rd of December began that awful winter of 1856 and 1857. After the first storm the house was made reasonably snug by half-inch bass wood lumber nailed to the studding inside and the space between filled with sawdust; but the unshingled roof let the snow in and on many mornings the beds would be covered with snow and drifts a foot deep were on the floor. In 1857 young Talmadge commenced work for Parker & Talcott, of the Mitchell Republican. He was subsequently employed on the Clear Lake Independent, Mason City Democrat and the North Iowan,

an early venture by Stilson Hutchins at Osage.

Now came the war and interfered with the young printer's plans for securing a college education. He laid down his stick and rule and for four years he faithfully served his country. In the spring of 1861 M. M. Trumbull, a lawyer of Clarksville, afterwards a brigadier general, came to Mitchell, held war meetings and appealed for volunteers. He was a very impetuous orator and Mr. Talmadge was one of the first to respond. In farm wagons they started for the war, picking up recruits in Cedar Falls,



Waterloo, Vinton and Clarksville. After a few days in Dubuque the companies there assembled were ordered to Keokuk, where they were mustered as the Third Regiment of Iowa Infantry, Captain Trumbull's company being designated as "I." He was in the battle of Shiloh, but succumbed to a malarial fever on the march to Corinth and was sent north, where he was detailed by special order of General Curtis as chief clerk at the Jefferson Barracks Hospital. After the close of his three years' service he was appointed paymaster's clerk under Major E. J. Carter, remaining in that capacity until after the surrender of Lee and the muster

out of the last Iowa regiment. While acting in this capacity he traveled by river and railway through Missouri and around the state of Iowa to Sioux City to pay off the troops, because there was no railroad across the state and it was unsafe to carry so much money by stage.

At the close of the war Mr. Talmadge drifted into West Union and in 1867, in company with the late J. W. Shannon, he started the West Union Gazette. At the end of the first year Mr. Shannon's health compelled him to give up the work and Mr. Talmadge bought his interest. He has retained the ownership of the paper ever since and maintained it as a conservative exponent of republican principles. Thus for more than thirty years he has continuously served the public as editor and publisher of the Gazette. Scarcely an issue of the paper in all that time has not had his personal supervision. Mr. Talmadge's long career as the editor of the Gazette has hardly a parallel in Iowa journalism. The few now living in Iowa who hold records of longer continuous service on one paper can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The Gazette is not only strong, but bright, and noted for its gems of fine humor, which are often copied in the eastern newspapers and periodicals.

Mr. Talmadge cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and has been a steadfast republican ever since. He was never a candidate for an elective office, but was for twelve years postmaster of West Union and was assistant secretary of the state senate in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, including the extra session. The latter position was accepted for its educational benefits rather than for pecuniary profit. Mr. Talmadge has twice served on the staff of Iowa governors with the rank of lieutenant colonel, first under Governor Kirkwood and next under Governor Carpenter. He has repeatedly served his party as chairman of county and district committees. Mr. Talmadge was a charter member of the first G. A. R. post organized in West Union in 1866, known as Abernethy No. 48, and he has always taken an active part in its work, having been post commander and held important posts on the staff of the department commander.

On the 23rd of October, 1866, in Mitchell county, Mr. Talmadge was married to Miss Lucy Hutchins Whittemore. She was born in Providence, Rhode Island, September 6, 1843, a daughter of Rev. David R. Whittemore, a prominent Baptist clergyman of Providence. Two children have been born to them: David Henry, the eldest, born in Providence, September 24, 1867, and John Charles, born in West Union, October 12, 1874. Both boys are associated with their father in the publication of the Gazette, D. H. being the junior in the firm of C. H. Talmadge & Son. As business manager, editorial writer and originator of "The Gazettelets" he has been an important factor, besides making a good name for himself as a contributor to Judge and other leading periodicals. John has charge of the mechanical department of the Gazette. Mrs. Talmadge is a woman of more than average ability, a recognized leader in all church, philanthropic and social enterprises in which the best women of today are engaged. She is an active member of the Presbyterian church and prominent in club work.

TEMPLE, MARCELLUS LUTHER, the distinguished lawyer, legislator and politician of Osceola, Clarke county, came from West Virginia and settled in Osceola in the fall of 1873. The following May he was admitted to the bar and has been in active practice ever since. He was born in Wadestown, Virginia, now West Virginia, September 16, 1848. His father was Nathaniel Temple, a farmer in Monongalia County, Virginia. He came from Whiteley, Greene County, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1823, and settled in Virginia about 1842. In 1846 he married Henrietta, second daughter of H. B. Rice, and died at his home near Wadestown, West Virginia, March 6, 1869, of paralysis resulting from an injury. He was a very well informed man and took great interest in politics, although he was never a candidate for any office. He was a lifelong democrat, supporting Douglas in 1860, but he took a very active part against the Ordinance of Secession in 1861 and was

a pronounced Union man throughout the war. M. L. Temple's mother, daughter of H. B. Rice and Mary Longworth Rice, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1825, and went with her parents to Wadestown, Virginia, about 1840. She was a woman of remarkable strength of mind and had an extraordinary gift of memory. In early and middle life she could repeat from memory without an error a hundred lines of new and unfamiliar blank verse which she had read but twice. After her husband's death, by the aid of her children she managed and operated the home farm,



rearing and educating the children, until in 1874 she removed to Iowa and purchased a farm two miles west of Osceola. In 1882 she removed to Lexington, Nebraska, where in 1886 she was elected president of the First National Bank of Lexington, which position she held until her death, July 27, 1899. Her only brother, P. L. Rice, was a member of the first convention which inaugurated the movement that saved the counties of Virginia west of the mountains to the union. He was a member of subsequent conventions held for the same purpose and was one of the famous committee of eight, known as the Committee of Safety.

The Temple family originated at Temple Hall in Leicestershire, nine miles from Leicester, England, and is one of the oldest families in England. As long ago as 1070 we have a historical record of the owner and occupant of Temple Hall, when Sir Edwin Henry Temple defended it against the Norman invaders. A part of the old walls are still standing. Four members of the family served in the Long Parliament, and two, Sir Peter Temple of Leicester and Colonel James Temple of Huntington were Regicide Judges. Abram, or Abraham, Temple settled in Salem, Massachusetts in 1636, and the subject of this sketch stands tenth in the line of descent from him. The English branches of the family have been distinguished in English political life, numbering in the male and female lines such well known historical characters as Sir William Temple, William Pitt, Lord Palmerston, Lord Dufferin, Robert Emmett and many others. The members of the American branch have figured less in politics. They have generally been farmers or professional men, thrifty, self-supporting, loyal, firm and God-fearing men.

Marcellus L. Temple attended subscription schools for one hundred and forty days before he was twelve years old, but his elementary education was mainly acquired under the guidance of his parents, who taught him the common branches, including algebra and general history, and prepared him to enter the freshman class of the West Virginia University in 1869. He was graduated from this institution in 1873, ranking second in his class. During his college life he was a member of the literary societies and took the prize for excellence in debate and the Regents' prize for the best essay on a given subject. Shortly after completing his college course he was married, September 30, 1873, to Miss Julia M. Protzman, of Morgantown, Virginia, and on the same day the young couple started West.

Taking advantage of the opportunities offered in a new country where there was room to grow, the young lawyer steadily advanced until his position at the bar is among the very first in the state. His practice has been general and he has been connected with many famous cases. His most noted case was that

of Maine against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company, in which he attempted to procure a construction of the Burlington relief contract more favorable to the employes. In this case his attention was called to the necessity for legislative interference with this contract. He introduced the famous Temple Amendment, which practically abrogates the Burlington relief contract, in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly in 1897, in the extra session. It was defeated then, but was enacted by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly in 1898 without opposition, the justice of the proposition having been universally recognized. Another famous case in which Mr. Temple was successful was that of the State against Townsend, where the defendant was convicted of murder in the first degree. A reversal was secured by him and after entering a plea of guilty of manslaughter, a pardon was finally granted.

Mr. Temple was a conservative democrat until 1882, when the democratic state convention in Marshalltown in that year denounced the prohibitory amendment and held the republican party responsible for it. Mr. Temple made a canvass of the state for the amendment, voted for it and has since acted with the republicans on all matters of state policy. As a democrat he had always been a follower of Samuel J. Randall and a believer in the policy of protection. So when Cleveland forced the issue of tariff reform Mr. Temple allied himself with the republican party and has been a leader in that party ever since. From his earliest boyhood he has been a gold standard man and has always insisted that a liberal pension roll should take the place of a standing army, so that the citizen soldier may be the defender of his country's rights. In 1892 he was a republican presidential elector. In the republican state convention of 1893 Mr. Temple made a powerful speech in favor of compromising on the prohibitory question and contributed more than any other one man to the adoption of the famous thirteenth plank, which settled the liquor question in Iowa. In 1895 he was elected to the lower house of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly and served in both the regular and extra sessions. He was chairman of the first division

of the code revision committee. He was defeated for re-election to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly and elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly in 1899, in which he was chairman of the house judiciary committee. He was the leading candidate for speaker of this house, but withdrew in order to produce harmony among the supporters of John H. Gear for United States senator. In this house he was the recognized leader of the republican side. His legislative service was marked throughout by lofty courage and independence and by statesmanship of the highest order. Mr. Temple has the power to analyze a proposition and present it so clearly that the opposing side, if there be any, has great difficulty in answering his arguments.

In Masonry Mr. Temple has passed all the chairs in his home lodge, has been Junior and Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge in Iowa, elected in 1890 and 1891; is a member of Pentalpha Chapter No. 63, Royal Arch Masons, in which he has passed all the chairs, and also of Constantine Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar, and is a Past Eminent. He belongs to Kaaba Temple Mystic Shriners and to St. John's Lodge No. 32, Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Presbyterian church in Osceola. Mr. and Mrs. Temple have two sons: William Nathaniel, born September 22, 1874, who is a graduate of Iowa College, class of 1897, and is now a member of the firm of Temple, Hardinger & Temple, of Osceola. Ernest Clarence, the other son, born November 16, 1883, entered Iowa College in the fall of 1900.

THOMPSON, JASPER, of Forest City, was born at Norton, Delaware County, Ohio, February 10, 1837. He comes of the old Spaulding and Chase stock, Vermont families, who have taken an honorable place in New England history. His grandfather, Abel Spaulding, enlisted in Captain Charles Nelson's company of Col. Benj. Wright's regiment Vermont, September, 1781, was a valiant soldier, and was in active service during the revolution. He was honorably discharged and died a pensioner, June 16,

1845, at the age of eighty-one. His wife, Hannah Chase, was a sister of Salmon Portland Chase (1808-1873), an American statesman, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, on the 13th of January, 1808. After graduating with distinction at Dartmouth College, at the age of 18, Chase opened a classical school at Washington, and commenced the study of law under William Wirt. In 1830 he was admitted to the bar, and he soon after gained for himself considerable reputation by a compilation of the statutes of Ohio. Throughout his whole career he was a consistent and vigorous op-

ponent of slavery. From the first he was willing to risk his hopes of professional success by undertaking the defense of runaway slaves or of those who assisted their escape; and he boldly argued that slavery was merely an institution of the individual states to which the national government could not extend its sanction. He took an active part in the anti-slavery convention which met at Columbus in 1841; in the first "National Liberty convention" of 1843; in the "Southern and Western Liberty Convention" of 1845; and in the "Second National Liberty Convention" of 1847. He also presided over the national convention of 1848, which

nominated Van Buren for president and Adams for vice-president. In 1849 he became a member of the senate and in 1855 he was elected governor of Ohio, in which position he was so popular that he was re-elected two years later, by an extraordinarily large number of votes. He was also three times nominated for the presidency, though he never attained that dignity. On the accession of Lincoln to the presidency in March, 1861, Chase became secretary of the treasury, and he fulfilled the duties of this most important position with the greatest energy till June, 1864.

Jasper Thompson attended country schools until fifteen years of age, but only a few months of each year, the greater part of his education and that which has served as the foundation upon which were built his successes in after life, having been received from his mother in their own home. Mr. Thompson came to Iowa November 1, 1857, and located at Eldora, in Hardin county. He taught school in what was then called Hunter's school house, a pioneer affair that stood on the south fork of the Iowa river. In 1858, he located at McGregor, where he worked at the trade of mason until 1871. He then moved to Forest City, where he was engaged in the general merchandise business until 1883, since which time he has conducted a bank. Mr. Thompson had no business training whatever until he had passed the age of thirty. His first enterprise possessing any degree the nature of commercial business, was when he carried a pack from house to house, selling such notions as he could obtain on credit. A horse and wagon were soon acquired, however, and it was not long until he was the proprietor of several stores in different small towns. In 1879 he organized the Minnesota & Iowa Southern Railroad Co., which built the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad from Albert Lea to Angus. In 1883 he engaged in the banking business with his brother, J. F. Thompson, as partner, and with Hon. William Larrabee, and others as special partners, under the firm name of Thompson Brothers. He was interested in the Winnebago County Bank until July 1, 1896, at which time he organized the Winnebago County State Bank, with J.



Thompson, as president; J. F. Thompson, vice-president, and B. J. Thompson, cashier. In 1886 the firm organized the Citizens' National Bank of Britt, with J. Thompson, J. F. Thompson and Rodney Hill as general partners, and ex-Governor Larrabee and others as special partners. In 1892 these gentlemen organized the Bank of Thompson, entering into a partnership similar to the one at Britt. The same year they launched the Iowa Investment Company, and started a bank at Buffalo Center. Their next important enterprise was the organization of the Chicago & Iowa Western Railroad Co., which built the Forest City extension of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, from Forest City to Armstrong, with J. Thompson as president and general manager. In 1892 Mr. Thompson was elected president of the Winnebago County Agricultural Society, and it was he who conceived the idea and had built the Flax Palace at Forest City. In 1893 he organized the Chicago & Iowa Western Land & Town Lot Co., and had associated with him President Ives, of the B. C. R. & N. Ry.; Hon. S. L. Dows and others. The company owned many thousands of acres of land in Winnebago and adjoining counties. The town of Thompson was given his name in recognition of his energetic work in developing that section of the country.

He is a republican and has many times stumped the state in the interest of his party. He was married in 1860 to Miss Clara King of McGregor. Five children were born to them, and all are living.

His son, B. J. Thompson, who is cashier of the Winnebago State Bank, completed a trip around the world in 1899, and was in the Battle of Manila from February 4 to February 23, attached to the South Dakota regiment. He was with his brother, Dr. H. F. Thompson, who was a surgeon of the South Dakota regiment with the rank of captain. He went to Manila with the regiment in August, 1898, and served through the campaign. They were in the hottest of the fighting around Manila for several weeks, and both boys had their full share of it during all of that time.

TREYNOR, DR. VERNON LAURENCE, is a typical young Iowan. Born in Council Bluffs, September 28, 1866, educated in her public schools until he was ready for his special medical training, which he received at the Iowa State University, practicing his profession ever since graduation in the city of his birth, he is certainly a good example of what Iowa can do in the way of rearing and training young manhood.

Thomas P. Treynor, the father of the Doctor, was an Englishman by birth, the son of an officer in the British army. At the age



of sixteen he came to America, settled in Ohio, was married there and went west overland in the spring of 1853. He located in Council Bluffs, where he was for many years a prominent citizen. In early manhood he was a carriage builder; later he owned a controlling interest in the Council Bluffs Daily Nonpareil. He was postmaster of Council Bluffs under both administrations of President Grant, retiring from that office to a farm, where he resided until his death.

Dr. Treynor's mother was born in the state of Ohio of Dutch and English stock.

Her maiden name was Mary E. Smith. Entirely domestic in her tastes, she devoted her life to her children, whom she reared with the tenderest affection and good judgment.

In the city where he has lived all his life, Dr. Treynor is known as a thoroughly wide-awake and up-to-date physician. In these days no man can hope to succeed in that profession unless he takes advantage of everything that may assist him in keeping up with the numerous advancements made in the science of medicine. It is conceded that there is no better means to this end than attendance upon the medical associations of the state and nation. There, new discoveries and methods of treatment are discussed, false theories exposed, and helpful experiences exchanged. That the doctor appreciates this truth is shown by the fact that he holds active membership in the following medical societies: Medical Society of Missouri Valley, Southwestern Iowa Medical Society, Iowa State Medical Society, Iowa State Association of Railway Surgeons, International Association of Railway Surgeons, American Medical Association, and is now president of the Council Bluffs Medical Society, and secretary of the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley. He has always been a regular attendant upon the meetings of these bodies and has contributed a number of interesting and valuable papers to their programs, on medical and surgical subjects.

The doctor is professor of Physiology in the Omaha Medical College and also in the Dental College of that city; surgeon of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Union Pacific Railway Companies, and a member of the surgical staff of the W. C. A. and St. Bernard's hospitals.

During the two terms in which he was city physician of Council Bluffs he made strenuous efforts to improve the sanitary conditions of the city and to enforce its quarantine laws.

The following fraternal societies claim the doctor as a member: Masonic, Odd Fellows, Elks, Woodmen of the World, Royal Arcanum, Maccabees and Foresters.

Dr. Treynor has always been an enthusiastic sportsman, an expert in the use of rod and gun, and is especially interested in encouraging athletics, particularly among

the high school boys. In this connection it may be stated that he is manager of the Council Bluffs Field Club, and president of the Ganymede Wheel Club. In politics he is a leading republican.

October 13, 1891, he was married to Susie C. Clark, of Iowa City. Four sons have been born to them, of whom two, Thomas P., born April 29, 1895, and Jack, born September 21, 1897, are now living.

VAIL, JOHN DELOSS, of Marshalltown, secretary and general manager of the Iowa Business Men's Building and Loan Association, is a man whose business career has covered a wide field, and has been marked with unusual success. Mr. Vail's father, D. W. Vail, a retired farmer, was born in 1818 in the town of New Berlin, Chenango County, New York. He was married when quite young to Relief Wagner, and in 1842 moved to the Territory of Wisconsin, Milwaukee at this time being but a trading post. He entered 160 acres of government land, built a slab shanty, and the next year sent for his family. Mr. Vail's ancestors were German and English, the Vails coming from Germany to this country in the earliest days of the settlement of New York. The Smiths, who were the family of D. W. Vail's mother, were from England. Mr. Vail's great grandfather Smith came to America during the Revolution as a British soldier, but becoming attached to the country and in sympathy with the spirit of freedom, he deserted the British and joined the Americans and after the war settled in New York. On his mother's side, Mr. Vail's grandfather Wagner was a German, while his grandmother was a Yankee girl from Vermont.

John D. Vail was born July 21, 1842 in the town of New Berlin, Chenango County, New York, and as he was but fourteen months old when his parents settled in Wisconsin, his earliest recollections are of the wilds of this new country, and here he grew to manhood, with Indians, deer, bears, wolves and panthers for neighbors, at one time over a thousand wild Indians being camped within forty rods of the Vail home. The first school he attended was taught in a

little school house built of slabs, dirt and logs, with a puncheon floor, furnished with benches and stools of a rude character. A frame building was afterwards erected, and here he continued to attend school during the winter until he was fifteen years of age. Later he attended Milton Academy, two terms, taught district school and worked on the farm one year and then secured another year's training at the academy, and taught in the village of Hebron, where he had two assistants. He then



left home and obtained employment at Joliet, Illinois, driving a peddling wagon to all the surrounding towns for a distance of forty miles. This work required much courage and grit, for the houses were from ten to twelve miles apart, and the roads new and untraveled, with but few bridges across any of the streams. After peddling one summer he again taught in the winter at Providence Ridge, near Joliet, then served six months

as a guard in the penitentiary at Joliet, and in 1862 removed to Chicago, where for a year and a half he was employed as a traveling salesman for a manufacturing establishment. Returning to Joliet he entered into the manufacture of soda water with his brother-in-law, John D. Page, but after two years removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in the same business with Caleb Arnold. On account of the cholera scourge which raged there during 1866 and 1867, Mr. Arnold sold out his interest and the business was carried on alone by Mr. Vail, who made considerable money during the first four or five years, but lost a large part of his fortune in litigation over a patent. Meeting defeat in this case, he left St. Louis in 1872 and settled at Rock Island, Illinois. He located in Marshalltown in 1874 and for sixteen years did a large business in the manufacture of soda and mineral waters, retiring in 1890 with the expectation of living upon his acquired property and devoting his time to travel and education; but his previous life of hard work and business activity made it impossible for him to be contented with leisure and after ten months he organized the Iowa State Business Men's Building and Loan Association. Under his management this association has had a remarkable growth and has gained not only a state wide, but national reputation.

During his residence in Marshalltown Mr. Vail has served seven years as a member of the city council and seven or eight years on the school board. He has been a democrat, but now votes the republican ticket. He is a Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge and the Council, and is a Knight Templar and belongs to the Shrine. He also is a member of the A. O. U. W. at Marshalltown, being a charter member of Lodge 113.

Mr. Vail was married November 23, 1867, to Fannie M. Shirreff. They have two children: Lelia E., born in 1869, and E. Morris Vail, born 1872. His first wife passed away November 10, 1878, and he was married September 27, 1881, to a sister of his former wife. Two children have resulted from this marriage, Ethel E., born November 10, 1882, and Valrosa V., born July 3, 1891.

WONDER, W. H., editor and publisher of the Onawa Democrat, is a man of strong character, original ideas and sterling independence. His father, Enos Wonder, and his mother, Jane Miller, were of German descent and natives of Pennsylvania, but in childhood moved with their parents to Reedsburg, Wayne County, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was born on November 9, 1849. Early in the fifties the family moved to Green County, Indiana, and engaged in farming. Here the subject of this sketch was reared and acquired in the public schools the rudiments of a fair education,



which he has largely supplemented by an extensive course of reading and continual study. When about eighteen years old he began the study of music in the country singing school and in less than a year began teaching singing classes and met with good success. After four years of teaching he sold his home, the accumulation of those years, and with the money attended the Indiana Conservatory of Music in Terre Haute one year. After leaving this he acted as leader of the choir in the Central Christian church of the same city, and during the time conducted classes and conventions. He made vocal music teaching his business until 1881,

and during this time edited for a time a music paper and composed and published a number of musical compositions of the Church and Gospel Song order. His songs, "There's a Light in the Bible," "He is Your Brother Still" and "Ring the Bells of Freedom," have become quite popular. He came to Iowa in the spring of 1877 and taught music until 1880.

In 1881 he established the Mondamin Independent and soon made it a fine local paper. On selling it in 1885 he went to Whiting and established the Herald. It was at this time that Senator Whiting was nominated for governor on the democratic ticket. Whiting was the home of the senator, and this gave Mr. Wonder his first opportunity to show his ability as a newspaper man. The Herald became a power in the local politics of the campaign. Mr. Whiting was very popular in his county, and in an endeavor to break this down he was bitterly and unjustly assailed by an unscrupulous element of the opposition. This was met by Mr. Wonder in a strong and forcible manner, and it not only gave the Herald a power in the county, but gave him at once prominence as a safe counsellor and able leader in the county democracy. He was postmaster under President Cleveland's first term, and has served his party as county chairman three years, secretary four years and was again chosen chairman in 1899.

In 1889 he became a citizen of Onawa and established the Onawa Democrat and since that time has enjoyed the pleasure of seeing it grow to be one of the strongest and best country newspapers in Western Iowa. He loves his profession and is popular with the newspaper men of Northwestern Iowa. He was one among the earnest workers in organizing the Corn Belt Editorial Association four years ago, and has served as its president.

He is a member of the Christian church, and in his home organization takes deep interest. He is an earnest worker in the Sunday school and has served continuously for years as superintendent, and has been a member of the county Sunday school executive committee and served as president of the county association in 1898-99.

On Sunday, January 23, 1870, at Dixon,

Indiana, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Beaman. She was the daughter of John and Mary Lucas Beaman, now deceased. To them have been born six children: Effie J., Elmer Enos, Mary Etta, Stella B., Fred W., and Ruth. Elmer and Ruth died in infancy. The remainder are at home except Effie J., who is now Mrs. S. T. Skidmore.

LA VAKE, WILLIAM O., was a hard-working and ambitious young lawyer who died in Dubuque, March 15, 1898. He was



born in Na Au Say, Kendall County, Illinois, on a farm, and comes of old New England French-Yankee stock.

The first of the family to come to America was the great-great-grandfather of this subject, Colonel Le Veque or L'Eveque, who deserted the French army in Paris in 1777, and finally escaped to America with Lafayette and served throughout the Revolution, upon the conclusion of which, not wishing to face the ordinary punishment for desertion, accepted a grant of land from Congress and settled near Bolton, Vermont, above Burlington, on what was known for years as the old "Le Vake Place." Two sons of the

Colonel served on the staff of General Scott during the War of 1812. Two generations were born upon the old Bolton place. Then the Le Vakes became scattered, spelling their names variously, as follows: Le Vake, Le Veque, La Vaque and La Vake. Louis La Vake, the grandson of the Colonel, died in 1862, as adjutant of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He had three sons, also in the service, James O., drummer boy of Company A, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry; William K, drum major of the Nineteenth, and Lewis, private, Company K, First Vermont Cavalry, "Custer's Red Neckties," who is the father of William O. La Vake, who thus came honestly by his patriotism and love of "Old Glory." Lewis La Vake married at Kendall, Illinois, on August 16, 1870, Nancy E. Johnson, who sprang from the Johnson and Grey families of Vermont and New York. They became the parents of three children, Abbie Wicker, Charles J., now dead, and William O. La Vake, who, after having procured a practical common school education, became engaged for three years with the wholesale millinery house of James G. Johnson & Co., of 649-655 Broadway, New York, in which firm an uncle, Charles S. La Vake, is a partner. The climate becoming unhealthful for Mr. La Vake and following his natural inclinations to enter the legal profession, he enrolled in the law department of the State University of Iowa in the class of '95, where he was well known as an opponent of college fraternities, because of their deteriorating influence. He was secretary of his class during the senior year and a moving spirit in University political affairs. Graduating on June 12, 1895, with the degree of LL. B., he located and formed a law partnership with Hon. F. E. Malloy at Dubuque, at Main and Seventh streets, under the firm name of Malloy & La Vake. Although young, they made a clean and enviable reputation. They practiced in all the courts. Mr. La Vake took a strong interest in G. A. R. and S. of V. matters, was a charter member of the Charles F. Manderson Camp at Boise City, Idaho, and captain of Col. D. B. Henderson Camp, No. 18, at Dubuque, serving during 1896 and 1897, and was a delegate to the last national encampment held at Louisville, Kentucky. He was a member

of the First Congregational Church of Dubuque, whose pastor is the eloquent Mr. Hopkins. Mr. La Vake was a stalwart Blaine-McKinley republican, who warmly advocated protection, reciprocity and honest money. His services were in considerable demand by his party. He was energetic, enthusiastic and well liked by those who knew him best—in short, a good citizen.

Mr. La Vake was killed in his office at the corner of Seventh and Main streets in Dubuque, March 15, 1898, by John McGarry, who was tried before Judge Huston, convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to a life term in the penitentiary at Anamosa. The supreme court afterward granted McGarry a new trial, which resulted in his acquittal, though this verdict was not generally satisfactory and was claimed to be not in accordance with the evidence. Mr. La Vake's remains now lie in Maple Hill cemetery in Montour, Iowa.

WHITE, MILTON WYKOFF, M. D., occupies a high rank in the noble profession to which so many of our best men have devoted their lives. Among the people of Sioux City, where he has practiced for a dozen years, the doctor is recognized as a conscientious and able physician and one exceptionally well informed. A practicing physician comes in close contact with the members of a community and they are apt to form a very accurate estimate of his ability. Dr. White is of Scotch Irish descent, his ancestors on both sides having been among the earliest settlers in this country. Both his father's and mother's ancestors were in the Revolutionary War and his mother's father was in the War of 1812. The Doctor was born at Concord, Muskingum County, Ohio, April 2, 1854. His father, Alexander White, was a prosperous farmer of that county and a soldier in the War of the Rebellion. His mother was Elizabeth Wykoff White.

Young White attended the town school at Concord until 1865, when, with his parents, he came to Iowa and settled on an unimproved prairie farm in Iowa county. As a boy of twelve he helped build a house, break prairie sod and improve the farm. For sev-

eral years he worked upon the farm through the summer and attended the country school during the winter months, securing in this manner a good common school education. Commencing at the age of nineteen, he attended academies in the neighboring towns for two years and then taught school and earned money to take him through college. After finishing college he studied in the Medical Department of the State University at Iowa City and graduated in 1882. After graduating he located at Van Horne, Iowa, and practiced very successfully for five years, when he sold his practice, went to



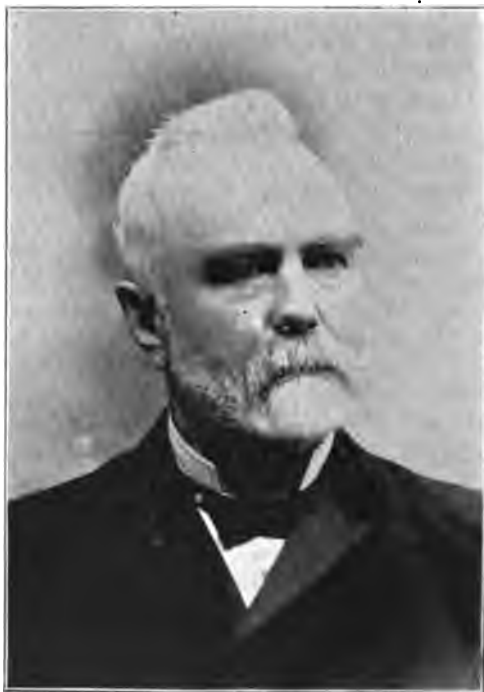
New York City and took a course in Bellevu Hospital Medical College. Here he graduated with honors in 1888, and, after taking a post graduate course, located in Sioux City, where he has been eminently successful and established a fine practice. Dr. White is a member of the American Medical Association, Iowa State Medical Society, Sioux Valley Medical Society and local societies. He is one of the staff of Samaritan Hospital and lecturer to the Training School for Nurses. Also medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company and other companies, and for the United Workman and belongs to the Ma-

sons, Odd Fellows and United Workman. The Doctor is a leading member and a trustee of the First Methodist church of Sioux City. In politics he has always been a republican and his first vote was cast for R. B. Hayes for president. In 1883 he was married to Miss Gertrude Dugan, at her home in Iowa City. Mrs. White's father was a captain in the Civil War and was killed at the battle of Pleasant Hill.

WRIGHT, GEORGE FRANKLIN, was born in Warren, Washington County, Vermont, December 5, 1833, and was the eldest of a family of four children (he alone surviving) of the late Franklin Asher Wright, born in Hanover, New Hampshire, September 17, 1801, died in Council Bluffs, October 5, 1876, (he was of English descent), and of Caroline Susannah Wright, nee Tillotson, born in Berlin, Vermont, November 3, 1807, of Scotch and English parentage. They were married in Berlin, Vermont, February 27, 1833. Franklin A. Wright was a son of Asher Wright, of English descent, and of Irene Wright, nee Curtis, of English descent. His life was one of affairs, and he died leaving a comfortable estate for his surviving widow. Caroline S. Wright was a daughter of Captain Samuel Tillotson, of English descent, and of Petsy Tillotson, nee Wallace, of Scotch descent, and is now (1897), at nearly ninety years of age, living in the enjoyment of general good health with her son, the subject of this sketch.

George F. Wright was reared and spent his boyhood on a farm in his native town, and in early life, when a mere boy, was by his father, whose large business interests required his continued absence from home, left in charge of the home interests and held largely responsible for the successful carrying on and working of his father's farms, the labor on which was performed wholly by hired help. This training and the responsibility incident thereto became in after years of great utility to him when he became engrossed in the active operation and cares of his own business career. At the age of seventeen he commenced his academic education at West Randolph, Vermont, un-

der the tutorage of the late Hon. Austin Adams, of Dubuque, Iowa, who was twice elected chief justice of the state of Iowa. During his academic training, teaching district school winters, as was customary with many New England boys, he completed his preparatory studies for and one year in advance of his college course. He did not enter college, however, but the spring following his majority, in 1855, he came to Iowa and settled in Keosauqua, Van Buren county, where he at once commenced the study of the law with the law firm of Wright, Knapp & Caldwell, composed of the late ex-



Senator George G. Wright, of Des Moines, the late Hon. Joseph C. Knapp, of Keosauqua, (who was his uncle), and his honor, Judge Henry C. Caldwell, of Little Rock, Arkansas, now chief justice of the United States circuit court of appeals for the Eighth circuit of the United States. His law studies were pursued under the tutorage of Senator Wright, and as a member of a large class of law students then under his charge his advancement was such that he was admitted to the Van Buren county bar in 1857. Judge H. B. Hendershott, then presiding judge of the district court of said county. The same year Senator Wright being elected to the

supreme bench of Iowa, George F., as he was familiarly known, was admitted to partnership with his uncle, Judge Knapp, and Judge Caldwell, under the firm name of Knapp, Caldwell & Wright, which so continued until Judge Caldwell was appointed to the federal bench at Little Rock. His education, founded in the old-fashioned New England schools and in the old-fashioned New England ways, was rounded out under the training received from these eminent lawyers and jurists. Aided by their ripe business experience, by his extensive acquaintance with business affairs and with men of affairs, he became a good lawyer, as well as an active, persevering and successful business man. It was in this practical way that he acquired the educational elements which insured his success much more effectually than could have been attained by a university or college course or both combined.

Early in 1861 he enlisted in response to President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and in connection with Captain, afterwards General James M. Tuttle, since deceased, raised a company of volunteers in Van Buren county, of which he was elected the first lieutenant, receiving his commission from the hands of Governor Kirkwood at Davenport, Iowa. His company rendezvoused at Keokuk and after being some time in camp, the first call being full, it was accepted in the second call for volunteers and became a part of the Second Regiment of Iowa Volunteers. Immediately before this occurred, Judge Caldwell having enlisted and having been elected major of the Third Iowa Cavalry, the business of their law firm demanded Mr. Wright's return to Keosauqua. On his return there he at once, at the request of Governor Kirkwood, raised a company of state militia, was elected captain thereof, and his company was accepted by the governor for the protection of the Iowa border in Van Buren county, equipped with Springfield rifles and furnished with all the munitions of war. This organization was kept intact, being frequently called to the border and into the state of Missouri, until the rebels and guerrillas were driven out of the northern part of that state, when

most of the company enlisted in and became a part of the Fifteenth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers.

On October 26, 1863, he was married in the city of Chicago to Ellen E. Brooks, of Northfield, Vermont. She was born in Hancock, Vermont, September 21, 1830. She was the daughter of the late Josiah Prentice Brooks, born April 5, 1797, in Alstead, New Hampshire, died in Northfield, Vermont, January 10, 1883, of English descent, and of the late Betsy Parker Brooks, nee Robbins, born August 16, 1797, in Hancock, Vermont, died in Northfield, Vermont, November 4, 1885, and was of English descent. During their residence in Keosauqua there were born to them three sons, the oldest dying in infancy, and after their removal therefrom to Council Bluffs, two daughters, all now living, viz.: Franklin Prentice Wright, born March 2, 1866; George Spencer Wright, born January 21, 1868; Eliza Caroline Wright, born June 1, 1870, and Ellen Elizabeth Wright, born December 1, 1872.

In the spring of 1868 he moved with his family to Council Bluffs and formed a law partnership with the late Judge Caleb Baldwin and the law firm of Baldwin & Wright at once became one of the leading law firms of the state. The firm at once took high rank among the profession as practicing attorneys, and as the several railway companies representing the trunk lines made their terminii in Council Bluffs, this firm became their local attorneys and has ever since retained that relation toward them. This law connection continued up to the time when Judge Baldwin was appointed by President Grant as one of the judges of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, requiring his residence in the city of Washington, when the firm was dissolved. Mr. Wright then associated with himself Hon. Amos J. Rising, since judge of the district court of Arapahoe county, Denver, Colorado, and Hon. John N. Baldwin, the second son of the late Judge Caleb Baldwin. After several years of successful practice Judge Rising retired from the firm, removing to Colorado, and the firm became and has since re-

maintained as Wright & Baldwin, they having associated with them the two sons of Mr. Wright.

He early identified himself with the politics of his county, the state and the nation, and has always been a staunch republican, and for many years a leading worker in his party. During his residence in Van Buren county he was repeatedly tendered the nomination for member of the legislature from that county, which was then equivalent to an election, but invariably declined the honor. In 1875 he was elected senator from the Ninth senatorial district of Iowa, comprising the counties of Pottawattamie and Mills. After serving as senator in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies, he was again elected senator in 1879 in the Nineteenth senatorial district of Iowa, comprising Pottawattamie county, his place of residence. He served as senator from the Nineteenth district in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth General Assemblies. During his senatorial career, his reputation as a lawyer and his energy and ability won for him substantial influence in that body. He was from the first a member of the judiciary committee and being an earnest, industrious worker, he was enabled to prevent the enactment of many bad laws, as well as to aid in the passage of all good ones. He was ever vigilant and faithful to the trust imposed on him, never allowing his personal feelings or preferences to swerve him from the true path of duty and strict justice. He rendered the state and his constituency faithful and competent service and in such manner as to reflect great credit on himself and honor to his state.

In 1868 Hon. John F. Dillon, circuit judge of the Eighth circuit of the United States circuit court for Iowa, appointed him United States commissioner of said court for the state of Iowa, which position he has since held continuously, and now holds the same for the Southern District of Iowa under appointment from Hon. John S. Woolson, judge of the federal court in Iowa.

Soon after taking up his residence in Council Bluffs and in 1870 and immediately following, he began to engage in active business enterprises outside of his profession, and with his associates organized companies

and constructed and put in successful operation large plants for the manufacture and supply of coal illuminating gas in the city of Council Bluffs, Ottumwa, Mt. Pleasant, Cedar Rapids and Sioux City in Iowa, and in the cities of Elgin and Evanston, in Illinois. He was elected president of the Council Bluffs company, which position he held for over twenty years and until said company was consolidated with the Council Bluffs electric light plant, of which combined plants he is now the president and principal owner. In 1868 he, with Judge Baldwin and Hon. John T. Baldwin, his associates, constructed and operated the Council Bluffs street railway lines, the first street railway in Council Bluffs, and was the president of said company until it passed under the control of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

In 1881 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Union Elevator Company, of Council Bluffs, composed of the six trunk lines of railway companies terminating therein, and had the supervision and construction of its Union Elevator building in said city, which has the largest capacity of any grain elevator west of the city of Chicago.

In 1886, in connection with his associates, he organized the Omaha & Council Bluffs Railway & Bridge Company, procured from congress a franchise for a combined railway and wagon bridge across the Missouri river between the cities of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska, and during the next two years the company, of which he was elected secretary and member of its executive committee, erected one of the finest and most expensive steel bridges over said river, and in connection therewith constructed and put in successful operation over said bridge and between said cities the first electric street railway line ever constructed and operated in Iowa or Nebraska, and he is still a member of the executive committee of the company.

In 1887 he and his associates organized the Lake Manawa Railway Company, whose line connects the City of Council Bluffs with Lake Manawa, a beautiful sheet of water and pleasure resort lying four miles south of Council Bluffs, and progressed with its construction until it passed under the control of Hon. J. K. Graves, of Dubuque, who

completed, equipped and put it in successful operation.

In 1888 he and his associates organized the Sprague Iron Works Company of Council Bluffs and constructed and put in operation the principal foundry and manufactory of steam engines, boilers and other machinery in the city, and he is now the secretary of the company.

In 1889, in connection with his associates, he organized the Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company, of Ottawa, Illinois, and constructed and put in operation in said city the first electric street railway constructed in that state.

In 1896 he was elected vice-president for the state of Iowa of the Trans-Mississippi & International Exposition, to be held at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1898, which appointment was ratified by Governor Francis M. Drake of Iowa, from whom he holds his commission, and he is ex-officio member of the Iowa Trans-Mississippi International Exposition Commission.

As a lawyer Mr. Wright is prominent, leading and able, never seeking to deceive court or jury, but in open, manly, earnest contest endeavoring to secure the rights of his clients. Gifted with sound judgment, endowed with great good common sense, a fine analyzer of character, and the motives of men, he is ever ready to meet his adversary, in court or in the field of compromise, confident in his resources and ability to secure better results for his clients by negotiations than by prolonged and expensive litigation.

As a business man he is possessed of fine executive ability, is untiring and energetic, continually adding to the cares and burdens of his life new enterprises, which by his constant perseverance and the vigor of his never failing energy, he pushes to successful proportions and generally attains satisfactory results.

As a citizen he is active, progressive, public spirited and liberal, and since his advent in Council Bluffs he has ever been loyal to her best material interests, advocating all measures looking to her prosperity that the best elements therein strove to advance or establish. Of strict and upright manhood, he constantly labors for her welfare, often

at the expense of his own personal interests, and is always found in the line of the best citizenship.

As a friend he is true, honest, faithful and sacrificing to all who show themselves worthy of his confidence and friendship, generous in his praises, slow in his criticisms, and always happy in contributing to the wants and needs of his fellows.

As a man he is amiable, temperate, honorable, benevolent, just and upright, with fine literary tastes and broad culture.

WILLIAMS, FRANCIS MARION. To rise above the common plane in the legal profession in Iowa requires that one possess more than ordinary ability. Of Lawyer Williams, of Iowa Falls, it may be said that he has that distinction. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, on January 9, 1852. His father, B. F. Williams, was by occupation a farmer, and owned one of the model farms of the county where he resided. His death occurred in 1892. He left a family consisting of six sons, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth. Of his early ancestors little is known except that a pretty romance comes down the line on his mother's side. The Larkins were a notable Irish family, and one beautiful daughter, not unlike pretty daughters of this day and age of the world, would not take kindly to the young man her parents had chosen for her, although he was of noble birth, but became infatuated with a young man of humble though honorable parentage. When all arrangements had been made for the ceremony which was to unite her to the young nobleman, she eloped with the man of her choice, was married and came to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania. A daughter was born to them, and this daughter was the great-grandmother of Mr. Williams.

Following a term of years in the district and high schools, Mr. Williams took a course in the academy at Mt. Gilead, Ohio. Being naturally of a literary turn of mind he engaged in teaching to raise funds with which to carry on his higher education. He then entered the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, from which institution he



graduated with the class of 1876. In 1879 he came to Iowa and settled at Eldora in Hardin county. While yet in Ohio he read law in the office of Reed & Powell at Delaware, and also had the advantage of an extended period under the tutorship of the learned Judge Dunn of Mt. Gilead. Later he entered upon the practice of law at Maringo, Ohio, and after coming to Iowa, practiced at Eldora and Dows before locating permanently at Iowa Falls.

Politically Mr. Williams was a democrat until 1896. He at one time permitted himself to engage actively in politics and was made mayor of Iowa Falls in 1891, but reaching the conviction that he could only engage in politics at the expense of his profession, he declined further official honors and now contents himself with doing only that which his professional duties will permit. His law practice is not confined to the district and federal courts, but he has conducted some highly important cases in the supreme court of the state. He was too young to enlist as a soldier, being but nine years old at the breaking out of the war. Socially Mr. Williams is quite popular, despite the fact that he is not a member of any civic society or church. He was married in

February, 1876, to Miss Alice Griffith. They have but one child, a son, Lee Lawrence Williams, born October 11, 1884. Mrs. Williams was the daughter of David Griffith, a prosperous farmer of Chesterville, Ohio. Mr. Williams is now (1900) the mayor of Iowa Falls, having been elected at the recent non-partisan municipal election over his opponent, J. H. Funk, late speaker of the house of representatives, by a majority of more than two to one.

WEISER, EMILIUS ILGENFRITZ, of Decorah, the pioneer druggist of Winneshiek county, is of German blood, being a direct descendant of Colonel Conrad Weiser, who came to America in 1710, and was a prominent Indian agent and interpreter. Other ancestors took leading parts in the inter-colonial and revolutionary wars. Captain Weiser is a son of Samuel Weiser, a thrifty farmer, and Anna Maria Ilgenfritz Weiser. He was born April 16, 1835, on a farm near York, Pennsylvania. His education was obtained in the common schools and at the York County Academy, but tiring of study he crossed the Alleghanies to Western Pennsylvania before reaching his fifteenth year, and secured a position in a general store at Berlin, Somerset county, where he worked a year and a half for his board. Returning home he entered the private school of Dr. A. R. Blair, where he took special studies preparatory to entering the profession of pharmacy. In 1852 he began an apprenticeship in the drug store of E. T. Miller, of York, and remained there four years, receiving \$75 the first year, with an increase of \$25 each succeeding year, with his board included the fourth year. He came to Iowa at the age of twenty-one and opened the pioneer drug store at Decorah in June, 1856, and has made this his home ever since. A year later he formed a partnership with his brother Albert which lasted until 1865, when he again became sole proprietor and managed the business until January, 1893, when he retired and turned it over to his son, Emilius J. Weiser.

Following the example of his patriotic ancestors, Captain Weiser was the first man



in Winneshiek county to enlist in the civil war. He was sworn into service April 27, 1861, and assisted in forming the company known as the Decorah Guards, under Captain G. R. Willett. He was chosen first lieutenant of his company, receiving his commission from Governor Kirkwood May 17, 1861. He was mustered into the United States service June 8, 1861, at Keokuk as first lieutenant of Company D, Third Iowa Infantry Volunteers. The company served first in the Missouri campaign, and he was promoted to the rank of captain at Montgomery, January 16, 1862. They were in the battle of Shiloh, and here he received two wounds, one in the heel and one in the knee, which disabled him for several months. He again took command of his company, but in the battle of Matanora, Mississippi, October 5, 1862, he received a wound in the right thigh with a minnie ball, shattering the bone, which crippled him for life. He was but poorly cared for, and was changed from one hospital to another, was confined to his bed for six months at Bolivar, Tennessee, and finally transferred to the United States hospital at Keokuk. While on the way, his regiment learning that he was in their locality, stopped the train and

carried him to their camp near Memphis, where he remained several days, with kindness and admiration lavished upon him. Resolutions of sympathy and esteem were adopted by the regiment, and he was presented with a handsome silver pitcher as a token of their respect for him with an appropriate inscription engraved upon it. The soldiers were also deeply moved and the parting which followed was one long to be remembered. From Keokuk he was ordered to his home at Decorah, where he arrived May 27, 1863. He was received by his old friends with the wildest enthusiasm. When near the town the horses were unhitched from the carriage and he was drawn in it by the citizens, whose cheering was almost without ceasing. Addresses were delivered, cannon fired and music furnished by the band. On account of his physical disability, the captain now sent in his resignation, but after waiting over four months for it to be accepted and being unable to get any tidings from it, he started south in October, 1863, in search of his regiment, and resumed command of his company—this time on crutches—at Natches, Mississippi. At the end of a month he received orders to command a recruiting party for the Third Iowa Infantry, and accordingly returned to Decorah, opened a recruiting office and was engaged in that work until he was mustered out June 18, 1864. Since that time he has been devoted to business and family, never losing courage, though for over twenty-five years he suffered almost constant pain from wounds received in the war.

The captain is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R. and served as junior vice-commander of the Department of Iowa, as commander of the Fourth district and for fourteen years as commander of Colonel Hughes Post No. 168 at Decorah. Before retiring from its command his post presented him with a gold G. A. R. badge with a diamond setting as a token of its appreciation of his services, and their regard for him as a commander. He is a past grand and the present chaplain of Winneshiek Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F. He has belonged to the Congregational church since 1876 and has held either the office of treasurer or trustee during that time. In politics he has always

been a republican, coming into his majority in the year the party was organized, but held no public office, always declining any political honors offered him by his party.

Captain Weiser was married February 2, 1864, to Miss Mary Louisa Von Hoff, who was born November 18, 1843, and is the youngest daughter of Dr. Augustus Henry and Jane Martin Von Hoff, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. They have had five children: a son, born April 1, 1865, who died very soon; Emilius James, born January 3, 1867, who is a graduate of the Illinois College of Pharmacy, and who succeeded his father in the drug business in January, 1893, which he sold in September, 1898, and moved to Ortonville, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the banking business; William Walter, born August 24, 1870, who died July 13, 1872; Samuel Von Hoff, born September 19, 1872, who is a graduate of the Illinois Dental College, and opened a dental office at Eagle Grove in April, 1896, and moved to West Union in January, 1899, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession, and Harry Martin, born September 22, 1884.

WHEELER, JOHN R., of Dunlap, comes of revolutionary ancestry. His great grandfather, Francis Wheeler, of Concord, Mass., was one of the immortal patriotic "minute men," who left their farms, stores and shops at the beginning of the struggle for liberty, and at Concord met the British soldiers in mortal combat, covering themselves with glory for all time. His grandfather, Josiah H. Wheeler, then fourteen years of age, was ill with typhoid fever, and was removed to the woods in an ox-cart, for safety, when the news came that the British troops were marching upon Lexington. The father of the subject of our sketch, was James Wheeler, who was a farmer and lumber man, and his mother was Nancy Rose Wheeler, who was reared in England. They settled in Frewsburg, Chautauqua County, New York, in 1815, where John R. was born, September 30, 1833. His boyhood was spent on a farm, and his only opportunity for acquiring

an education was in the common schools of that period.

In 1856 he went to Eau Claire, Wis., and in 1860 was elected sheriff of Eau Claire county. In the fall of 1861 he raised and organized Company G of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and was elected captain of the company. His period of service extended through the entire war. He was in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth in 1862, at Vicksburg in 1863, at the siege of Atlanta in 1864, where he was shot through both thighs on July 21, 1864, and was in the closing fight of the great struggle, at



Kingston, North Carolina, in March, 1865. He was promoted to the rank of major of his regiment, and was in active service until the final surrender of the last confederate.

After the war, Major Wheeler settled at Clinton, Iowa, and engaged in the lumber business. As the North Western Railway was extended through the state, Mr. Wheeler established lumber yards at Boone, Jefferson, Denison, Woodbine and Dunlap, Iowa, and at Blair, Nebraska. In 1867 he settled at Dunlap in Harrison county, where he established the first lumber yard in that town.

In 1876 he married Miss Nancy E. Tyler, of Hamburg, Iowa. Their only child, John R. Wheeler, Jr., was born November 10, 1879.

Major Wheeler is a member of the democratic party, and in 1895 was nominated by his party for representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, and was elected, notwithstanding the fact that Drake, the republican candidate for governor, had over 700 majority in the county. He was an intelligent and useful member of the house, serving on several important committees.

WRIGHT, SAMUEL SHERMAN, of the well known firm of Wright & Wright, attorneys at Tipton, Iowa, is a man well known in political circles of the Fourth and Fifth congressional districts and throughout the state. From youth he has taken an active part in politics and for several years has been generally considered one of the most brilliant and logical of the younger democratic speakers. One of the most noted of his speeches was the one which he as temporary chairman delivered before the democratic state convention held in Dubuque, May 20, 1896. In it he denounced in emphatic and comprehensive terms the doctrine of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and warned the convention against a system of finance that would "drive the recognized standard into the vaults or out of the country." He said that to make a piece of money out of fifty-one or fifty-two cents worth of silver and say that it shall be received in payment of all debts as one dollar, is to confiscate one-half the wages and savings of labor and to double the price of everything labor has to buy. This brilliant and convincing speech was not only received with extravagant demonstrations of delight by his own party, but the eloquent earnestness of the young orator commanded the most respectful attention of those who politically were bitterly opposed to his ideas.

Mr. Wright is a native Iowan, born at Nashua, March 6, 1865. His father, Robert Wright, was born in England, but came to Chickasaw county, Iowa, when he was nine years old. He was a farmer near

Nashua until 1892. The mother, Sarah Lydia Gilliland Wright, of German-Irish descent, was born in Indiana, and came to Chickasaw County, Iowa, at about the same time as her husband. They were married at Nashua in 1862 and lived on a farm there until 1892, when they moved to Tipton, where Mrs. Wright died September 22, 1896. To them had been born two children, the older one of them being the subject of this sketch, and the younger his law partner, J. Willard Wright.

Sam S. Wright received his early education in the country schools of Chickasaw



county. From the district school he was sent to Bradford Academy, after which he taught two terms in the district school, and in 1883 entered Upper Iowa University at Fayette, graduating at the head of his class in nine terms thereafter. He was an active member of the Zetegathean Literary Society, in the meetings of which society he spoke at least weekly during the entire time that he was in college. When a mere child he decided upon the practice of law for his life work and through his college days spared no effort to fit himself for his chosen work. In the spring of 1886 he won the famous Foster debate, which was open to

the institution, the prize being given by Dr. Foster of New York. During the time he was in college he "stumped" for the democratic party the northeastern part of the state, his first work in this line being done for Senator L. B. Mattoon of Fayette county. As an extemporaneous speaker politically or otherwise his record was, even then, the admiration and envy of his friends and colleagues. He graduated from the Upper Iowa University in June, 1886, with the degree of B. S. Three years later for post graduate work done, the degree of Ph. M. was conferred upon him by the same institution.

About two weeks prior to his graduation he was elected principal of the public schools of Fayette, which position he accepted and satisfactorily filled for three years. During the time he taught school he spent his leisure time in the study of law and finally resigned his position in the schools that he might enter more actively upon the work of preparation for his chosen profession. He went directly to the State University of Iowa and entered the law department, which course he completed in the spring of 1890. July 4th of the same year the newly fledged young attorney addressed the assembled crowds at Stamwood, Cedar County, Iowa, as orator of the day and was so enthusiastically received that he decided to locate permanently in the neighboring city, Tipton, opening his office there in August of the same year. Soon after he was tendered the nomination and in November of the same year was elected to the office of county attorney of Cedar county. Three times he was nominated to the same office, and as many times elected, his term of office expiring January 1, 1897. It is a notable fact that he is the only democrat that ever filled that office in Cedar county, being preceded and followed by republicans. Success attended the efforts of the young man beyond even his most sanguine expectations, and in 1893 he formed a law partnership with his brother, J. Williard Wright, who had just finished his law course in the State University. Since that time the firm has been a busy one, giving constant employment to a first class stenographer, and an office man, aside from the firm. They try one side of nearly every case submitted

to a jury in Cedar county and usually win. The firm followed the famous Cedar county clerk contest through all its meanderings until it was returned from the supreme court, and on change of venue went to Marion, Linn county, where a final victory was won for the democratic candidate. They are fast becoming famous in refusing speculative contingent fee cases, and have recently fought several of these personal injury claims, and in no case that they have defended of this kind has a verdict greater than \$100 been rendered.

On the first day of January, 1897, they were appointed local attorneys for the B., C. R. & N. and also the C., M. & St. P. Railways. Great political honors were repeatedly offered and urged upon Mr. Wright, but he refused them, preferring rather to give his undivided attention to the practice of law. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Pythias fraternity, a member of the Congregational church, one of the trustees of the Upper Iowa University, and a trustee of the M. E. church at Tipton.

He was married June 25, 1895, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, to Miss Anna Elwood, a graduate of Cornell Conservatory of Music, and a very accomplished lady, gifted not only with a voice of remarkable range and sweetness in singing, but with pronounced literary talent. She is also an impersonator of marked ability, reading with a degree of naturalness and personal attractiveness seldom excelled. She has acted as soloist and impersonator for the DeKoven Male Quartette and has won many friends in both arts by her rare combination of grace and power.

WARNOCK, DR. FRANCIS B., a well known physician of Battle Creek, was born July 21, 1859, in Dubuque county. He is of Irish extraction. His father and mother were natives of Belfast, Ireland. They came to America in 1846, settling in Pennsylvania, afterwards removing to Iowa. His mother's maiden name was Frances Kennedy. Dr. Warnock attended the country schools until he was seventeen, then was sent to Tabor College, where he took a general course. He then entered the medical depart-



ment of the state university, taking a three years' course and graduating in 1882. He at once located in Battle Creek and began the practice of medicine. In 1889 and 1890 he took a course in the New York Post Graduate School of Medicine and Hospital work. Although a farmer's son and of necessity employed most of the time at work in the fields, he yet obtained a good rudimentary education in the public schools. This was the foundation of his successful career in which he has made an enviable reputation among men of his profession. Dr. Warnock has always been allied with the democratic party. He is a member of the State Medical Society and of the Northwestern Medical Association. He was married November 24, 1886, to Miss Nellie Baxter. They have one child, Lucile, born September 6, 1888.

WILLIAMS, JOSEPH H., president of the Iowa City Commercial College and Iowa City School of Shorthand, was born near Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio, March 18, 1855, to Henry D. and Rachel C. Wil-

liams. When he was about two years old his parents moved to this state and settled in Linn county, where his youthful days were spent on the farm and attending the district school in the little village of Viola, the little girl for whom the village was named being one of his schoolmates. He attended the high school in Anamosa, Iowa, from 1874 to 1877, then, after teaching a four months' school in Shelby county, he entered the Iowa City Commercial College in March, 1878, in which he took a thorough course, paying his way through the school by teaching commercial arithmetic. After finishing his course he continued teaching in the school. In 1881 he purchased an interest, and in the fall of 1884 became sole proprietor. The school continued to grow, and in May, 1889, he purchased and added to his commercial college the University School of Shorthand, which had been organized by Prof. Eldon Moran about nine years before. July 1, 1891, Prof. W. A. Willis, a teacher of more than twenty years experience, seven of these as superintendent of the Iowa City public schools, was admitted as a partner and the new firm organized an academy in connection with the Commercial College. In July, 1895, this part-



nership was dissolved, Mr. Williams buying Prof. Willis' interest in the Commercial College and School of Shorthand and selling to Mr. Willis his interest in the Academy.

During the twenty years that Mr. Williams has been connected with this institution hundreds of young people have graduated from it and gone into lucrative positions of responsibility and trust, and a great many of the best business men of this and other states credit the Iowa City Commercial College for a large measure of their success.

Mr. Williams was married in March, 1881, to Miss Emma M., daughter of Albert S. and Hannah Atkinson, of Anamosa, Iowa, and their union has been blessed by three children: Earl J., born February 23, 1882; Lulu May, born January 29, 1885, and Grace Elva, born August 5, 1890. Mr. Williams and his good wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



STEVEY, DR. MORTIMER F., of Creston, a well known dentist, was born in Fairfield, September 6, 1868. His father, George Stever, has lived in Jefferson county since 1844, and has been closely identified with the progress of that section of Iowa. His ancestors on his father's side, reaching back for a number of generations, were farmers in good circumstances. His mother, Juliet H. Wells Stever, is an accomplished woman of fine Christian character. She graduated from the Monroe Seminary in 1853. Her father was a Presbyterian minister and did early missionary work in Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. He died in 1883, at the age of eighty-three years, after a long life filled with good works. His brother was the founder of Wells College, New York, and the Wells-Fargo Express Company. Dr. Stever's grandmother on his father's side died in March, 1900, at the age of ninety-six years and six months. She passed her last days on the old farm on which she and her husband settled in 1844 and on which she had continuously lived ever since. Dr. Stever's early education was secured in the public schools of Jefferson county. He attended the State Agricultural College at

Ames in 1885 and Parsons College at Fairfield in 1886 and 1887. Having decided to study dentistry, he entered the office of Dr. Monfort in Fairfield, after which he took a thorough course in dentistry in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1890. He opened a dental office in Creston and after the usual first year's struggle he had a good practice, which has steadily grown until now it is equal to any in the county. The doctor was married October 22, 1891, to Florence Swan, daughter of Colonel S. D. Swan, who commanded the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. Her mother was the daughter of Thomas Ayres, one of the signers of the constitution of Iowa, and a prominent figure in the early history of the state. Dr. and Mrs. Stever have three children: Harry, born December 10, 1892; Paul, born January 9, 1894, and Irene, born January 4, 1898, died February 18, 1899.

BEARDSHEAR, WILLIAM M., president of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts since 1891, is a man the lesson of whose life cannot be put too prominently before the world. He is a con-



spicuous example of that class to whom obstacles seem a help rather than a hindrance. The greater the barriers the stronger his resolutions and the more earnestly he struggled on to success. In the realm of education he has built for himself—built broadly and nobly. His ancestry were Scotch-Welch people, and were thrifty farm folk for several generations. The father, John Beardshear, was a man of high moral stand and the strong individuality of character, and the mother, Elizabeth Coleman Beardshear, was a woman of great vigor of will, marked industry and magnanimous womanhood. Dr. Beardshear was born at Dayton, Ohio, November 7, 1850. His early education was received in the district school, and, later, he entered the collegiate department of Otterbein University, graduating in the classical course in 1876, among the first honor men of the class. This was supplemented with two years post-graduate work in Yale University. He came permanently to Iowa in 1881, and became president of Western College at Toledo, being at the time one of the youngest college presidents in the United States. The attendance of the institution increased from one hundred to over four hundred students in

eight years. Buildings, endowment and apparatus were increased quite largely also during the time. In 1889, he resigned to accept the superintendency of schools in Des Moines, where he remained for two years. During that time a manual training department was added to the high school, and there was a general thrift and advancement in the entire school system of the city. But he was called to a still greater sphere of usefulness when, in 1891, he resigned the superintendency to accept the presidency of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames.

Dr. Beardshear has taken active part in the educational history of Iowa for the last fifteen years. He has attended every session of the Iowa State Teachers' Association during that time, and served as a member of its executive committee three years, as chairman of the same committee one year, vice-president of the association one year, a member of the executive council and president of the state association during the year 1894. He has been conspicuous in the National Association also, serving as manager and director from Iowa, and as president of the industrial department of that organization for one year. In July, 1901, Dr. Beardshear was unanimously elected president of the National Educational Association, one of the highest honors that can be bestowed upon an educational man in the United States. He was appointed by President McKinley a member of the United States Indian Commission, October, 1897. He enlisted in the army at Dayton, Ohio, when but fourteen years of age, serving to the close of the war as private in the Fourth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. He has the degrees of B. A., M. A. and LL. D. Politically, he is a republican. Socially and fraternally, he holds membership in the Prairie Club of Des Moines, and Masonic Order, ranking as Knight Templar and Scottish Rite, 32d degree, and the G. A. R. Religiously, the Doctor approves all churches, and believes in the creed of a good life. He held the orders of a clergyman for a brief period in his younger years, but of his own accord returned these to the proper authorities for the liberties of his own convictions of truth.

He was married to Miss Josephine Mundhenk in 1873. Six children: Ralph Waldo, Hazel Leoni, Metta Gertrude, William M. Jr., Charles L. and Constance Eilene, have been born to them, all of whom are living except Ralph Waldo, who died in infancy.

SABIN, HENRY, the distinguished educator, four times State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa, was born in Pomfret, Windham County, Connecticut, Oct. 23, 1829. His parents, Noah and Bet-



sey Cleveland Sabin, were farmers in comfortable circumstances. His father was of French Huguenot descent. They gave their not, not only a sterling character molded by the strict home training of those days, but they also provided for him the best educational advantages to be had at the time. He attended the common schools, was fitted for college in Woodstock Academy in Connecticut and at the age of eighteen years entered Amherst College at Amherst, Massachusetts, graduating with honors in 1852. For five years he conducted the union school at Naugatuck, Connecticut, and later was owner and principal of the Collegiate Insti-

tute at Matawan, New Jersey. In 1864 and for some years thereafter he was principal of the Eaton Grammar School in New Haven, Connecticut. He came to Iowa in 1870 as superintendent of the public schools of Clinton. There he served for nearly eighteen years, until he was nominated and elected by the republicans as state superintendent of public instruction in 1887. He was twice renominated, but in 1891 he was defeated in the political landslide which carried down every republican nominee that year. He ran far ahead of his ticket and lacked but a very small plurality of election. Two years later he was again nominated and elected and served two terms, when he retired from public office by his own consent and has since been engaged in authorship, lecturing and institute work. Mr. Sabin has stood for some years as one of the leading common school men in the state. He has been recognized all over the United States as an educator of great and original ideas, and his own experience has given him such a broad view of the philosophy of education that his opinions and advice command respect and support wherever he is heard. He has been a conspicuous figure in the meetings of the National Educational Association for many years. He was chairman of the famous "Committee of Twelve" on rural schools appointed by the National Educational Association in 1896. This committee devoted several years to the study of the rural school problem, held meetings in various parts of the United States, collected a great mass of information on the subject and published a report which is regarded as one of the most important educational documents that has ever been printed. It was edited and much of it was written by Mr. Sabin.

Honors have come to Mr. Sabin unsought. He has never been a seeker for office or other honors. His first nomination in 1887 came to him with but little solicitation on his part. He was attending to his duties as superintendent in Clinton at the time. In 1878 he was elected president of the State Teachers' Association. He has always been a republican and cast his first vote for president for John C. Fremont. He belongs to the Episcopal church. In 1858

he was married to Esther F. Hotchkiss in Naugatuck, Connecticut. Four children have been born to them, of whom two are living. They are Elbridge H., now associated with his father in business, and Edwin L., who is well known as a writer of verse and short stories and is a frequent contributor to some of the best periodicals of the day. He is now a resident of Chicago.

Since retiring from office, Mr. Sabin has been in great demand as a lecturer in all parts of the United States, going to the far east and the far west. He has also found time to publish several books. His "Talks to Young People" is a revised collection of addresses to graduating classes while he was city superintendent in Clinton. Together with his son, Edwin L. Sabin, he prepared a little book called "The Making of Iowa," which contains thirty chapters on Iowa history, entertainingly written and treating of specially interesting features in the early and formative period of the state's existence. The book has had a very large sale.



of his ticket and in 1894 his name was on both the republican and democratic tickets. He has always been an earnest republican and has taken an active part in the councils and conventions of his party. In 1899, when Judge John S. Woolson died, Judge Towner was the most prominent candidate to succeed him as federal judge, though in the end the congressional delegation was unable to agree upon him and Congressman Smith McPherson received the appointment. Judge Towner is recognized as a man of fine literary ability and is also possessed of original musical talent and is well known as a composer. He was married in 1887 to Miss Harriett Cole and they have two children.

TOWNER, HORACE M., who lives in Corning, Adams county, is a district judge in the Third judicial district, serving his third term. He is one of the ablest district judges in the state and is a leading candidate for the supreme judgeship this year. Judge Towner was born in 1855 in Belvidere, Illinois. His father, John L. Towner, was a native of New York and a minister. His mother was born in Massachusetts. In his boyhood Mr. Towner attended the public schools in his native town and after completing the course there began to teach. In this way he earned the money to attend the higher schools and to study in preparation for his profession. He alternated teaching and studying, returning to the occupation of teacher whenever his means were exhausted in attending school. He was admitted to practice law in Iowa and in 1880 and immediately began the practice of his profession in Corning. That town has been his home ever since. In 1890 he was elected district judge for the Third judicial district and was re-elected in 1894 and 1898. He has always run many hundreds ahead

AVERILL, ARTHUR T., a prominent and successful business man residing at Cedar Rapids, comes of good old New England stock and was born at Highgate Springs, Franklin County, Vermont, September 14, 1843, where he lived with his parents until he was eight years of age and then came with them to the state of Illinois. His father, Mark R. Averill, was a farmer in



Franklin County, Vermont, where he was born. After removing to Illinois in 1851 he followed farming and merchandise until he was sixty years of age, when he retired from an active business life. The father of Mark R. Averill was a Quaker and strong abolitionist. He settled in Northern Vermont in the latter part of the eighteenth century, where he became a large land owner and followed his trade, that of builder. Ada Durin, who became the wife of Mark R. Averill and was Arthur T. Averill's mother, was born in the southern part of Vermont, and was engaged in teaching school when she met and married Mr. Averill. Their son, Arthur T., attended the district school until he was ten years of age and after that until he reached the age of his majority he went to school during the winter months only and worked on a farm during the summer. In March, 1865, he came to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and began work for the McCormick Harvester Company of Chicago. Mr. Averill had no business training except as a boy would gain through his own efforts while working on a six hundred acre farm. He laid early the foundations of success upon which have been built the extensive business interests that he now controls. His

habits of industry learned on the farm and a system of economy started him on the high road to a successful career in business life. He made it a rule that his expenses should not exceed his income and while working on a salary he had his employers interests at heart and aimed to make money for him. In 1869 he engaged in the implement business under the firm name of Averill and Hamilton. This house is still doing a prosperous business under the name of Hamilton Brothers. He also started an implement house at Vinton in the year 1870 under the firm name of Averill & Verharen. This business was afterwards transferred to F. G. Ray, who has an extensive trade. Mr. Averill came into control of the Cedar Rapids Gas Light Company in 1876 and has been president of that company ever since. He is and has been since the organization by himself in 1887 president of the Cedar Rapids National Bank. He is president of the Averill Wagon Company and also of the Averill Grocery Company, serving in this capacity three years with the former and two years with the latter.

Mr. Averill has also dealt quite extensively in real estate and still clings to his early liking for farm life and raises considerable stock. He is a director in the Cedar Rapids Canning Company and the Cedar Rapids and Marion Telephone Company. Mr. Averill has always been a firm believer in the principles of the republican party. At the present time he is not a member of any club, society or church. Mr. Averill was married to Allie R. Doolittle in October, 1867. They have two children, a son and a daughter: Glenn M., a resident of Cedar Rapids and secretary of the Averill Grocery Company, importers and wholesale, and the Cedar Rapids Gas Light Company; Jessie M. is a student at Dana Hall, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

PALMER, AUSTIN NORMAN, of Cedar Rapids, is president of the Cedar Rapids Business College, president of the Western Penman Publishing Company and president of the Commercial Club and is credited with being the moving spirit in its organization.

The club is composed of two hundred of the leading business and professional men and is, as its name indicates, devoted to the commercial interests of that city. Mr. Palmer's father, Norman C. Palmer, was a farmer and a resident of St. Lawrence County, New York. He married Clarinda Woodward, and enlisted and served in the war of the rebellion. Young Palmer received his early education in the country schools of his native county and the public schools of Manchester, New Hampshire. Later he attended the Literary Institute, New Hampton, N. H., and the Bryant and Stratton Business College of Manchester; but a large part of his education has come from the great school of experience.

In 1877 he came west and taught classes in writing in Rockville, Indiana, and St. Joseph, Missouri. When he first went to Cedar Rapids he worked for one year as contract writer for the Iowa Railroad Land Company, and one year at bookkeeping for the Cedar Rapids Insurance Company. He taught penmanship, commercial law, and bookkeeping one year in the Cedar Rapids Business College; one year divided between Cedar Rapids public schools and business college as instructor in penmanship, half days in each. This was the fall, winter and spring of 1883 and 1884. In April, 1884, he started the Western Penman as a bi-monthly, eight page paper. In May, 1884, he resigned positions with business college and public schools to enter into a co-partnership with B. M. Worthington of Chicago under the firm name of Worthington & Palmer.

Worthington & Palmer conducted the Lake Side Business College, and published the Western Penman, which was made a monthly of sixteen pages. In two years the firm was dissolved, Mr. Palmer retaining the Western Penman and Mr. Worthington the Lake Side Business College. About this time Mr. Palmer was offered a partnership by S. H. Goodyear, owner of the Cedar Rapids Business College and publisher of commercial text-books; business practice and supplies. The offer was finally accepted. The partnership was continued until February, 1890, each branch of the business showing each year a splendid growth. When



this partnership was dissolved Mr. Palmer retained the Cedar Rapids Business College, the Western Penman and Palmer's Guide to Muscular Movement Writing, and Mr. Goodyear accepted as his portion the bookkeeping, texts and other commercial publications.

The Cedar Rapids Business College was pushed with renewed vigor, new rooms were added, new furniture purchased, new teachers hired, and the attendance more than doubled within a short time, and while this was being done, the Western Penman was not slighted, but through its advocacy of muscular movement and better methods of teaching writing, became the leading penmanship publication of America, while other penmanship works published by Mr. Palmer were largely sold.

The Western Penman has now a monthly circulation of twenty thousand copies, and is a forty page journal. It is considered by the leading teachers of penmanship a power for good in the cause of practical writing. It is used as a text-book in hundreds of schools, and from twelve to fifteen thousand subscriptions to it are annually received in clubs from teachers who recommend it to their pupils. Other penmanship publications

having a wide sale are Palmer's Guide to Business Writing, and Palmer's Penmanship Budget.

In 1891 Mr. Palmer purchased a business school in St. Joseph, Missouri, and a little later another in Creston, Iowa. The Western Business College Company was formed, incorporated and the three schools became its property. Mr. Palmer owned the majority of the stock and managed the business. He built up a fine school in St. Joseph, but found his work too heavy for one man, and in 1893 sold the St. Joseph school; later the Creston school was sold, and Mr. Palmer is now devoting his entire energies to the Cedar Rapids Business College and his penmanship publications, and every waking moment is a busy one. Through the suggestion of Mr. Palmer, the Western Penman's Association was organized in Des Moines, Christmas holidays, 1886, and he has occupied every office within its gift. Meetings of this association have been held in Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Peoria, Louisville, Columbus, Indianapolis, Lincoln and for the last three years in Chicago. The name of the organization has been changed to Federation of Teachers' Associations, embracing four distinct organizations, and being the strongest organization of commercial teachers in America. Mr. Palmer was secretary of the Federation and in 1898-9 was elected president.

Professor Palmer does not have much time to devote to politics but in National elections votes the republican ticket. In local affairs he is independent. January 1, 1884 he was married to Sadie P. Whiting, who has a clear head for business and has frequently devoted her entire time to assisting the Professor in his duties. They have no children and are members of the Episcopal church.

'Tis said, "man is a shadow—life a dream,"
To individual life it oft' seems true;
But in the Species Wisdom's hand is seen,
As star of progress rises into view;
From culture's path utilities we glean,
Bringing an aid to infant senses new;
The flowers of progress bloom upon the path
With more equality and less of caste.

—Biogeny by T. Brown.

BROWN, TIMOTHY, of Marshalltown, is one of the oldest attorneys in the state, having practiced law, principally at Marshalltown, for a period of forty-five years. He was born in Otsego County, New York, December 27, 1827, and was the oldest son of Loring Brown, a farmer, and in early life a teacher. His mother's maiden name was S. M. Hill. His father was of Scotch and Irish descent, his mother of Scotch and German. He is a direct descendant of Peter Brown, who emigrated to this country in the Mayflower. He was reared upon a farm, received his rudimentary education in the common school, and had the advantages of an academic school for two years. He came to Iowa in 1855, and practiced law at Toledo two years, when he removed to Marshall county, where he still resides. He read law in New York with Jared C. Gregory, late of Madison, Wisconsin, for two years, and then with his uncle, Elijah Brown, of Otsego County, New York, who held the position of district attorney at the time.

After Mr. Brown came to Marshall county he pursued the practice of law, being a partner in the firm of Boardman & Brown, then regarded as leading attorneys in the business section. He remained in the firm about ten years. He was at one time a partner of Governor Stone, under the firm name of Brown, Stone & Sears. The records of the courts show the business success of Mr. Brown. For ten years he was general solicitor of the Central Railway Company of Iowa, now the Iowa Central Railway Company. In 1890 he published a law book, entitled "Brown on Jurisdiction of Courts," that has had a good sale, and he has prepared a second edition, shortly to be published. The records of the higher courts are strewn with the result of his labors. His legal works bespeak his ability as a lawyer, and he has been comparatively successful as a business man. He is a man of energy, studious in his habits almost to a fault, and avoids trouble with his neighbors and patrons. He declines to have his portrait appear in this work.

Mr. Brown has been quite independent in his political views, and has not sought political reputation, but has been content with his professional duties. While not an advo-

cate of free silver, he believes that a change from the silver to the gold standard was unadvisable, and silver should not have been demonetized; but that the relative value between gold and silver should be kept on a parity in the amount of the respective metals placed in the coin, so that the intrinsic value of the coins would have been comparatively equal commercially. This would have been just between debtor and creditor. He concurs with the conduct of the government finally adopted in regard to Cuba and her relief from Spanish thralldom. He disapproves of the purchase of the Philippine Islands and the war with that people, as being "impolitic and expensive, and all this government could need was a coaling station, that could have been easily acquired without the shedding of blood, and would have had an educational benefit to the country, by introducing to their view the policy of our form of government, and induced its peaceable adoption." Mr. Brown also thinks that the policy of our country toward the Boers has been faulty, but believes that the true national policy, where insurrection becomes general, involving the masses of the people, not simple mutiny, but the nation or a section thereof of national dimensions, is that the belligerent rights of the contestants should be recognized; the dissenting country should be regarded as a government *de facto*, and recognized as such, and equal rights awarded to each contestant. He advocates equality in assessments, including exemptions of homesteads from taxation, and other exempt property, essential to the owner's support, such as tools, household goods, requisite for the necessities of the family, and as an encouragement to the acquirement of such property; that special taxation in cities and towns should be abolished, except as to useless occupations and employments, and that public libraries should be more encouraged and compulsory education required. Mr. Brown was married in 1857 to Laura W. Wheeler, with whom he still lives, and has reared a family now grown to manhood and womanhood. Mr. Brown is not a member of any church or secret society, and is a follower of the so-called scientific school, a full believer in evolution, to some extent following the views

of such thinkers as Huxley, Darwin, Haeckel, Herbert Spencer, L. D. White and other modern scientific writers; holding that man is a part of created life, simply higher in advancement than other animal life, and is with all other life advancing by slow steps, as compared with human existence, but rapidly as compared with the duration of time, according to the designed purpose of Creative Wisdom. He is preparing for the press a work on "Biogeny," that will probably be completed and published. We are permitted to quote from this yet unfinished work that foreshadows his religious views:

I know no scholar who has yet defined,
The little English word pronounced as life;
A generic term beyond the reasoner's line,
Giving volition, passions, love and strife;
With flight of thought and music's touch
refined,

The power to reason, so extremely nice;
With growth of mind that Wisdom has
bestowed,

On earthy matters found on nature's road.

I doubt the knowledge human thought ac-
quires

By care and culture, death shall cast away;
Evolving nature higher hope inspires,
That betterment shall spring up from decay;
For future life man has innate desire,
That cheers his heart upon the earthly way;
And natural law enrolls among the rules,
That future life be taught in nature's school.

HANNA, PHILIP C., United States Consul General at Monterey, Mexico, is a native Iowan, born in Waterloo June 27, 1857, who has attained international fame by the services he has rendered his country in the several responsible positions he has held in the consular service. His father, George W. Hanna, was the first white settler in Black Hawk county and his mother was the first white woman to cross the Cedar River. They settled in Black Hawk county in 1844 and were the founders of the present city of Waterloo. Philip C. is the youngest of four sons and he has three sisters. One of the brothers is now Judge



J. F. Hanna of Texas and the others are George W. Hanna and R. W. Hanna, bankers, of Lu Verne. Philip C. Hanna was educated for the Methodist ministry and spent several years in Iowa in that work. He was also engaged for several years in the banking business.

In 1889, upon the recommendation of the Iowa delegation in Congress, President Harrison appointed Mr. Hanna to be United States Consul General in Venezuela and he served with great efficiency and distinction under James G. Blaine as secretary of state. During the civil war in Venezuela in 1892 Mr. Hanna had an opportunity to show what was in him. Mendoza, the dictator, had seized the government and installed himself in power at Caracas. He needed money, for his troops were clamoring for pay, and the treasury was empty. General Escheverra, Mendoza's chief lieutenant, concluded to raise money by force wherever it could be found. So he arrested eighty-five of the wealthiest people in La Guayra, the seaport and commercial metropolis of Venezuela. Most of the prisoners were foreign merchants, but seventeen of them were consuls, including the consuls of

Russia, France, Belgium, Hawaii and nearly every Latin country. They were seized merely because they had money and the Dictator expected to get an immense ransom from all these prisoners. Consul Hanna had for some reason not been imprisoned. He demanded the release of the imprisoned merchants and consuls because there was a naturalized American among them. Mr. Hanna was alone and was not allowed to communicate with the outside world. He had no troops at his command and his threats to the Venezuelan general produced no effect. In the harbor at La Guayra, where the merchants and consuls were imprisoned, was a little Spanish war ship under command of Lieutenant Eulate, afterwards captain of the *Viscaya*, the Spanish war ship sunk at Santiago. Consul Hanna seized a row boat and himself rowed out to the Spanish ship, for no one would do it for him. He told his story to the Lieutenant, who loaned him thirty marines and the ship's launch. Returning to the prison, Consul Hanna demanded the release of the prisoners, but it was refused, and the Venezuelans fired a cannon at the Spanish ship, the ball striking the ship's bow. This made the Spaniard so angry that he threatened to open fire on the city unless the prisoners were instantly released, and Consul General Hanna gave the Venezuelan twenty minutes to comply with the demand, which he did. For this act Consul Hanna received the thanks of twenty-one nations for protecting and rescuing their citizens and consuls. The Venezuelan Congress, after the overthrow of the Dictator, conferred upon him the Order of the Liberator, which gave him the rank of a count, and when he left Venezuela the president of that country appointed him an honorary consul for Venezuela to the United States.

In 1897 Mr. Hanna was endorsed by the Iowa delegation for the position of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela from the United States, but a better appointment was given him and he was made consul general in Porto Rico. Here again he rendered distinguished service to the country during the Spanish-American war. Before he was compelled to

leave Porto Rico he organized a secret service throughout the island, which supplied the state department and the war department with accurate information of the greatest value, which could have been had in no other way. Here again Consul Hanna met his friend Eulate, who came near losing his life because of his action in La Guayra. He was stripped of his rank and imprisoned in Morro Castle at Havana on the charge of committing a breach of international courtesy. Before he could be court-martialed the Spanish government had received the official thanks of nineteen governments for Lieutenant Eulate's action. Thereupon Eulate was made a captain in the royal navy, decorated for bravery and made superintendent of the naval depot and magazines at Havana. He was captain of the *Viscaya*, which was sent to New York on a peace mission after the sinking of the *Maine*. Later the *Viscaya* was sent to San Juan, Porto Rico, where Consul Hanna was stationed, for the purpose of making a demonstration of Spanish authority. The guns of the ship were trained on the American consulate until the Spaniard learned who the consul was, when there was a renewal of their personal friendship, though both knew that their countries would be at war in a few days. After the battle of Santiago Consul Hanna had an opportunity to return the courtesies shown him by Captain Eulate and he was of great service to the captain and his wife after the battle. After General Miles landed at San Juan Consul Hanna was again brought into service, furnishing information and guidance to the army.

After the war, there being no further occasion for a consular representative of the United States in Porto Rico, Mr. Hanna was appointed United States Consul General at Monterey, Mexico, a position which he now holds. This appointment came to him because of his magnificent record in the state department. The opportunity is given to but few men to render services to their country equal to the opportunities presented to Mr. Hanna, and no one has improved such chances better than he. Mrs. Hanna, who was Miss LeCompte of Livermore, Iowa, has accompanied her husband and been of great assistance to him in his public work.

COLE, JUDGE CHESTER C., is one of the most eminent men of Iowa, having taken a leading part in political, professional and educational work, and by merit and ability winning a place in the foremost ranks among Iowa's honored sons. He was born in Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., June 4, 1824, and is a son of Samuel and Alice Pullman Cole. The former, who died in 1852, was a native of Connecticut and the latter of Rhode Island. Judge Chester C. Cole was reared in the county of his nativity, began his education in the public schools, and also pursued his studies in the Oxford Academy. He was not a robust boy, his health being poor much of the time. He lived on the farm with his mother until thirteen years of age, when he entered upon his business career as a clerk in a store at Oxford, where he continued for four years. Again he entered school, for he was ambitious to acquire a good education, and the broad general information he obtained made an excellent foundation for his law studies which he commenced about the time he reached his majority. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1848, after completing a thorough course in the Harvard Law School in Cambridge, Mass. The following month he entered upon the practice of



his profession in Marion, Crittenden county, Kentucky, where he continued until May, 1857, when, wishing a wider field of labor, he sought a home in the northwest. It was then that he came to Des Moines, and almost immediately entered upon a large law practice. His thorough knowledge of his profession, his ability as a pleader, and his logical and forcible argument soon won him a reputation that secured for him a liberal clientage. It was not long before he became prominent in political circles, and in June, 1859, about two years after his arrival in Des Moines, he was nominated by the Democracy for the office of Judge of the State Supreme Court, but was defeated. In 1860 he was a candidate for Congress, running against Samuel R. Curtis. The canvass was an exciting one and memorable in the politics of the State. From start to finish, covering a period of seventy days, joint debates were had every day and sometimes twice a day. This was in a day before railroads in Southern Iowa, and the contestants traveled in private conveyances, crossing the state from east to west four times. The magnitude of the contest, and scope of country covered, can be more fully appreciated when it is known that the state at that time was divided into only two congressional districts, and that this district was composed of the forty-three southern counties, whereas today the state is divided into eleven districts, and some of the present districts do not cover much more than one-tenth the territory covered by this district. In these debates the remarkable versatility of Judge Cole as a debater was splendidly brought out. Pitted against a man of acknowledged ability and accepted leadership of a party, made doubly aggressive by the force of numbers, he more than held his own to the discomfiture of his able opponent and the amazement of the followers of his adversary. Mr. Curtis was a man of good abilities, but lacked quickness in making timely replies to his young and agile opponent's thrusts. Judge Cole, while defeated in this contest by 1,000 votes, established a reputation as a convincing, logical speaker that has been as enduring as his splendid reputation as a jurist and advocate. About this time the war broke out, and he

was known as a war, or a Douglass democrat, and subsequently, in February, 1864, as such, was appointed judge of the supreme court by Governor William M. Stone, and was twice elected afterward. He resigned his position as chief justice, and returned to the practice of law, which he still continues. His three terms of service on the bench indicate his fidelity to the public interests. Having a thorough knowledge of the law and a mind particularly free from bias, he was one of the most able men that has ever served in that position. The language of his decisions was always plain, simple and clear, vigorous and pointed. The decisions themselves were models of perspicuity and judicial soundness. In fact, during the years that Judge Cole served on the supreme bench, the Iowa decisions bounded into prominence in the nation, and the Iowa reports everywhere became authority of the highest order. It was in the days of Dillon, and Wright, and when each important case was fully discussed by the whole bench before an opinion was written, a custom that might well be followed today. Of course one important feature which added interest to the decisions of this period was that many of the decisions were new and original, with few precedents to shed light upon the subjects in controversy. It is a matter of pride, and reflects credit upon the sound judgment of these distinguished men that no one of these important decisions has been reversed by any court. In 1892 he was made dean of the Iowa College of Law, a department of Drake University.

On the 25th of June, 1848, Judge Cole married Miss Amanda M. Bennett, a daughter of Egbert and Gertrude Richtmyer Bennett. They had seven children, four sons and three daughters: Calvin S., died in early childhood; William Watson, who married Frances Josephine Chapin, and had three children, Amanda M., Rachel and William W., was formerly a lawyer in Des Moines, and in 1888 removed to Portland, Oregon, where he engaged in the legal profession, and also in the lumber business on the Columbia river, between Portland and Astoria; he died there November 17, 1894, leaving a wife and three children, but the youngest child died May 12, 1895; Gertrude

Alice is the wife of A. C. Atherton, of Lewistown, Illinois, who occupies the position of general superintendent of a railroad in Illinois, and they have three children: Chester, Alice and Donald; Mary E. is the wife of D. C. McMartin, a lawyer of Des Moines, and their children are: Flora, Mary, Cole and Peter; the next of the family, Chester C., died in early childhood. Frank B. married Ella Jenkins and resides in Havana, Illinois, where he is engaged in railroading; they have two children, Chester Cicero and Carrie; and Carrie Stone is the wife of J. R. Hurlbut, who is a leading druggist in Des Moines; their only son is Horace A.

Ever since their youth Judge Cole and his wife have been members of the Presbyterian church. Since 1849 he has been a Master Mason, and for a number of years was connected with the Knights of Pythias, and served as chancellor of the Des Moines lodge. About the time of the war he identified himself with the republican party, from which party he received his appointment as judge. During the past six years, however, the judge has given his political support to the people's party, on the issues of free and unlimited coinage of silver, and opposition to corporate aggression, monopolies and trusts. His time now is largely devoted to his duties as dean and lecturer in the law department of Drake University, although he still appears in the courts in large and important cases. The judge is now seventy-seven years old, and yet at that advanced age is full of vigor and capable of a vast amount of mental labor and activity. He does not desire to live a retired life, and it is very certain that he will be actively engaged for many years yet. He enjoys the esteem and respect of his wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

SPENCER, HARRY LINDLEY, senior member of the H. L. Spencer Company, wholesale grocers, Oskaloosa, is another conspicuous illustration of the achievement possible to an American boy through capability, industry, honor and ambition.

He was born on an Ohio farm at Spencer's Station, Guernsey county, December

30, 1842, and well born. His father, Asa Spencer, was a Virginian born in Loudon county in 1807, but early emigrating to Ohio with his parents, who settled at St. Clairsville, Belmont county. Here in 1833 he was married to Phoebe Eleanor Piggott, daughter of John and Eleanor Piggott, and the young couple moved to Guernsey county, where they made out of a raw farm a comfortable home for themselves and where were born their eight children, as follows: Ellen P., wife of P. C. Cowgill of Zanesville, Ohio; Ann, wife of E. V. Shipley, of Barnesville, Ohio; Frank S., a successful



farmer at the old homestead; Harry L., the subject of this sketch; John P., Amos P., G. Nathan and Mrs. Melissa Roberts of Oskaloosa. The parents began life in the pioneer way, in a log cabin with few worldly belongings, and their first tax receipt for twenty-eight cents as personal property is now one of the valuable possessions of their son, A. P. Spencer. But they were intelligent, God-fearing Quaker parents who took places as leaders in the active and progressive life of their community, who inspired their children with the qualities out of which they have wrought success and left to them the legacy of a good and honored name. In 1855 the

extension of the Central Ohio railroad was located through the farm of Asa Spencer, the neighboring station named Spencer's in his honor, and he appointed station agent. In addition to that he conducted a general merchandising business, and filled his measure of useful and enterprising citizenship until his life closed in 1876 at the age of sixty-nine years. The aged mother survives him and resides at the old homestead farm at Spencer's.

Harry L. Spencer was the fourth born of this union, and grew to manhood on the farm, attending the country schools during the winter and taking his share of the work of the farm in the summer. In that early school life he gave proof of the qualities that have been his predominant traits, mental keenness, thoroughness and personal integrity, and ranked easily at the head of his class. From that farm home he answered his country's call February 9, 1864, and enlisted as a private soldier in Company B, Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, a regiment that was a part of the famous "March to the Sea," in which he served until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge in August, 1865. During his service he was promoted to first sergeant and afterwards, by reason of known competency, detailed on special duty at brigade headquarters. He was in fact a "picked man" from the moment he wrote his name in enlistment. Being at that time summoned to a private room, the commanding officer inquired if he had written his own name on the record, and to his reply that he had, a detail was at once offered him at headquarters on account of his good penmanship and from that moment to the present he has never been out of employment and has never sought it, but many places of honor and trust have sought him, both in his youth and manhood. Less than a week after he had put off the uniform of a soldier of his country, he received through his colonel an offer as confidential clerk and bookkeeper at Zanesville, Ohio, which he accepted and where he took up his permanent business career. So well were those first duties performed that he attracted the attention of others and won for himself several flattering business proposals. At the end of two years he decided in favor of Oskaloosa,

Iowa, and there formed a partnership with F. J. Terry under the firm name of Terry & Spencer, wholesale grocers. A year later the firm was changed to that of Terry, Wright & Spencer, by the association of Thomas T. Wright, and again later to Wright & Spencer, Mr. Terry retiring. After the death of Mr. Wright in 1874 Mr. Spencer continued for several years the management of the business, and in 1880 a new organization was formed under the name of H. L. Spencer & Company, consisting of H. L., Amos P. and G. N. Spencer and Joseph R. Hague, the latter retiring three years later, and the three brothers assuming the entire ownership and control. Under the incorporation in 1883 H. L. Spencer was made president, A. P. Spencer vice-president and secretary, and G. N. Spencer treasurer, and some time later in recognition of faithful service to the company, John C. Ferrall, C. D. Cowgill and O. S. Ellis became stockholders. Thus from small beginnings and under a sagacious management, this business institution has grown into one of the most important and successful in the state, whose growth is a tribute to the men and methods that govern it, and a source of pride to Oskaloosa and Southern Iowa. It has now largely outgrown its original local boundaries, and extended its interests vitally into other communities. In September, 1885, the H. L. Spencer Company was instrumental in the organization of the Tolerton & Stetson Company, wholesale grocers, of Sioux City, with an authorized capital of \$200,000, and of which H. L. Spencer has continuously been president.

They acquired an interest, January 1, 1886, in the Letts, Fletcher Company at Marshalltown, similarly capitalized, of which H. L. Spencer is vice-president. In August, 1892, they associated themselves in the incorporation of a new company at Mason City under the name of Letts, Spencer, Hoffman Company, with H. L. Spencer as vice-president. Besides these leading private enterprises, Mr. Spencer has turned his business activity into many other important lines where his judgment and training have been sought and valued. Since its organization in 1879 he has been continuously a director of the Oskaloosa National Bank and

twice its president, retiring both times by reason of the pressure of his private business and against his unanimous choice by the directors of the bank. He is president and director of the Iowa Fuel Company and Regal Coal Company, and one of their largest shareholders; vice-president of the Knapp and Spencer Company, wholesale hardware, of Sioux City; stockholder in the Lost Creek Fuel Company; director of the Oskaloosa Water Company; president of the Des Moines Drug Company, whose organization he conducted. He is vice-president of Letts, Spencer Grocer Company of St. Joseph, Missouri, and more or less interested in other directions. In all, his methods are the same, fairness, courtesy, system, and in all he has won and holds the unwavering esteem and confidence of patrons and the public. Personally his activities embrace interest in all the useful and progressive agencies of his community. He is in touch with its educational and church movements, with its charities and with young men especially who are trying to rise by their own efforts. He touches the life of his community in these and all lines that make for its progress and betterment. The first pipe organ in his home city was his gift to the Congregational church, of which he is a member. His own success is self-achieved, and in that achievement his nature has not been warped or his sympathies narrowed. He is a man true and admirable in every relation of life—considerate as friend and neighbor, companionable as comrade, loyal and zealous as citizen. He rises to his every responsibility conscientiously and maintains in his life the ideals of a Christian manhood.

Mr. Spencer was married in Oskaloosa, October 20, 1869, to Mary E. Paine, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, a native of Massachusetts, and to the happy home thus created have come three children: Anna Elizabeth, born November 3, 1872; Gertrude Whittier, born January 25, 1874, and William Windom, born February 26, 1881.

born at the farm homestead at Spencer's Station, Ohio, April 28, 1847, and moved under similar conditions as are elsewhere sketched in the life of the senior brother, H. L. Spencer. The country school afforded but slight means for the education longed for, and at the close of the war, when all the active business currents of the nation began to run so buoyantly, this young man of eighteen years prevailed upon his father and obtained a ten months' commercial course at the Lebanon, Ohio, Normal Academy. This was followed by his acceptance of a position as bookkeeper in a retail store in



Cincinnati, which he held efficiently for three years, when he was called home by an appointment as station agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway at Spencer's Station. While filling this post, he gave evidence of the dominant business energy and capacity which have marked his subsequent career. He combined with his duties for the railway company a general commission business and during his five years there advanced the volume of trade beyond anything in the commercial history of the village.

Such a man was destined to larger duty, and his ability was recognized by repeated calls to other and more important fields.

SPENCER, AMOS PEASLEY, the second member of the H. L. Spencer Company, wholesale grocers, Oskaloosa, Iowa, was

Finally, late in 1875, he accepted the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Batesville, Ohio, whose tender came to him unsought and whose duties he performed most capably. Two years later, his brother, H. L. Spencer, who had preceded him to Oskaloosa, induced him to accept a place with Wright & Spencer, wholesale grocers, and on January 10, 1877, Mr. Spencer became a resident and citizen of Oskaloosa, Iowa. In the reorganization of this business three years later, Mr. Spencer became a leading member of the firm of H. L. Spencer Company, and one of its most valuable factors. His own peculiar, natural talent for the mastery of detail, his taste and genius for business, his varied and successful experience, were all turned to account in his steady grasp of the multiform and multiplying duties of the growing enterprise. At one time or another, he has held every important place in the house and has made himself the master of all its labors, whether bookkeeper, shipping clerk, salesman, buyer, credit man, up to its general supervision which now for many years has fallen upon him in competent fulfillment. Nor are his duties limited to the Oskaloosa business. All the other interests of the house make their demands upon his time and experience. He is the active secretary of the Letts-Fletcher Company of Marshalltown and Carroll; of the Marshalltown Grocery Company, and the Letts, Spencer, Smith Company at Mason City, and director in the Tollerton & Stetson Company of Sioux City, all these concerns being wholesale groceries.

Mr. Spencer is a practical, experienced, trained business man, and yet amid such absorption as is involved by these extensive business relations, he finds time for large interest and service on the social side of life. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church and for many years has been a member of its Board of Trustees and its treasurer. He is a member of the Oskaloosa Young Men's Christian Association, now for the second time its vice-president, chairman of its lecture committee and the chief factor in the success of the Union Lecture Course, which is recognized as the strongest in Iowa. He was one of the incorporators of the Oskaloosa Public Library, its first

treasurer and now president of the Board of Management. In politics, he is loyal to republican principles, as are all his brothers. He is a sincere, useful, honored factor in the life of his community, and genial and comradely as friend and associate.

His wife was Miss Hannah Anna Kinsey, eldest daughter of Samuel B. and Rachel G. Kinsey, to whom he was married at New Vienna, Ohio, September 11, 1872. Together they have established a home where good will and hospitality abide, and where have come to bless their union six children: Ada, Eva, Wilbur E., Harry K., Clarence M., and Ella Helene.

EARLY, DAVID CARR, of Sac City, was born April 21, 1830, in Brown County, Ohio, near the village of Feesburg. His father was Andrew Early, who was the son of David Early. He was brought up on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he attended a school at Felicity, Clermont county, Ohio, called "Springtown Institute," for about one year. After teaching school about two or three years and studying law at spare times he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio. He had read Horace Greeley's advice—"Go West, young man"—and he turned his face toward the setting sun and traveled as far as he could by rail and boat and then on foot. He did not find anything to suit him until he struck Iowa. He traveled nearly the entire length of Iowa, from the Mississippi on the east to the Missouri on the west, on foot.

He fell in love at once with the soil of Iowa and determined to secure one hundred and sixty acres of that land at government price—one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. He had to go to almost the west line of the state before he found what suited him, but at last he struck it in Sac county, a beautiful grove of timber surrounded by as fine prairie as the sun shone upon. This was May 5, 1856.

Here he stopped and took his claim, in company with a young man by the name of Andrew J. Taylor, of Northern Ohio, who



had been his traveling companion for the last hundred miles. They immediately went into the grove to examine the timber and found it to be all they could desire; but while in the timber they met a German. They asked him what he was doing there. He replied: "Staking out a claim," and that he intended to take a pre-emption on it and make a home of it. The government land office was then at Sioux City, ninety miles further west. The young men knew there was no time to be lost if they secured this elegant land, so it was agreed that young Early should start at once for Sioux City to make their claims good by securing government pre-emption papers from the land office, while Taylor was to cut logs and make clapboards for a house. They divided the grove and adjoining prairie satisfactorily and selected a place on the line between their claims on which to erect a cabin in which both could live. Then Early started to Sioux City on foot. The roads were bad, there were no bridges and many sloughs and creeks to wade, but he made the trip to Sioux City in three days, secured his papers and made the return trip in three days. When he returned young Taylor was ready to raise the cabin, which was soon accom-

plished and a bedstead made of poles, and prairie grass for mattress and bed clothing. No floors, no chinking between the logs and no door graced that cabin, but these two young pioneers took up their abode there and occupied this rude cabin three months, their nearest neighbor being four or five miles distant.

Taylor was a good cook, but they had little to cook aside from coffee and bacon. Their appetites were good and they spent the summer on this coarse fare and complied with the law, entered their land under the pre-emption law. Mr. Early took a trip to Ohio and on returning he located in Sac City, the county seat, which at that time was composed of only three or four log cabins, one of which was intended for a school house. He was engaged to teach the first school in Sac county and entered upon his duties, but after teaching seven days was offered the deputyship as county treasurer and recorder, which he accepted and secured his release as teacher. The first county election for county officers had taken place in the fall of 1856, when he was in Kentucky, and a man by the name of F. M. Cory, living on a farm about three miles from the county seat, had been elected to this office. When he learned he would be required to keep his office at the county seat, he concluded that he could not afford to leave his farm and go to town, and would therefore hire a deputy to attend to the office for him. Young Early, being a good penman and a lawyer of pleasing address, was just the man for the place. His fame as a penman and lawyer spread rapidly and he soon was a very busy man.

The habits of frugality and of attending to his own business, which he formed in his youth, cling to him and he is honored and respected by all who know him. He never entered the practice of law, but found the knowledge he acquired in studying of great value to him all through life, and considers the time spent in preparing himself for a lawyer well spent.

He has been a Free Mason since 1852. He was several times Master of the Lodge and Eminent Commander of the Commandery at Sac City, and has always been much attached to the order.

Mr. Early was first married December 9, 1859, to Sarah Ann Wren, who proved a good wife and helpful companion during the short time she lived. She died March 26, 1864, three days after the birth of their second child. The children by this marriage were Ossian Carr Early, born November 30, 1860, and Walter Francis, born March 23, 1864. He was again married January 1, 1865, to Harriet V. Wren, a sister of his first wife, who at once became a mother to the little boys in whom she took the same interest and to whom she gave the same care and attention which she afterwards bestowed upon her own children. The children by the second marriage were Quincy Eugene, born February 3, 1867; Lulu Maude and Lola Mae, born September 10, 1868, and Doud Cady, born April 30, 1875. Of the six children, three have been taken by death. The first to be taken was Lulu Maude, one of the twins, November 25, 1872. The next to be taken was Walter Francis, who died at Valparaiso, Indiana, while attending college there. Two years later they were called upon to give up their youngest, Doud Cady. Quincy Eugene attended school at Drake University at Des Moines. He lives with his parents in Sac City and is engaged in the real estate and abstract business. Lola Mae attended school at Drake University for about two years. She then attended the Neff School of Oratory and Elocution in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where she graduated with honor in June, 1894. She then made a tour of Europe, visiting all its important cities and other places of note.

Mr. Early is still living at Sac City and is one of the wealthy and respected men of that beautiful city.

SALINGER, BENJAMIN I., of Carroll, Reporter of the Supreme Court of Iowa and one of the most energetic and successful lawyers and politicians in the state, was born May 14, 1861, in Wronke, Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, and was brought to the United States at the age of nine years. The family settled in Butler county. The father's name is Louis Salinger and his

mother's maiden name was Rosalie Slimmer, a sister of Abraham Slimmer of Waverly. Louis Salinger has been in his day a fur buyer and merchant and is now living in retirement in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Benjamin I. Salinger attended school in Germany from the time he was five years old until the family came to America. After that time he had a varied experience in trying to get an education. The family was poor and wanted him to earn money and fit himself for business, for which he had no taste, preferring to read and study. The boy had a rather hard life for a few years



and engaged in a great variety of occupations, such as farming, clerking, working in a bank and the like, all the time determined to be a lawyer. He studied whenever he could, went to school some, spent a little time in Cornell College at Mount Vernon and then started out as the "Boy Orator," delivering an address entitled "Women Want Bread as Well as the Ballot." He got more compliments than money. He tried teaching school and was befriended by Judge Chase of Webster City, and also J. D. Hunter, then and now editor of the *Freeman*. He drifted to Spencer, where his extreme youth prevented him from achieving

success as a lawyer in a small way and compelled him and his partner, William W. Hughes, to leave the town on foot heavily in debt. They footed it across the prairie to Storm Lake and then to Ida county, where young Salinger taught school near where Holstein now stands. The wages were small and the tribulations many. When his school was finished he herded cattle and worked for farmers at such jobs as he could get, all the time keeping up his reading by getting books from a small circulating library in Ida Grove. During this time he had almost no human associates, and he and Hughes used to walk fourteen miles to the Ida county line to visit, Hughes being employed as a teacher near Cherokee. While working as a farm hand he met his present wife, and after he began to teach near Cherokee, used to walk across the country fourteen miles to see her. Subsequently he taught the winter term of school in that neighborhood and boarded at her father's house. In the spring of 1880 he was married to this young woman, Miss Lucy M. Boylan, and managed to get to Manning, where he organized a school, the directors paying part and the patrons part. He remained there in that position two years, working under many difficulties. The school grew to six rooms, scattered in store rooms on the main street. He did other teaching at the same time and kept up his law studies. He was admitted to the bar before Judge Loofborrow in Audubon and was soon afterward naturalized in Carroll and went into partnership with Emory S. Blazer, who involved the firm in liabilities, which Mr. Salinger conscientiously paid to the last cent, partly by traveling for one of the insurance companies that Blazer had wronged. After a brief association in the nature of a partnership with L. P. Brigham and J. W. Lindsay, Mr. Salinger practiced alone until the fall of 1897, when he removed to Carroll and formed a law partnership with George W. Korte. He has enjoyed a very large practice for a number of years in all the courts of Western Iowa.

Mr. Salinger is recognized as one of the ablest campaign speakers in the United States and has been engaged by the national

committee in all parts of the country. He was chairman of the congressional convention which first nominated J. P. Dolliver for congress in 1888, and the speech he made there made him famous. The republican national committee sent him to the Atlantic coast to make speeches for Harrison and he spoke about thirty times in New York City. The next year he was chairman of the republican state convention. He has always been a republican and for many years has been one of its chief speakers in every campaign. In 1894 he was elected reporter of the supreme court and re-elected in 1898. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. He had no opposition for election to the position of Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in Iowa in 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Salinger have three children: Daisy R., born December 20, 1881, now married to J. P. Minchen of Carroll, and twin boys, Benjamin I. Jr., and Louis H., born August 31, 1883.

WILSON, LANSON CURTIS, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of What Cheer, and president of the What Cheer Savings Bank, was born at that place September 22, 1859, and, though comparatively a young man, he has risen to considerable prominence in his profession and ranks among its leading members in that section of the state. His parents, Isaac B. and Mary Wilson, were natives of Ohio. His great grandfather on the paternal side served in the War of the Revolution and was taken prisoner and taken to Canada, where he was held one year. After his release he returned to the United States and settled with his son, was in the war of 1812. His son, Isaac Greer Wilson, grandfather of Dr. Wilson, was in the war of 1812. His son Isaac Burris Wilson, the doctor's father, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, March 14, 1830, and was married March 25, 1854, to Miss Mary Wilson, who was born in Clark county, Ohio, October 26, 1835. The family lived in Keokuk county, and here their son, Lanson C., received his early education in the public schools. He en-



tered the Academy in Iowa City, January 2, 1882, and was graduated from the institution in June, 1883. He entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, August 31, 1885, and was graduated from that school in June, 1887, receiving his diploma with the degree of M. D. He then returned to What Cheer and at once began the practice of medicine. In 1890 he took a post graduate course in diseases of the eye and ear at the Post Graduate Medical School, New York, and in 1892 he took a post graduate course in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases at the Post Graduate Medical School in Chicago. Thus he has well equipped himself for his chosen profession. In politics, Dr. Wilson is a free silver democrat. He is a member in good standing of the I. O. O. F.

He was married to Mary Eliza Leavenworth, of Montrose, June 27, 1889. They have two children: Maryetta, born May 2, 1890, and Isaac Bennet Wilson, born April 11, 1892.

WALLACE, HENRY. The name of this noted writer on agricultural subjects is quite familiar to every one in the middle west, and in the farm homes of Iowa he has found

a place that can be secured only by years of intelligent toil on behalf of those whom he would serve. He has been continuously connected with agricultural journalism in Iowa for nearly twenty years, has taken an active part in all agricultural movements, and for the last two years has been the editor of *Wallaces' Farmer*, which in this short period has become the recognized exponent of agricultural thought and opinion.

Henry Wallace was born near West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1836. His father, John Wallace, was a native of the north of Ireland, County Antrim, and his mother was Martha Ross, whose father was from the adjoining county of Derry. He was the oldest of the family and did his full share of the work on the farm until he was 18 years of age, when he entered the academy to prepare for college. He matriculated in Jefferson college, Cannersburg, Pa., in 1857, and graduated in 1859. He taught in Columbia college, Adair County, Ky., until the outbreak of the war. He entered the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Allegheny Pa., in 1860, and later the Theological Seminary of Monmouth, Ill., graduating from the last named in 1863. He served as pastor of the United Presbyterian Mission churches of Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, until 1871. During this period he served one term as delegate in the Christian commission and was at Petersburg and subsequent battles up to that of Farmville within one day of Appomattox. Failing health compelled him to take a country charge, and he settled in Morning Sun, Iowa, in 1871, but in 1877 was obliged to abandon the ministry on account of ill health and engage in some outdoor pursuit. In 1877, he began improving wild land in Adair county, Iowa, a section of which he still owns and manages, and at the same time a thorough study of agriculture, contributing the results of his investigations to local papers, and finally purchasing the *Winterset*, Iowa, Chronicle in order to secure the more perfect freedom in discussing agricultural and semi-agricultural questions.

During this period he became actively associated with Father Clarkson, "Tama Jim," now Secretary, Wilson, and others in the



lances' Farmer, and editor of the Creamery Gazette, published by the Wallace Publishing Company; Miss Josephine Wallace; Mrs. Harriet Ashby, wife of Hon. N. B. Ashby, consul to Dublin; John P., advertising manager of Wallaces' Farmer and the Creamery Gazette, and Daniel Wallace.

MARQUARDT, GEORGE W., president of the Marquardt Savings Bank of Des Moines, and prominently identified with the business interests of that city, is a native of Germany. He was born in Elmshausen, Kreis Bensheim, Hesse-Dramstadt, February 9, 1832, and was the son of George W. Marquardt and Anna Mary Brecht Marquardt. The parents were farmers and by industry and thrift accumulated a competence. Their children, six in number, of whom George W. was the oldest, were educated in the public schools of Elmshausen. He learned the watch-maker's trade, commencing at the age of fourteen years. Six years later he concluded to try a larger field in America and came to Dayton, Ohio, in June, 1852, where he worked at his trade, and in less than two years saved two hundred dollars out of a salary of three hundred dollars per year, with which he came to Iowa City in March, 1854, and started in business in a small way. His business steadily grew from a small retail establishment to a large wholesale house. In 1881 the wholesale department was moved to Des Moines under the firm name of George W. Marquardt & Sons, and five years later the retail business was sold and the family with all its business connections moved to Des Moines. In 1892 the entire jewelry establishment was removed to Chicago and placed under the management of G. W. Jr. and C. G. Marquardt, sons of George W. The business had grown to such an extent that it demanded a more central location.

Since he came to Iowa, Mr. Marquardt has been identified with many large business undertakings outside of his special line until now he is known more as a banker and capitalist than as a jewelry dealer, the latter business having passed into the management of his sons. He was a stockholder, director

management of the Farmers' Protective Association, the object of which was to break the barb wire monopoly so odious at that time to the farmers of the state. In the year 1883 he was called unexpectedly to the editorship of a distinctly agricultural paper published in Des Moines. As editor he took an active part in the movement for the enactment of the Iowa dairy law, the Iowa railroad law, the interstate commerce law, and similar measures on behalf of the agricultural interests. Serious and irreconcilable differences arising in the management of the paper with reference to public questions, he severed his connection and established Wallaces' Farmer, for the management of which he and his family will alone be responsible and to which he expects to devote the remainder of his life.

He has never held an office of a political character. His life is devoted to hard work, and such time as can be spared from his labors is spent in travel and study. He has made two extended tours abroad in the last few years, one as the agent of the department of agriculture.

He was married in 1863 to Nannie Cantwell, of Kenton, Ohio. They have five children: Henry C., business manager of Wal-



and vice-president of the First National Bank of Iowa City until 1887. In 1866 he assisted in establishing a large woolen mill in Coralville, Iowa. In 1881 the Iowa City Grape Sugar Company was organized and afterwards sold to a syndicate in Buffalo, New York, and the name changed to the American Glucose Company. Mr. Marquardt was interested in the Iowa City Republican Company, and was director and vice-president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of Iowa City. Since his removal to Des Moines he has engaged extensively in the banking business, becoming in 1886 a stockholder and director in the Des Moines Savings Bank. He was also a stockholder in 1875 in the West Branch Bank of West Branch, Iowa; in 1881 in the Iowa City Flint Glass Manufacturing Company; in 1891 in the Iowa National Bank, Des Moines, and in numerous other similar enterprises. The Marquardt Savings Bank, one of the leading banks of Des Moines, was organized by Mr. Marquardt January 31, 1891. Mr. Marquardt has been its president ever since. His son, Harry S., was cashier until his untimely death in 1892.

Mr. Marquardt was married June 2, 1859,

to Miss Kate Kauffman, and to them have been born six children, three sons and three daughters: George W., Jr., is married to Miss Evelyn Allen, daughter of Reuben Allen; Charles Grant is married to Miss Libbie Roberts, daughter of W. S. Roberts; the daughters are: Effie L., married to W. F. Elliott, an attorney, and son of Judge Elliott of Indianapolis, Indiana; Lillian I., married to Dr. Crayke Priestley, and Della, who is unmarried.

During all his life Mr. Marquardt has taken deep interest in religious affairs. He was a Lutheran in boyhood, but in Dayton, Ohio, became a member of the German Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he has been connected ever since. He took a leading part in the building of the German Methodist church in Iowa City, and he has been the builder of two churches in Des Moines—the German Methodist Mission church at Seventh and Scott streets, and the German Methodist church on West Locust between Second and Third streets, which is a combination of business and church block. He has been three times chosen lay delegate to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, in 1876 in Baltimore, in 1880 in Cincinnati and in 1884 in Philadelphia. The German College in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, owes much of its success to Mr. Marquardt, who has been director and treasurer for twenty-eight years, giving freely of his time and money every year to its support.

The handsome building on the corner of Fifth and Locust streets, occupied by the Marquardt Savings Bank, is the property of its president, who is also the owner of much valuable property in the city. The Marquardt home on Grand avenue is one of the finest in the city, and also one of the pleasantest. The family is an ideal one, and Mr. Marquardt's life has in this as in other respects been crowned with marked success. He is known all over the state as well as in the city of his residence as a conservative, safe financier, who has been helpful in building up the city and gaining for it a reputation of conservatism and solidity that is of great value to those who are in business in Des Moines.

HAMILTON, JOHN T., former member of congress and one of the leading business men of Cedar Rapids, was born in Geneseo, Henry county, Illinois, October 16, 1843. His parents were James S. Hamilton and Mary E. Taylor Hamilton. His father is a native of Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, and is a farmer in Geneseo, Illinois. The mother was a native of New Hampshire. Two brothers of John T. Hamilton are living in Iowa, William W. and Porter, in Cedar Rapids. Another brother, James W., died in 1895. A sister, Mrs. Sarah E. Orr, lives in Henry county, Illinois. The children of the Hamilton family attended the public schools near their home in Illinois, and John T. took a course in Geneseo Academy. He remained on the farm with his father until 1864, when he went into the insurance business. He followed that for four years, or until he came to Cedar Rapids, February 2, 1868. Here he went into the agricultural implement business, forming a partnership under the name of Averill & Hamilton, which continued until December, 1873, when Mr. Amidon bought Mr. Averill's interest and the firm was Hamilton & Amidon until 1891, when the present firm of Hamilton Brothers succeeded, and is one of the strongest business houses in Cedar Rapids. Mr. Hamilton has prospered as the result of industry and good business judgment, and is president of the Merchants' National Bank and of the Cedar Rapids Savings Bank.

The people of Cedar Rapids and Linn county have repeatedly honored Mr. Hamilton with responsible official duties. He first came into public notice as assistant chief of the fire department in 1872. In 1878 he was mayor of Cedar Rapids and during the years 1883, 1884 and 1885 was a member of the county board of supervisors. In 1885 he was elected as a democrat to be a member of the house of representatives from Linn county, and was re-elected in 1887 and 1889. In 1890, at the time of the famous deadlock in the house of representatives, he was chosen speaker of the house on account of his long legislative experience and the belief of the members that notwithstanding the trying conditions which would surround



him he would be fair to both sides in this evenly divided house. His service fulfilled the expectations of those who elected him.

Although the Fifth congressional district has nearly always been strongly republican, Mr. Hamilton, as the democratic nominee for congress in 1890, carried the district and was elected by a good majority over the republican nominee, Judge G. R. Struble, of Tama county. Two years later the district returned to the republican column and Robert G. Cousins was elected to succeed Mr. Hamilton.

On the 16th of October, 1873, in Argenteuyle, Canada, Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Sarah A. Jones, a native of St. Andrews, Canada. Three children have been born to them: James E., born July 19, 1874; Mabel, born August 8, 1885, and John S. who died in infancy. Mr. Hamilton is a prominent member of the Masonic order, having been Master of the Blue Lodge, High Priest of the Chapter and Eminent Commander of Apollo Commandery in Cedar Rapids. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He attends the Episcopal church.

MILLER, HOMER ALLEN, cashier of the Des Moines Savings Bank of Des Moines, formerly State Bank Examiner, is one of the most conspicuously successful young business men in Iowa. He comes of a family which has made a name for itself in the business world, so that he inherits the business instinct. His father, B. F. Miller, was born in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, February 11, 1833. He left home at the age of eleven years, and up to the time of his death on May 31, 1896, had been a success in business, having gained for himself a handsome competence. He was united



in marriage to Rebecca Whitlock, of New Carlisle, Indiana, in 1859. Two children were born to them, Homer and Grace. In the fall of 1866, on Thanksgiving Day, they landed at Webster City, Iowa, having come by rail to Iowa Falls and from there by stage. He immediately opened a bank, which was the first in Hamilton county, and remained in that business in Webster City until his death.

Homer A. Miller was born at La Porte, Indiana, November 13, 1860, and received his education in the public schools in Webster City. Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law, but gave up that profession to enter into the banking bus-

iness, in 1882, at the age of twenty-one years, in Eagle Grove. For the two years following the business was conducted as a private bank, after which it was incorporated under the title of the First National Bank of Eagle Grove, and Homer A. Miller was made its president. He had the distinction of being the youngest national bank president in the United States at that time. This bank was merged into the Citizens' State Bank, of which Mr. Miller was president until his removal to Des Moines, in January, 1899. Iowa has been his home since the fall of 1866; he never left the state after his arrival with his parents. This man, who holds so high a position in the financial circles of the state, began at the bottom of the ladder, and in a very humble manner, notwithstanding his father was possessed of wealth and might easily have removed therewith any obstacles in the pathway of his advancement. His first dollars were earned by running errands and delivering goods for stores with a wheelbarrow. In this way he learned the worth of money, and his small earnings, instead of being spent, were placed carefully away in his father's bank until he had accumulated eight hundred dollars. At the proper time his father proposed to take his son into business with him, which proposition was accepted, and the financial success of the young man may be attributed to the precepts instilled into him during that partnership.

Toward the close of the year 1898 Mr. Miller decided to accept one of the several offers he had received to go into business in Des Moines. He became cashier of the Des Moines Savings Bank, the oldest, and one of the strongest banks in Iowa, January 1, 1899. He brought to the bank a large amount of new business.

Mr. Miller has been a republican continuously since he became of age. In January, 1893, he was appointed State Bank Examiner by C. G. McCarthy, Auditor of State. He was twice reappointed and held the position until January, 1899.

Early in the year 1898 Mr. Miller was the leading candidate for the republican nomination for auditor of state, and would undoubtedly have received the nomination had

he remained in the field. But he concluded that he preferred to remain in business, so he withdrew from the contest at a time when the nomination was within his grasp. He was married on May 28, 1884, to Sarah Loella Brown, of Humboldt, Iowa, daughter of C. H. Brown. She was born in Camillus, Onondago county, New York, January 11, 1860. They have three children: Lucelia, born January 6, 1892, in Eagle Grove; Walter Homer, born October 21, 1897, in Eagle Grove, and Evelyn, born June 9, 1899, in Des Moines. The family removed to Des Moines in January, 1899, where Mr. Miller was at once recognized as a strong factor in the business life of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Miller attend and support the Unitarian church, and occupy a prominent social position.

AYRES, SAMUEL PARKER, publisher of the *Herald* at Marshalltown, is one of the early settlers of Iowa. His ancestors were of the sturdy New England type, having descended from the good blood of Scotland and England. His father, Buenos Ayres, who was born in 1810, was a carpenter, millwright and farmer, and was well fixed financially. He was a native of Massachusetts, while his wife, Sarah Osborne, came from Connecticut, where she was born in 1817.

S. P. Ayres was born May 16, 1842, at Hicksville, Defiance county, Ohio, and at the age of ten moved with his parents to Henry county, Illinois. He lived on a farm during his early years, attending the district school in the winter. At the age of twenty-one he entered Lombard College, at Galesburg, Illinois, where he remained two years. He afterwards attended Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating therefrom in 1865, having paid his own expenses by teaching and other work. He began reading law in 1867 in the office of Judge Waite, at Geneseo, Illinois, and in January, 1868, came to Iowa, locating at Knoxville, where he completed his law studies in the office of ex-Governor Stone and Judge O. B. Ayres, who were then in partnership. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1868, and soon afterwards opened an

office and began practicing his profession at Osceola, where he remained twelve years. In 1880 he moved to Knoxville again, and became a member of the law firm of Ayres Brothers & Robinson. After practicing eight years, he abandoned the legal profession and began newspaper work, buying the *Knoxville Journal* October 1, 1885. This he managed successfully for nearly ten years, and on January 1, 1895, sold out and purchased an interest in "The Daily and Weekly Telegraph" at Atlantic, in company with Mr. L. E. Hollowell. In addition to publishing their newspaper, the company did



a large amount of work as printers, binders and blank book makers.

Mr. Ayres served during the war of 1861 to 1865 in the secret service, and after the war was stationed for two years at Chicago. He had several close calls while engaged thus, and was honorably discharged in March, 1867. He was a member of the first G. A. R. post organized in Chicago. He belongs to the following civic societies: I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and U. O. A. M. He has taken all the degrees in the Odd Fellows lodge, including those of the Encampment and Canton. He is a member of no church.

Mr. Ayres has always been an active republican, and while he has never been an office-seeker himself, he has done an immense amount of work for others. He has been mayor of Osceola and of Knoxville, and was county attorney of Clarke county from 1872 to 1876.

He was married April 6, 1871, at Knoxville, to Mary E. Inglefield. They have had eight children: Fannie J., now Mrs. W. L. Witter, born in 1872; Evadna, born in 1874, and died in 1874; Mabel, born in 1875; John A., born in 1878, and died in 1894; Charles B., born 1880; Herbert S., born 1883; Walter L., born 1887, and Edith M., born 1889.

COSGROVE, BISHOP HENRY, of Davenport, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1834. His parents, John and Bridget Cosgrove, were natives of Ireland, who emigrated to this country in 1830, settling in the town in which he was born. A few years later they removed to Hollidaysburg and in 1845 emigrated to Dubuque. In his boyhood Henry Cosgrove was one of the acolytes in the old Dubuque cathedral, Bishop Loras being at that time head of the diocese. When still very young Henry was filled with a desire to become a priest. He commenced his studies for the priesthood at the age of fifteen, his preceptor being Very Rev. Joseph Cretin, then Vicar General of the Diocese of Dubuque under Bishop Loras, and afterwards the first bishop of St. Paul. After a course of study with Father Cretin he went to St. Mary's Seminary in Perry county, Missouri, where he studied classics; after that, he took a philosophical and theological course at the noted seminary at Carondelet, Missouri, where Archbishop Hennessy of Dubuque, and Archbishop Feehan of Chicago were among the professors. Returning to Dubuque he was ordained priest, August 27, 1857, by Bishop Smythe, coadjutor to Bishop Loras. Bishop Loras intended immediately to place him over the congregation in Independence, but just at this time Very Rev. Father Trevis, pastor of St. Marguerite's church in Davenport, was given leave of absence to go to France, and so



Father Cosgrove was sent at once to fill his place during his absence. After the return of Father Trevis, Father Cosgrove remained as his first assistant and for four years assisted him in his priestly duties. After that time, on account of the resignation of Father Trevis, Father Cosgrove succeeded to the full pastorate. At this time the church erected in an early day by Antoine and Marguerite Le Claire, was only forty by eighty feet in area, but the congregation continued to grow so that in eight years it was necessary to more than double its capacity, and in 1865 it was the largest church of any denomination in the city. The parish school also flourished until the old frame school house could not accommodate more than half the children, and in 1869 a large, and for that time, handsome, brick school house was built. Father Cosgrove shrank from no responsibility, neglected no duty and avoided no dangers when families in his parish were stricken with contagious disease or when other troubles came upon them. He was always found at his post of duty in times of sorrow and distress, as well as in prosperous days. He was a devoted father to his people. Besides his work in the city he attended two outside missions, Long Grove and Le Claire,

and brought them to a flourishing condition. His work among the young people has been very notable, and many a young man and woman in the city of Davenport or in some far distant home blesses him for his influence which directed him or her in the right path. He has always taken an active interest in the cause of true temperance, his own example being a solid foundation for it. As a speaker, he has few equals, and during the twenty-five years of his pastorate, which ended August 27, 1882, he had officiated at 2,257 baptisms and presented 1,500 persons to his bishop for confirmation. The twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood was celebrated by his parish, the city of Davenport and his many friends from all over the country with the greatest enthusiasm. Many and costly were the presents he received on that occasion. When the diocese of Dubuque was divided and the Diocese of Davenport was organized in July, 1881, Bishop McMullen selected St. Marguerite's as his cathedral church and appointed Father Cosgrove Vicar General of the Diocese, a very deserved promotion and one that proved of inestimable value to Bishop McMullen, who only a few months afterwards was taken sick and never recovered. Thus Father Cosgrove was in the guidance of the affairs of the Diocese, Bishop in everything except name and the holy offices which are the province of the Bishop alone.

When Bishop McMullen became impressed with the idea that his illness would prove fatal, he wrote a letter in which he appointed Father Cosgrove Administrator of the Diocese in case of his death. The letter was sealed and placed in safe hands and was not opened until after the funeral of the bishop. A short time before his death Bishop McMullen indited a letter to the Holy Father, in which he stated that he had been so ill most of the time since his consecration as to be unable to attend to the duties of his office, but that his work had been entrusted to his Vicar General, Very Rev. Henry Cosgrove, who had performed his duties admirably in every respect. Father Cosgrove was not, however, one of the three priests recommended for the Bishopric by the Provincial Bishops. His appointment

is mostly due to the priests of the Diocese of Davenport. As no appointment had been made and all were anxiously awaiting the result, Very Rev. Trevis, at the suggestion of Very Rev. Niermann, sent a cable message to Rome asking that no action be taken in the appointment of a Bishop of Davenport until after the priests of the Diocese could be heard from, and then the petition for the appointment of Father Cosgrove, signed by nearly every priest in the Diocese, was sent to Rome. When the Cabinet of Cardinals came together to consider the selection of a Bishop for the See of Davenport and everything had been carefully considered, His Holiness, Pope Leo, said: "Father Cosgrove is the man." This is said to be the first time in the history of the church in the United States in which the priests in a Diocese petitioned for the appointment of one of their number as their Bishop and were successful. Father Cosgrove is the first native of this country to be called to a Bishopric in Iowa. The joy with which his appointment was received by the citizens of Davenport, without regard to nationality or religion, cannot be adequately expressed. An address of thanks and deepest joy felt by the people and signed by the mayor, city council, members of the Board of Trade and the press of Davenport, was sent to His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, as an expression of their appreciation of the appointment of Bishop Cosgrove. Father Cosgrove was consecrated Bishop of Davenport with great solemnity on Sunday, September 14, 1884. Most Rev. P. Feehan, Archbishop of Chicago, was consecrator. The assistant consecrators were Most Rev. John Hennessy, Archbishop of Dubuque, and Right Rev. James O'Connor, Bishop of Omaha. The sermon was delivered by Most Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul. As Bishop, the Right Rev. Henry Cosgrove has fully realized the hopes of his priests and laity. His appointment has been democratic and the miter has never turned his head. He has always been a man of the people and for the people.

As to his success in the administration of the Diocese of Davenport, a whole book could be written. In the city of Davenport he has erected a magnificent cathedral, which is practically free from debt. St. Am-

brose College also owes its erection and present flourishing condition to his restless energy. Neither have the orphans been forgotten by him, for in 1896 he established an orphanage at Davenport, called "St. Vincent's Home." The sick and convalescent in Des Moines bless his memory because under his administration a very flourishing hospital, known as Mercy Hospital, has been established there. The Diocese of Davenport is in a prosperous condition, and is reported as financially the first in the United States. Under Bishop Cosgrove's administration many new congregations have been formed and the number of priests has greatly increased. The Bishop has a thorough knowledge of the condition of each congregation in his Diocese and has visited every parish in it many times, having confirmed over 20,000 persons. Although vested with high judicial powers, he has rarely made use of them except in cases of extreme necessity. The priests, as well as the laity, have found in him a conscientious and kind father who would rather suffer himself than have others suffer. His interest in the cause of education is especially noteworthy. Every year he assists in person in the examination in the higher institutions of learning, including St. Ambrose College and the Immaculate Conception Academy, and assists also in the parochial schools. Able examiners have been appointed by him to report on the standing and progress of the schools in the Diocese.

Bishop Cosgrove is an American himself and in regard to the question of nationality is most impartial. He deprecates any strife among the different races, and thinks there is room enough in this great country for all men of good will.



born January 27, 1851, in Delaware county, Indiana. When he was but three years old his father died, and his mother afterwards married again and moved to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where the family settled on a farm. Here young James grew to manhood, working in the fields during summer and attending district school in the winter. In 1867, at the age of sixteen, he entered Upper Iowa University at Fayette, feeling a desire for a broader education than the common school afforded and inspired by the fact that his father's last request had been that his children should be well educated. He attended this institution for four years, earning his own way by teaching and doing whatever else he was fitted for during vacations. In 1872 he entered the law department of the State University at Iowa City, graduating in June, 1873, and in the latter part of the same year commenced the practice of law at Denison, his present location, and enjoyed a lucrative patronage from the start. In 1880 he was elected district attorney of the Thirteenth judicial district of Iowa, comprising the counties of Greene, Carroll, Crawford, Audubon, Shelby, Cass, Pottawattamie, Mills and Fremont, and assumed the duties of the office January 1,

CONNER, JAMES P., congressman from the Tenth district, late judge of the Sixteenth judicial district of Iowa, is the leading attorney in the city of Denison. His father, William Conner, was born in 1817 and died in 1854. He was a native of North Carolina, and was a physician by profession. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania and was born in 1818. Judge Conner was

1881. He was a very popular candidate, running over two hundred votes ahead of his party's ticket. He held this office four years, and on January 1, 1884, went upon the bench of the circuit court in the same district, having been elected the preceding fall by a safe majority, though his party in the district was beaten by more than five hundred votes. He remained circuit judge until 1886, when the legislature abolished the office and divided the judicial districts again, so that Crawford, the county in which he resided, became a part of the Sixteenth judicial district of Iowa, embracing Greene, Crawford, Carroll, Sac, Ida and Calhoun counties. He was elected judge of this new district in 1886, receiving the vote of both parties, as there were no nominations made against him. He served the full term of four years, but declined renomination. In 1891 he renewed his practice of law at Denison, having served in office for ten years. He enjoys a successful and lucrative practice and is prominent in all the affairs of the community—business, political, religious and social. He is one of the largest stockholders and a director in the Crawford County State Bank of Denison.

Judge Conner has always been an unswerving republican, casting his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1872. In every campaign he has been one of the leading speakers to advocate the doctrines of the party, and is always an active worker for its welfare. He was a delegate to the national republican convention in 1892, and was a firm supporter of Benjamin Harrison for renomination. When Congressman J. P. Dolliver was appointed United States senator by Governor Shaw in September, 1900, Judge Conner became a candidate for the republican nomination to succeed Mr. Dolliver in congress, and in the convention held in Ft. Dodge September 25 and 26, he was nominated. It was a long and strenuous contest, in which nearly every county in the district presented an able candidate. But the friends of Judge Conner were found in nearly every county, having him as their second choice, after giving their local candidates every possible chance. Therefore it was impossible to unite "the field against Conner," which was attempted because he

was the leading candidate. He was supported by Crawford, Greene, Humboldt, Kossuth, Webster, Calhoun and Pocahontas counties on the final ballot. He made a vigorous canvass of the district during the campaign and was elected by a tremendous majority, receiving 36,584 votes against 20,648 for Robert F. Dale, his democratic opponent, the largest majority ever given by the district for any candidate for the office. In religion Judge Conner is a member of the Methodist church.

The judge was married October 12, 1875, to Miss Allie M. Cowdery, daughter of Henry E. Cowdery, of Mazomanie, Wisconsin. They have a delightful and comfortable home, and know well how to get the most happiness out of life.

DUDLEY, CHARLES ASHMAN, the well known lawyer of Des Moines, came to that city from Ohio in 1867, and the next year was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession. He was born in Freedom, Portage county, Ohio, November 14, 1839, and is the son of Charles and Sarah Leet Dudley. The family were farmers, industrious and frugal, and the father at his death in 1888 owned a well cultivated farm, a comfortable home, and had a surplus sufficient for all his needs. Both parents were born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and were of Puritan stock. They had the love of schools and church, which is characteristic of Massachusetts people. Upon their marriage in 1837 they moved to Ohio and settled on a farm in the Western Reserve. Both lived happy and prosperous lives and died and were buried on the farm where they first located. Mrs. Dudley died in 1900.

After exhausting the resources of the district schools in his neighborhood young Dudley attended the Eclectic Institute at Hiram, over which the late President Garfield then presided. Later he entered the University of Michigan and was graduated from the literary department in June, 1865. He then determined to make the law his profession and after some preliminary reading took a year's course in the law department of the University of Michigan. He came to



Iowa in April, 1867, and in the summer of 1868 was admitted to the bar. He had an office with Mitchell & Brown, and in January, 1869, when Mr. Mitchell was elected circuit judge, he entered into a partnership with Mr. Levi J. Brown of this firm, and the firm of Dudley & Brown continued until it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Brown. In August, 1883, the firm of Mitchell & Dudley, consisting of John Mitchell and Mr. Dudley, was organized and continued until the death of Judge Mitchell in December, 1890. In February, 1891, Nathan E. Coffin was taken into partnership and the firm of Dudley & Coffin is still in existence. The firm does a general law business and has a very large commercial clientage. Success has crowned Mr. Dudley's professional career and he has been rewarded with business prosperity. He was one of the incorporators of the Iowa Loan & Trust Company and is still connected with that solid institution as a director, trustee and attorney.

Mr. Dudley has always been a republican, one who has labored for the party year in and year out without seeking office for himself. He belongs to the Grant club and the Prairie Club, the well known men's literary club of Des Moines. For many years Mr.

Dudley was a trustee of the free public library in Des Moines and was prominently identified in the building up of that institution. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. In April, 1871, Mr. Dudley was married to Miss Sarah E. Washburn of Dubuque. Six children have been born to them, of whom three are now living: Cora May, born February 10, 1873, wife of Arthur E. Kenyon, of Des Moines; Frank Leet, born July 2, 1878, resident of Boring, Washington, and Pluniman Henry, born February 13, 1890, resident of Des Moines.

DOWS, STEPHEN LELAND, capitalist, of Cedar Rapids, has for many years been prominently identified with the most important business interests of the city and state. He has built many miles of railroad in Iowa and the northwest and developed many prosperous towns. The town of Dows in Wright county was named for him. He descended from Laurance Dows, who was born in 1613 in Boughton, County Hants, England, and emigrated previous to the year 1642 to Boston, Massachusetts, and settled about the year 1649 in Charlestown, Massachusetts,

Jonathan Dows, son of Laurance, was where he died March 14, 1692. born in 1661 in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He is said to have been a man of high repute and one of his Majesty's counsel, enjoying the title of Hon. Jonathan Dows, Esq. He was appointed Justice of the Court of Common Pleas June 27, 1718, and appointed Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in December, 1718. He served in these capacities until 1741. Eleazer Dows, great-grandfather of Stephen L., was a son of Jonathan. He was born March 2, 1728, in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was one of those who signed the petition November 24, 1773, against the importation of tea by the East India Company. In 1775, at the burning of Charlestown during the battle of Bunker Hill, his property was entirely destroyed and his family fled to Sherborn, Massachusetts. In the list of losses, June 17, 1775, Eleazer Dows makes claim for various amounts, which were afterward paid

by the government to cover the loss of his property.

James Dows, son of Eleazer, was grandfather of Stephen L. He was born April 28, 1769, in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He enlisted January, 1813, for eighteen months under Captain Crooker in the Ninth United States Infantry, commanded by Colonel Learned. On April 14, 1814, he re-enlisted for and during the war. In the battle of Chippawa, Canada, July 5, 1814, he was wounded and carried to the military hospital, where he died August 10, 1814. The statement of the widow shows that he enlisted in 1812, which is supposed to have been in the state militia.

Thomas Dowse, the literary leather dresser of Cambridge, was a son of Jonathan, brother of James and great uncle of Stephen L. He was a most remarkable man in his way. He was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, when the people were in the midst of Revolutionary excitement. The family fled for their lives at the burning of the town on the 17th of June, 1775, first to Holliston and then to Sherborn, where the father was obliged to start anew at his trade as a leather dresser. A better extract of his life cannot here be given than that expressed by extracts from the lectures and eulogy by Edward Everett, who says: "I have the pleasure to be acquainted, in one of the neighboring towns, with a person who was taught the trade of a leather dresser by his father and has all his life worked and still works at his business. He has devoted his leisure hours and a portion of his honorable earnings to the cultivation of useful and elegant learning. Under the same roof that covers his workshop he has the most excellent library of English books, for its size, with which I am acquainted. The books have been selected with good judgment, many of which were imported from England by himself. What is more important than having the books, the proprietor is well acquainted with their contents. He was the first in America to raise a monument to the immortal printer, Franklin, which he did in a way quite characteristic of the man. He did not attempt to raise money by subscription, but put his hand in his pocket and, in a quiet



way, made his plans which resulted in the erection of the monument at Mt. Auburn."

He also erected a smaller stone near by to mark his own resting place. Toward the close of his life he wisely provided for keeping together his valuable library by donating it on the 30th day of July, 1856, to the Massachusetts Historical Society to be forever kept by them in one room of a fireproof building; to be used there, but never to be removed. The asylum for aged, indigent females and the Massachusetts general hospital received additions to their funds from the same source as well as a large amount left to his executors to be distributed for charitable, literary and scientific purposes. The Dowse High School and City Hall at Sherborn stands as a monument to his memory. The Dowse Institute at Cambridge is the result of a fund the income of which is spent for charitable purposes. At present the income is spent for a course of lectures, concerts and readings held in Union Hall each year. On the largest of a chime of bells in the tower of Grace Church of Cambridge, Massachusetts, is inscribed: "Let the name of Thomas Dowse of Cambridge be

remembered; the liberal man deviseth liberal things."

Adam Dows, son of James, was the father of Stephen L. He was born November 9, 1792, in Sherborn, Massachusetts. In early manhood he went to New York City and embarked in business and married Miss Maria Lundy, daughter of Captain Lundy of New York City, who died in China, being detained there by the War of 1812. In 1836 Adam Dows moved to Troy, New York, where he died December 10, 1868.

The parental grandmother of Stephen L. was a Leland, a family as distinguished as the Dows family. The genealogy of the family is traced back distinctly to John Leland, who was born in London, England, in 1512, an accomplished scholar, flourishing during the reign of Henry VIII. Among his descendants in the old world were Rev. Drs. John and Thomas Leland, eminent authors of the eighteenth century. Henry Leland, the progenitor of all who bear the name in this country, except by adoption, is supposed to have emigrated to the United States about 1652, and settled in what afterwards became the town of Sherborn, Massachusetts. His children who lived to grow up were Experience, Hope Still, Ebenezer and Eleazer, from whom has sprung a numerous family, many members of which are quite distinguished, as American biographical history shows. All left issue but Eleazer. Among the prominent men in this family was "Elder" John Leland, many years a resident of Cheshire, Massachusetts. He lived a short time in Virginia, and in 1789, in a Baptist general conference, he boldly denounced slavery as a "violent deprivation of the rights of nature." The prominent professional men and eminent scholars of this name are numbered by the hundreds. There are eleven generations of the Leland family in this country.

To Adam and Maria Lundy Dows was born in New York City, October 9, 1832, Stephen Leland Dows. The only schooling the boy received was at the public schools of Troy, New York, before the age of nine years. At the age of fourteen Stephen entered a machine shop in Troy, New York, to learn a trade. He was an energetic and diligent youth, mastered his trade, and then

aspiring to a larger field, resolved to go West. He reached the city of Milwaukee in 1848 with seventy cents in his pocket, somewhat uncertain of his future, but full of courage and willing to accept any honest employment. For many years his life was full of hardships. His first occupation was found in Badenoquett, Michigan, where he spent a year in a lumber camp working for twelve dollars per month. He then crossed the peninsula from Badenoquett to Lake Superior, going through a dense forest and wilderness and arrived at Marquette early in November, 1849, the first tree having been cut in the clearing where that beautiful city now stands on July 10, 1849. He was one of the first white men to winter there. He worked in the first machine shops, ran the first engine and assisted in erecting and running the first steam hammer erected on Lake Superior. Two years later he returned to Badenoquett, where he again engaged in lumbering, remaining there until the spring of 1853. He then removed to Muskegon, Michigan, to become the superintendent of a lumbering establishment.

Mr. Dows came to Cedar Rapids, April 12, 1855, to locate permanently. He became engaged in the saw mill and lumber business in Linn and Jones counties, and for a time was superintendent of the Variety Manufacturing Works at Cedar Rapids. So far his career had been one of untiring labor, with little financial profit. He had gained largely in experience, however, and became a capable and energetic man.

In 1860 he was drawn to the Rocky Mountains by the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, but after a year of rough prospecting and quartz mining, returned to Cedar Rapids. In August, 1862, his patriotic ardor for the Union led him to enlist in Company I, Twentieth Iowa Infantry, and he bore a man's part in the Civil War. Going to the front as First Lieutenant, he was appointed Acting Brigade Quartermaster of the First Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Frontier. From exposure and overwork he became disabled and was obliged to leave the service the first year.

After the war Mr. Dows engaged in railroad building under contract, and was now rewarded for his long career of honest en-

terprise and patient efforts by abundant success. The original seventy cents with which he began life in the West was soon succeeded by a fortune. Mr. Dows rose to the position of one of the most extensive and prosperous contractors in the West. His earnings in railroad building were largely increased by ventures in land. He bought large tracts of land situated in eligible locations, at low prices, and has gained a large amount of capital by developing towns in Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. Able in financial management, sagacious in judgment, a man of the strictest probity of character, he has always commanded the implicit confidence of those with whom he has dealt, and success has rewarded all his ventures. He has invested largely in real estate in Cedar Rapids and the three Dows blocks are monuments of his public spirit and enterprise. He has also been interested in banking, manufacturing, etc.

Always a republican, Mr. Dows was elected from his district to the state senate in 1875, serving in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Cedar Rapids and an elder of the same. He is a man of benevolent disposition, very generous to the poor, dispensing his charities in the most secret manner.

On the 31st of October, 1855, Stephen L. Dows was married to Miss Henrietta W. Safley at Sugar Grove, Linn county, Iowa. She was of Scotch parentage, born at Tweed Mouth, England, and came to America with her parents at the age of eighteen months. She was the daughter of Thomas Safley, of Linn County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Dows have had six children, all yet living but the first born, Minnie Maria, who died in budding womanhood in her fifteenth year, on the 14th of July, 1871, and Stephen Leland Jr., who was born February 1, 1867, and died July 5, 1899. The living children are: Elizabeth Holroyd, born November 17, 1858; Elma Ellsworth, born October 13, 1861; William Greene, born August 12, 1864, a sketch of whose life is given in this volume, and Susan Henrietta, born July 28, 1871. Mrs. Dows was a noble Christian woman, and was thoroughly devoted to the interests of her family. Like her husband,

she was very sociable, abounding in hospitality, and was a rich entertainer. She departed this life August 7, 1893.

Mr. Dows is purely a self-made man. Cast upon his own resources at an early age, he educated himself and developed into a skillful mechanic, and later in life, into an eminent business man and a legislator with but few peers in the commonwealth. With rare exception, whatever he has touched has been prosperous.

DOWS, COLONEL WILLIAM GREENE, of Cedar Rapids, is a native of Iowa, born in Clayton county, August 12, 1864. Few young men in the state are as well known as Colonel Dows, because of his prominence in military affairs and as a member of the legislature. He is the son of Stephen L. and Henrietta Safley Dows, who were early settlers in Iowa, settling on a farm in Linn county. The sketch of their lives is given elsewhere in this work. William G. Dows was educated in the public schools of Cedar Rapids and in Shattuck Military School in Faribault, Minnesota. He graduated from this school in June, 1883, and in the same year went into business with his father and began his military career. He began as a private, assisting in the organization of Company C, First Regiment, Iowa National Guard, at Cedar Rapids, and has since filled every position in the regiment up to and including the colonelcy. When the Spanish war began he went with his regiment to Camp McKinley at Des Moines and on the 26th of April, 1898, the regiment was mustered into the United States service with Colonel Dows at its head. The regiment then became known as the Forty-ninth Iowa United States Volunteers. Its first camp was at Jacksonville, Florida, then at Savannah, Georgia, whence it was sent to the Island of Cuba and saw a year's service in different parts of the island. The regiment was not mustered out until after peace had been declared and the treaty signed. The records of the War Department at Washington show that no regiment in the volunteer service made a better record than the Forty-ninth, and very few as good. Colonel Dows



had studied military science to good purpose and he understood how to take care of his regiment. Upon the reorganization of the National Guard after the Spanish-American war, Colonel Dows was unanimously elected colonel of the Forty-ninth Regiment Iowa National Guard. In 1897 Colonel Dows was elected by the republicans of Linn county to represent them in the legislature as a member of the house, and in 1899 he was re-elected. During both sessions he served on important committees and during the second session he was chairman of the appropriations committee. In this responsible position his excellent business training became of great value to the state, and the appropriations work of that session was highly creditable to those having it in charge. Colonel Dows has always been an active republican and has taken a prominent part in party conventions and is well known as an influential factor in Iowa politics. He has been a member of the city council of Cedar Rapids.

Masonry had strong attractions for Col. Dows and he has risen to the thirty-second degree, is a Knight Templar and Past Master of Mount Hermon Lodge No. 263 of Cedar Rapids. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Presbyterian church.

He was married in Cedar Rapids, October 9, 1890, to Margaret B. Cook, daughter of J. S. Cook and Vallissa L. Cook. Mrs. Dows was born in Jamestown, New York. Her father, J. S. Cook, was one of the prominent wholesale grocers and wholesale dry goods merchants in Iowa. Colonel and Mrs. Dows have two children: Sutherland Cook, born July 3, 1891, and Margaret Henrietta, born July 6, 1895.

DRAKE, DR. JOSEPH H., president and manager of the Drake Sanitarium, although he has been in Des Moines but a few years, has, through the evidence of his thorough training and long experience, succeeded in gaining a wide patronage, and is recognized as one of the most successful surgeons and physicians of the capital city. He deserves much credit for his attainments, having worked his own way up and being essentially a self-made man. His ancestors were of the best blood of Europe, for he is a descendant of Prince William of Orange, who afterwards became king of Holland; also of Walpert Weber, who succeeded William on the throne. The doctor's ancestors came to America prior to the Revolution, settling in Vermont, where his grandfather Drake took part in the Revolution as a member of the British army. At the close of the struggle he removed to Canada. William Drake, the doctor's father, was a builder and contractor, but later in life became a farmer, owning a tract of land in Essex county, Ontario. He was prominent in local politics and in all public enterprises, and was noted for his integrity. He was a faithful member of the Episcopal church, and an ardent and consistent worker in the cause of temperance. He died February 4, 1882, aged seventy-six years. His wife, Eliza Malatt Drake, was also an earnest worker in the Episcopal church. She died in 1862, aged forty-five.

J. H. Drake was born in Canada, at St. Thomas, Ontario, December 28, 1845, and was one of ten children, six of whom are now living. Soon after his mother's death in 1862, when he was but seventeen years old, he left home and came by vessel to Sandusky, Ohio, where he spent several

years working in the summer and attending school in winter. He had always felt a great desire to become a physician, and he improved every opportunity offered him to assist local physicians, in this way gaining considerable practical knowledge of the art. Working his own way through college he graduated with honors in 1874 from the Hahnemann Medical College, St. Louis, Mo. During the same year he came to Iowa and began practicing at Mt. Vernon, and soon succeeded in building up a large and paying practice. In the winter of 1879-80 he attended Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, where he gave special attention to chronic, nervous and surgical diseases. In the summer of 1880 his health failing him through overwork and study, he was obliged to abandon active practice. Removing to Mt. Pleasant, he took nearly a year's rest and then resumed work, and again enjoyed a very liberal patronage. After eleven years at Mt. Pleasant, marked with unusual success, he removed to Sioux City and established a sanitarium, thus affording himself better opportunities for work in specialties. He did very well here, but after two years, in 1893, came to Des Moines, feeling that business prospects were better at the capital than in Sioux City, which at that time was just beginning to feel the effects of a collapsed boom. The sanitarium which Dr. Drake opened in Des Moines has met with gratifying success. It is well equipped and well patronized, patients coming from many parts of the states and Canada. Neither pains nor money has been spared to secure the best surgical appliances, one of the recent acquisitions being the X-Ray ozone and static machine.

Politically, Dr. Drake has always been a republican. In religion he is a Methodist. He is a Mason, belonging to the A. F. and A. M. and to the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the I. O. O. F. at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. He is a member of the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa, and held the office of treasurer in 1885 and 1886. He also belongs to the American Institute of Homeopathy, the American Association of Official Surgeons, the Cedar Valley Medical Association, of which he was



secretary three years, and the Polk County Medical Association.

The doctor was married in December, 1867, to Miss Sadie Hayes, of Kingsville, Ont., who died a year later, leaving an infant son, Franklin J., who is a graduate of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College and is practicing at Webster City. Dr. Drake married a second time October 26, 1871, to Miss Mary E. Boynton, of Hartford, Michigan, a native of Saratoga county, New York, who was born September 9, 1853. By this marriage they have three children: Leon D., born in 1874, now a student of osteopathy; Carrie G., born in 1881, and William B., born in 1884.

DEEMER, HORACE E., of Red Oak, judge of the supreme court of Iowa, was born in Bourbon, Marshall County, Indiana, September 24, 1858. He is of Holland descent. His great-grandfather at the end of the Thirty Years' War in Germany removed with many of his people to Western Pennsylvania and there identified himself with the "Pennsylvania Dutch." He had an ac-



tive part in the stirring times incident to the Revolution and was with all the Dutch in favor of freedom and independence. He belonged to the original anti-slavery party, known by the name of "liberty," and voted for James G. Birney for president. After that he identified himself with the free soil party and remained a member of that organization until the republican party came into existence. After that he was a consistent republican until his death. With other pioneers he removed to Fort Findley, in Ohio, in 1832. His grandson, Judge Deemer's father, was John A. Deemer, a lumber dealer. The latter was married to Elizabeth Erwin, a daughter of Elisha Erwin, of Columbiana county, Ohio. He became famous in slavery days as an agent of the underground railway. The Erwins were of the sturdy Scotch-Irish stock which has played such an important part in our national development. Neither side of the family has been given to office-seeking or office-holding. They have been content to be reasonably successful farmers and merchants, but have always insisted upon the perfect freedom of state and individual.

The family removed to Cedar county, Iowa, in 1866, and engaged in farming.

Young Horace attended the public schools in West Liberty and the collegiate department of the State University of Iowa and matriculated in the law department in the year 1878. In June, 1879, he received the degree of L. L. B. from the University. Like many other young men, he earned his own way through college, selling fruit brought from Southern Illinois along the lines of the B., C. R. & N., and the C., R. I. & P. railways. For a time he worked with his father in the lumber business in West Liberty, and was for a short time engaged in the furniture and undertaking business before entering college. After his admission to the bar he entered the law office of Lamb, Billingsley & Lambertson in Lincoln, Neb., and remained there for a few months, getting a knowledge of practical affairs. He formed a partnership with Joseph M. Junkin, now state senator, who was an old classmate at Iowa City, and they entered upon the practice of law in Red Oak in the fall of 1879. From the day they opened their office they made money and the partnership continued until Mr. Deemer was elected district judge in the year 1886. At that time the firm had a large and profitable business. Mr. Deemer had been secretary of the county fair for six years and chairman of the republican county committee during one campaign. The nomination for district judge came without effort and renomination and re-election by an increased majority followed in 1890. While on the district bench some very important cases were tried before Judge Deemer, notably the Cross and Clauser murder cases, the joint rate case, and others of equal moment.

In 1894, at the age of thirty-five years, Judge Deemer was appointed by Governor Frank D. Jackson as the sixth judge of the supreme court, the legislature having at that time increased the number from five to six. This appointment was made by Governor Jackson upon the urgent representations of those who knew Judge Deemer best and who said that he would make one of the greatest jurists the state has ever produced. His work on the bench during the past six years has justified their expectations. Judge Deemer has written many important opinions, among which may be mentioned one

on the constitutionality of the mulct law; one involving the constitutionality of the party-wall statute; one involving the measure of damage in case of delay of death messages; one involving the negotiability of a note payable with exchange; one on the constitutionality of the anti-cigarette law and others of more or less importance. The governor's appointment was promptly approved by the republican party and by the voters at the polls. Under the new arrangement Judge Deemer was elected the first time for four years. In 1898 he was unanimously re-elected for six years, his term expiring December 31, 1904. In 1898 he served as chief justice.

Since his election to the supreme bench Judge Deemer as a member of the state library board has taken a lively interest in its management, serving on important committees. He has had much to do with the selection and purchase of books for the library, and together with Judge Kinne, made out the first list of 2,000 volumes for the traveling library and the rules for its government. He has often been called upon for lectures and advice on library matters. For several years he has been one of the lecturers to the law class at the State University and is frequently invited to deliver lectures and addresses before literary and scientific associations. He belongs to the Prairie Club at Des Moines, to the State and American Bar Associations to the American Academy of Political and Social Science and other literary and scientific associations.

In December, 1900, Judge Deemer was urged to accept the chancellorship of the Law Department of the State University, at an advanced salary, but decided to remain on the bench. Before his election to the district bench he was assistant inspector general of the First Brigade of the Iowa National Guard with the rank of major. He had been a member of the guard since 1877, rising from a private through various grades to the rank of major. The Judge is a Knight Templar and a Knight of Pythias and has held honorary positions in both orders. He was a commander in the uniform rank Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the McClain Chapter Phi-Delta-Phi college fraternity. Though not a member of any

church, Judge Deemer usually attends the Baptist and holds a semi-birthright in the Friends church. Judge Deemer was married in 1882 to Miss Jeannette Gibson, of Red Oak. Two children have been born to them, Dorothy, born March 11, 1890, and Jeannette, born February 20, 1895. The latter died in 1895 of scarlet fever. In 1896 Judge Deemer built a beautiful colonial house on a hill in the northeastern part of Red Oak, which commands a fine view of the Nishnabotna valley. As a matter of recreation he attends to a small fruit farm lying back from his residence.

FOSTER, SIDNEY A., of Des Moines, is unique in many particulars. He is, in the truest sense, a self-made man, especially in that best sense, in which a man is supposed not only to bend circumstances to serve his purposes and ends, but to create circumstances to his liking. His early life was one of toil, privation and hardship; in fact, his early manhood was largely subject to a continuation of the same hard conditions with which his boyhood days were surrounded. He lost his mother when nine years of age and from that time forward he was fighting the battle of life almost single-handed. This very naturally developed a spirit of self-reliance, which has characterized all of his after life work. It cannot be said that hardships are an unmixed evil. Neither can it be said that being thrown upon his own resources, is not at times, a splendid discipline for a boy. True it is, at least, that Mr. Foster's life has demonstrated that hardships and responsibilities in early life may serve a high purpose in future character-building.

He was born in Wirt township, Allegany county, New York, May 17, 1849. His boyhood was spent upon a farm, and his early education was such as a farmer boy received at the old country school house in those early days. In 1857 the panic of that year swept away such fortune as his father had accumulated, and left them stranded, with only the daily toil, of such of the family as were able, for support. The next year his mother died, which took from the home the sunlight that a mother's presence brings.



Sidney A. being the youngest of six children, suffered most of all, because most of all he needed a mother's care. His later education was obtained at the Friendship, New York Academy, only a partial course, and in a printing office.

He came west in 1865, when he entered upon an all-around career. We find him at one time running on the river as a raftsmen, and otherwise; then as section man on a railroad; farm hand, and finally a stage driver. Such occupation tended to develop physically just such a man as we have in Mr. Foster, strong, athletic, powerful. He is fifty years of age, and has not yet reached the prime of life. Happily, Mr. Foster was unique in his habits. He has always been temperate and considerate of himself in every way. His fine physique and magnificent health, bear witness to this. He came to Iowa in 1874. His first work was writing county histories for the Andreas Atlas Company. He was one of the compilers of the history of Dubuque county, followed by the history of Fayette, Howard, Mitchell and Floyd counties. While in this work he negotiated the purchase of the Mitchell County News at Osage, in 1877. He sold out and in 1878 bought the Worth County

Eagle. In 1884 he was elected chief clerk of the Twentieth General Assembly of Iowa. In 1886 he declined to be a candidate for reelection because of having begun at Marshalltown the organization of the Royal Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was the promoter and secretary. He yet holds the position of secretary. In 1886 in the congressional convention he declined the nomination by his party as a congressional candidate and gave up politics, preferring a business to a political life. The same year he moved the Royal Union to Des Moines and has since been a resident of the capital city. He has declined many opportunities for political honor and stood steadfast in his determination to make the Royal Union a great western institution. He is the justly recognized author of that sentiment so currently and proudly used by all Iowans: "In all that is good, Iowa affords the best." His steadfast and determined work for this life insurance company, of which the state is now so proud, in an index to his character.

FINLAYSON, DR. JOHN A., is a successful physician and surgeon, who has been practicing in Armstrong, Emmet county, since 1892. He has earned the confidence and respect of that community so that his practice extends among the best people and is very satisfactory. He was born near Mt. Carroll, Carroll county, Illinois, September 12, 1859. His father, William Finlayson, was born in Caithness county, Scotland, in 1812, and came to America in 1830, settling first in Nova Scotia, where he was married in 1841 to Jessie Mackay. She was a native of Nova Scotia, born in Picton county in 1815. Her ancestors were Scotch, coming from the county in which her husband was born in Scotland. The family came to the United States in 1843 and located on a farm in Carroll county, Illinois. Mr. Finlayson being frugal and industrious, prospered, so that in his advanced years he was in very comfortable circumstances. He died August 27, 1896, at the age of eighty-four years.

Until he was twenty years of age John A. Finlayson assisted his father on the home



farm when not attending school. The common schools were very good, and he was a pupil in the neighboring school until he was ready for the high school. After that he attended the Northern Illinois Normal School. For several years he taught in the public schools in Carroll, Jo Daviess and Ogle counties, Illinois. In 1888 he began the study of medicine and in the spring of 1892 was graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine in Louisville. The following August he selected Armstrong as a desirable location in which to begin the practice of his profession, and succeeded so well that he has had no occasion to change. The Doctor has taken an active interest in the various medical societies, being a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and several local medical societies. He is a republican and belongs to the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Finlayson was married June 6, 1894, to Miss Grace Robinson of Armstrong. Mrs. Finlayson was born in Grundy county, Iowa, and was educated in the schools of Grundy Center and at the State Normal School at Cedar Falls. She taught school for several years prior to her marriage and is an able assistant to the Doctor in the arduous duties of a busy professional life.

GREATTRAX, JOHN HENRY, M. D., who was the first physician to engage in practice in Sioux county, was born in West Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, November 21, 1837, in the days of log school houses and puncheon floors. He still has a recollection of hard slab benches and a fire place before which one would freeze and roast at the same time. His father, John William Greattrax, was a millwright and master of his trade. The paternal grandfather came from Scotland to Greenbush, New York, where John William Greattrax was born in 1810. The grandfather died when the father of the subject of this sketch was five years old, and so he went to Massachusetts to live with an uncle. Here he grew to manhood and in 1831 married Julia H. Chapman. In 1853 he removed to Illinois, thence, in 1862, to Grand Mound, Iowa, where he engaged in the lumber business. In 1870 he again moved, this time to Sioux county. He was an active and energetic citizen and became prominently identified with the development of the county in which he had settled. He was elected justice of the peace and served five terms. He had also held the office of justice of the peace for three terms in Illinois. In 1874 he was elected county treasurer of Sioux county, holding the office one term. In 1885 he removed to Walla Walla, Washington, where he died August 12, 1886, on his seventy-sixth birthday. Dr. Greattrax's mother, whose maiden name was Julia Holley, was of Scotch-Irish descent. She was born at Mt. Washington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1809, and died in Walla Walla, Washington, January 25, 1893, aged eighty-four years.

Dr. Greattrax was one of a family of five children—three boys and two girls. His father was not financially able to give his children more than a common school education, but this opportunity the Doctor made the most of. He was a diligent student and would pursue his studies far into the night. He came west with the family in 1853 and worked with his father at the millwright's trade until 1859. He then went to Missouri and was employed as a carpenter until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he

enlisted in October, 1861, in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, serving until November, 1864, when he was discharged at St. Louis. After taking part in the battles of Lone Jack, Mill Creek and Pea Ridge his regiment was ordered to reinforce Mulligan at Lexington, Missouri, but could not reach him because the boats that were to take them across the river could not be secured. They were not deprived of any of their share of fighting, however, for "bushwhackers" were thick thereabouts and not on good terms with the



Yankees by any means. At the close of the war he returned to Grand Mound and later worked in a paper mill at Cedar Rapids. In the fall of 1865 his father started a lumber yard at Grand Mound, and he entered his employ, where he remained two years, and in the meantime studied medicine nights in the office of Dr. Wagnor at Dewitt. Subsequently he studied with Dr. M. J. Hill, a homeopathic physician, for three years. He then went to Sioux county and entered a homestead, where he has since been engaged in farming and the practice of medicine. In 1882 his practice had grown to such proportions that he was compelled to rent his farm and remove to Boyden, a town near by. He has been in practice continuously since 1870.

At the time he first went to Sioux county the nearest neighbor lived twenty-five miles away, and Le Mars was the trading point, thirty-five miles distant. His home later served as a postoffice, the mail being kept in a leather satchel. The satchel would be sent to Le Mars, emptied by the postmaster there, the incoming mail placed in it, when it would be locked and returned to the home of Dr. Greatrath. His home was a half-way-house for travelers, and many times the host was puzzled to know where to put his guests, so numerous were they. He passed through the seven years of grasshopper plague, when the pests were so thick as to hide the light of the sun, and during the time ran behind operating expenses some fifteen hundred dollars. He received a certificate to practice from the state board of medical examiners in 1887. He has served ten years as physician for the town of Sheridan and township, and seven years in the same capacity for the incorporated town of Boyden. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and has filled every office in the organization.

He was married September 27, 1883, to Mrs. Julia A. Snell. They have two children: L. Beulah, born August 7, 1876, and A. Belle, born April 17, 1879. The Doctor says he earned, or tried to earn, his first dollar picking up potatoes for an old fellow 'way back in Massachusetts, and he remembers the occasion distinctly, for he was cheated out of his pay.

GIVEN, JUDGE JOSIAH, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, is a veteran of two wars and has lived in Des Moines since 1868, where he has held various positions of honor and trust. Judge Given was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1828. His parents were Josiah and Jane Clendening Given, and they were born in Ireland. In the spring of 1838 the family removed from the Pennsylvania home to Holmes county, Ohio. One of the lessons he learned in those early days was to beat a drum on the edge of the cornfield to keep the squirrels from digging up the corn as soon as it was planted. This accomplishment brought him into the service of his

country when the Mexican war broke out, and he was in great demand to help furnish patriotic music to inspire volunteers. He tried to enlist himself as a drummer boy in 1845, but was rejected as too young, until 1847, when he was mustered in as a member of Company G, Fourth Ohio Infantry. He served faithfully during the Mexican war as third corporal and on his return entered the office of his older brother, Judge William Given, and his partner, J. R. Barcroft, later of Des Moines, both of whom are now dead. After reading law with them two years in Ohio he was admitted to the bar in Stark county, Ohio, in 1850, on the motion of Edwin M. Stanton. A year later he was elected prosecuting attorney of Holmes county, serving two terms with distinction, securing several notable convictions. In 1856 he went to Coshocton, Ohio, to practice. It was there, while in court, that a telegram was received announcing the firing on Fort Sumpter. Mr. Given acted instantly. He went out of the court house, never to return until the war was over. He dropped his law books, picked up his drum and was a soldier again. Realizing that it was more than a three months' struggle, he arranged his business and prepared to be gone indefinitely. Entering the service as captain of Company K, Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which he organized, he spent the summer of 1861 in the mountains of West Virginia; in the fall he was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighteenth Ohio, and while in its service was wounded at Stone River; in the spring of 1863 he was made Colonel of the Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the head of this regiment he went through the Atlanta campaign, part of the time commanding the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, where he earned his title of General. After the fall of Atlanta, the war being practically over, he resigned on account of severe rheumatism incurred in the service. He was elected postmaster of the House of the Thirty-ninth congress, largely through the efforts of James A. Garfield, then in the House.

Coming to Des Moines immediately after the war, Judge Given at once commanded attention and earned the respect and confi-

dence of the people. He represented Polk county in the legislature, was Deputy Revenue Commissioner during Grant's administration, resigning this place when he was elected District Attorney in the judicial district comprising Polk county. In January, 1880, he became Circuit Judge and continued to serve in that capacity until the circuit court was abolished, when he was elected District Judge, serving until February, 1889, when he was appointed to the supreme bench by Governor Larrabee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Joseph R. Reed. He was elected that year to fill



the vacancy and was subsequently re-elected, his second term expiring in 1902, when he contemplates retiring.

Judge Given was married October 6, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Armor of Millersburg, Ohio. She died in 1895 after forty-four years of happy wedded life. Eight children were born to them, six sons and two daughters, all of whom are living but one daughter, who died in infancy. One of his sons is Welker Given, for many years an editorial writer on the Chicago Tribune and editor of the Marshalltown Times-Republican.

Few men attain to the degree of personal

popularity that has come to Judge Given. He is a great friend of the old soldier and is never happier than when attending and participating in a Grand Army meeting or an old soldiers' reunion. He has served as commander of the Iowa Department of the G. A. R. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Presbyterian church. His long service on the bench and his active connection with the politics and the affairs of Iowa generally have made for him a permanent place in the history of the state.

HANAWALT, GEORGE P., M. D., is one of the oldest of the physicians and surgeons now practicing in Des Moines, in point of service, as he came to the city in 1868 and has been in active and successful practice ever since. He was born in Ross county, New York, in 1836. His parents, John and Mary Jefferson Hanawalt, were of American birth. His father was born in Pennsylvania and was of German descent. The Doctor's grandfather on his father's side was a patriot of the American war for independence and his mother, born in Maryland, was a direct descendant of President Thomas Jefferson.

After studying in the public schools and spending some time in Salem Academy, young Hanawalt began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Salter and Holton, of Madison county, Ohio. In 1862, before his medical education was completed, he volunteered to serve the Union cause and joined the Seventh Ohio Infantry. This was in February and the next August he was transferred to the regular army as hospital steward. He continued his medical study under those peculiarly favorable circumstances and managed to attend medical lectures, so that he graduated from the medical department of Georgetown University of Washington, D. C., in 1864. He was then promoted to be acting assistant surgeon. After four years of this exceptionally good practice in surgery, he resigned and came to Des Moines. He at once commanded a good practice, and his ability and large experience have enabled him to build up a fine reputation and earn more than

state-wide fame as a surgeon. His cheerful temperament and pleasant way of getting over unpleasant things has made him a welcome visitor in sickrooms and endeared him to his patients. He is the regular surgeon for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Des Moines & Fort Dodge; Chicago Great Western; Des Moines Northern & Western; Des Moines & Kansas City; the City Railway Company and the Iowa State Traveling Men's Association. He was Surgeon General of the Iowa National Guard in 1877. All this points to the industry of the man, for he keeps up to date in his profession



without neglect to his large practice. He belongs to the American, Iowa State and Polk County Medical societies, and was president of the state society in 1880. These duties do not leave him much time for politics, but he is an earnest republican and does not shirk his share of party burdens.

In 1871, the 30th of October, Dr. Hanawalt was married to Miss Emily Agnes Jordan, daughter of James C. and Melinda Pittman Jordan, of Walnut township, who were among the very oldest settlers in Polk county. Mrs. Hanawalt was born in Platt county, Missouri, and was brought to Polk county with her parents at the age of two years.

She was educated at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have a beautiful home on Walnut street, famous for its flowers.

HAUGEN, GILBERT N. The meeting of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly attracted public attention to several of the younger members of that body whose fine abilities were brought out by the important matters under consideration. Among those who



earned distinction in the house none was more conspicuous than G. N. Haugen, representing Worth county. He was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, April 21, 1859. His parents were natives of Norway, the father being born in Ness, Hollingdall, in 1808, and the mother at the same place in 1817. They were married there in 1835 and emigrated to the United States in 1844, locating in Rock county, Wisconsin, where they lived the lives of pioneers and suffered the privations incident thereto.

G. N. Haugen came to Iowa while young and attended the public schools of Decorah.

Later he entered business college at Janesville, Wisconsin, and there acquired the education that has made him the foremost accountant and leading figure in financial affairs in Worth county. His schooling finished, he engaged in farming for a time, then opened a hardware store at Kensett and by honorable methods and strict adherence to business built up a large trade. He shortly added agricultural implements and soon was dealing in fine horses, most of which were imported by him. During this time he was elected to various offices of trust in that section, and exhibited so much executive ability that in 1887 he was nominated and elected treasurer of the county by the republicans. Twice he succeeded himself in that position and in the fall of 1893 he was elected to the legislature. So well did he look after the interests of his constituents and so largely did he figure in the legislation enacted during that session that he had no opposition for re-election. As has been said, he was conspicuous for his sound judgment during the second term, especially in matters where financial interests were concerned. He had a place on many of the more important committees where his opinions were held in high regard by his colleagues. In 1898, after a closely contested, three-cornered fight in the nominating convention against Hon. Thomas Updegraff and James E. Blythe, Mr. Haugen was nominated for congress in the Fourth Iowa district. He was elected by a large majority and is serving his people with entire satisfaction, having been re-elected in 1900.

Mr. Haugen is largely interested in real estate in Northern Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas and is also farming a large tract of land in Worth county. He still imports and breeds fine horses and is president of the Northwood Banking Company, an institution well known for its stability in that part of the state. October 26, 1885, he was married to Miss Bertha Cecilia Evenson of Winneshiek county. She died May 10, 1892, leaving two children, Norma and Lauritz, and the husband to mourn her departure. She was a woman of many graces and drew about her a large circle of friends. No death in Worth county ever caused more universal sorrow, for her beauty of charac-

ter had endeared her to all, without regard to creed.

JOHNSTON, BENJAMIN E., United States consul at Utila, Honduras, is a native born Hawkeye. His birth occurred in Van Buren county on the 9th of March, 1845. The family is of Scotch origin and founded in America by Benjamin Johnston, Sr., the grandfather of our subject, who with his family crossed the Atlantic and settled in Petersburg, Virginia. He died soon after, leaving four children to the care of his widow, two sons and two daughters, namely, James, Jane, John and Margaret. James, the eldest, and father of Consul Johnston, was born in Scotland March 17, 1816, and in his youth accompanied his parents to America. On October 6, 1842, he married Miss Sarah Brown, daughter of Hugh Brown, and sister of Judge Alex Brown and John C. Brown, the latter being cashier of the Manning's Bank. They came to Iowa the same year, locating in Keosauqua, where Mr. Johnston died in October, 1845. Benjamin was their only child. He acquired his education in the common schools, and later under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Lane. His education was interrupted by the breaking out of the civil war, when he laid aside his text-books and enlisted, being assigned to Company E, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, on the 14th of October, 1861. The regiment was not equipped for about six months, when it was sent to the front in time to meet its first engagement at Pittsburg Landing. This was followed by the siege of Corinth, Iuka and the second battle of Corinth. Later they went with Grant on his campaigns, winding up at Vicksburg, where they spent the summer in the city. In December, 1863, Mr. Johnston re-enlisted and later he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Sixty-seventh United States colored infantry. In August, 1865, he was discharged after four years of faithful and patriotic service. For ten years or more he was variously engaged as a drug clerk, traveling salesman, and for a short time tried Kansas, but found the grasshoppers too much to overcome and returned to Iowa. In 1877 he began reading law with Judge Rob-

ert Sloan of Keosauqua, and in April, 1878, was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been actively engaged in practice. He was married in Keosauqua in 1867 to Miss Annie R. Purviance. Six children have been born to them: Maggie, James, Mary, Ella, Sarah and Donald. Mr. Johnston belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. In all of these he takes a great interest. In 1886 he was elected county attorney of Van Buren county, serving two years. He is a republican, and is frequently in county and state conventions as a delegate, and was one year member of the state central committee. He enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens to the fullest extent, because of his upright character and great ability as a lawyer. He was appointed United States consul at Utila, Honduras, by President McKinley.

JACKSON, EDWARD R., M. D., of Dubuque, is a native of Iowa. He was born in Hopkinton, Delaware county, October 29, 1848, and his parents, Leroy Jackson and Jerusha M. Wright Jackson, were married in Dubuque in 1837. Leroy Jackson came to Dubuque from Missouri in 1833, and built the first brick house in Dubuque. He went to Hopkinton in 1840, first to trade with the Indians, but settled there and engaged in farming, hotel and real estate business. He died in 1885 at the age of eighty-one years, in comfortable circumstances. Mrs. Jackson was a Connecticut woman, coming west about 1836. She is the mother of eleven children and is still living, at the age of eighty-two years, in Hopkinton. Her parents were of Puritan stock. Mr. Jackson was one of the original Kentuckians and was born in that state, though he went farther west, to Missouri, when he was twenty years old. His parents came from Virginia and settled in Kentucky about the same time Daniel Boone went there. At the age of eleven, having attended the public schools, Edward R. Jackson entered the preparatory classes in Bowen Collegiate Institute, afterward called Lenox College, in Hopkinton. He alternately attended this institution and



taught school and engaged in grain buying in the winter time until 1870, when he went to Nebraska with the intention of buying land. He was taken ill, however, and returned home, where he resumed his studies with the view of studying medicine. He remained in the Hopkinton school until 1872, and later the college conferred upon him the degree of A. B. After fifteen months with a preceptor, he took two courses in the College of Medicine and Surgery in Cincinnati and was graduated from that well known college in 1874. Returning to Dubuque, Dr. Jackson entered into partnership with Dr. R. L. Hill, a homeopathic physician, and this relation continued for seven years. Wishing to study the homeopathic system more thoroughly, Dr. Jackson went to Philadelphia, where he entered the Hahnemann Medical College. His idea of the practice of medicine, then as now, was to use every means that will benefit the patient most quickly and permanently. Having studied along these lines and had thorough preparation, it required but a short time for him to receive his degree in the Philadelphia college from which he was graduated March 10, 1881. He at once returned to Dubuque resumed his practice alone and has had plenty

of work from the day he opened his office. He has not given himself up to any specialty, preferring to follow a general practice, but he has enjoyed an unusual share of practice in obstetrics and children's diseases.

Dr. Jackson is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, Western Academy of Homeopathy and Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa. He is a prominent secret society man, holding membership in several of the best orders, namely, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, United Workmen, Iowa Legion of Honor, and he is a Mason of the Knight Templar degree. He was Grand Medical Examiner for the United Workmen for two years. Politics has had little charm for Dr. Jackson, and while he is a republican, he has reserved the right to do his own thinking and is somewhat independent. He has never held office and has declined to be considered when suggested for such honors. He was brought up a Presbyterian, but is liberal in his belief, and does not quite accept the Calvinistic doctrines.

November 29, 1881, he was married to Etta J. Hancock, of Dubuque, and they have one child, Edith Lucile, born January 9, 1885.

Dr. Jackson's practice has been a lucrative one and he has shrewdly invested the proceeds thereof in business enterprises that have prospered.

PULSEY, NATHAN MARSH, senator from Pattawattamie county, is before all other things a lawyer, and his steady application to his profession, with his natural gifts of a clear, analytical mind, have placed him in a commanding position in his profession. He brings to it a culture and strength of mind that make him a recognized and powerful force wherever he is engaged. In the senate chamber and in committee room he came to be one of the most valued counselors. He never expressed his opinion without good foundation for what he said and so it carried weight. He reserved his fire for the objects in which he was most interested and upon which he was best informed. He was always conservative and fair, and thus he earned the respect and confidence of

the senate and the public as only a few are able to do. Senator Pusey was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1841. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Maryland. They were both members of the Society of Friends, in which religious belief their son was reared, and to the tenets of which he still adheres. He removed with his parents to Baltimore in 1849 and there received his education in the best private school in that city. After reading law unremittingly for three successive years, he was admitted to the Baltimore bar in March, 1863, and at once entered upon



the practice of his profession there. In 1877 he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he has since resided, having now been in the continuous practice of law for more than thirty-five years, and established himself securely as one of the most distinguished lawyers in the western part of the state.

He has always been a republican and never failed to do his full share of party work. In 1895 he was nominated for state senator from Pottawattamie county, and though the county had for many years been electing democrats to the legislature, Mr. Pusey was strong enough to carry the county by over 1,000 majority. His services to the state as

a member of the senate are of the highest importance, as was universally commented upon at the time, especially during the extra session of 1897, when the new code was made. He was a member of the ways and means, code revision, insurance and cities and towns committees, all of which had very important duties. He was one of the three floor managers of the revenue bill, prepared by the ways and means committee, and during the ten days which the bill occupied in the senate, he was a leader in the discussion of all of its features. The same was true of the insurance law, which he guided through the senate, and with the laws on cities and towns, where he secured some very important changes in regard to street improvements, street improvement bonds and taxation. The senate was ready to take the word of the senator from Pottawattamie and to accept his judgment, for it had learned that both were good, and that his statements were always based upon thorough investigation and intelligent study. In the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, in 1898, Senator Pusey was chairman of the committee on cities and towns and was again intrusted with some of the most important work of the session. He was also a member of the judiciary committee and several other important committees. He looked after the interests of the Trans-Mississippi exposition in Omaha and secured a liberal appropriation for an Iowa exhibit.

Mr. Pusey was married May 2, 1865, to Gertrude A. Morgan. Three children were born to them as follows: John M., Elsie and Gertrude M.

Mrs. Pusey died May 22, 1891. Mr. Pusey was married again September 14, 1892, to Anna J. Wright. They have one child, Dorothy, born September 28, 1896.

REINIGER, ROBERT G., of Charles City, a prominent lawyer, jurist and legislator, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, April 12, 1835. He is a son of Gustavus and Rosa Dur Reiniger, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, who emigrated to this country after they were married in 1832, settling in the above named county upon a farm. Here

Robert G. was born, reared and attended school, getting his first schooling in the country district school. He commenced the study of law when he was seventeen years of age, going to Tiffin, Ohio, for that purpose. He took a college course at the same time. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1856, and in March, 1857, he came west and settled in Charles City, where he formed a partnership with his elder brother, G. G. Reiniger, in the practice of law, adding real estate, exchange and insurance as a part of the business. In 1858 Irving W. Card was admitted to the partnership, and the firm of Reiniger, Card & Reiniger continued until January 1, 1861. In May, 1861, Mr. Reiniger enlisted in the war for the preservation of the Union, entering the United States Volunteer service in July as first lieutenant of Company B, Seventh Iowa Infantry. His company was engaged in the battles of Belmont, Missouri, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, second battle of Corinth, the campaign against Atlanta under Sherman, ending with the battle of Jonesboro, when Atlanta was evacuated. In 1862 Mr. Reiniger was promoted to be captain. In 1864, shortly after the surrender of Atlanta, he returned home and resumed the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1865 his brother removed to Missouri. Governor Stone appointed Mr. Reiniger judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, October 10, 1865, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Ruddick, who was appointed district judge. At the next general election he was elected to fill the rest of the unexpired term, and he was re-elected in 1872, 1876 and 1880. As a jurist he was cautious, conscientious and candid, and was among the few judges who would not use railroad passes. He speaks clearly and to the point and in his bearing is unpretentious and easy. He was elected to the state senate to serve in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second General Assemblies, after one of the hardest fought battles ever known in Iowa. It was claimed that the opposition spent over twenty-five thousand dollars to compass his defeat and failed, whereupon they precipitated a contest and carried it to the senate, only to be beaten there. He was re-elected and served in the Twenty-third and Twenty-

fourth General Assemblies. Mr. Reiniger made an exceptionally strong member of the senate. He was clear in his statements and forcible in his arguments, and at all times thoroughly honest. He has occupied many positions of honor in his county, as well as in his congressional and judicial districts. He has been a director in the Charles City Water Power Company, likewise president of the Twelfth District Legal Association, organized in 1871, and president of the school board at Charles City. He is a Royal Arch Mason and attends the Congregational church and society. Senator Reiniger has



always been a republican. He is reckoned well off and owns much property and a fine residence. In 1895 Mr. Reiniger was elected president of the Charles City National Bank and still occupies that position.

He was married November 18, 1867, to Mary E., daughter of Dr. William M. and Ann Palmer, of Charles City. She is a native of Maine, and is also an attendant of the Congregational church. Robert G. Jr., born in March, 1880, is their only child.

RUMPLE, CAPTAIN JOHN N. W., congressman from the Second district, having been elected in November, 1900, at the end of



a contest that was the hardest, from a republican standpoint, of any in the state. His father, William Rumple, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and when a young boy removed with his parents to Seneca county, Ohio, near the town of Rome, now known as Fostoria. He was married to Mary J. Rosenberger, a daughter of J. A. Rosenberger, who lived near Tiffin, Ohio, and was a native of Virginia. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Rumple settled on a farm near the home of William Rumple's father at Fostoria, Ohio. Here J. N. W. Rumple was born, March 4, 1841. When he was eight years old, he moved with his parents to the town of Fostoria. Three years later his father died of cholera, contracted on his return from a trip to Iowa by way of St. Louis and Cincinnati. The mother then moved with her six children to her father's home near Tiffin, Ohio, where the family remained two years. In August, 1853, in company with a large number of relatives, they started by wagon for Iowa, settling in September near what is now known as Genoa Bluffs, in Iowa county, where they opened up a farm.

In this new and sparsely settled country young Rumple spent his boyhood, with few

educational advantages at first, there being no school in the district for two or three years after the arrival of the family. In 1857, soon after his mother's marriage to Daniel Broachey, when he was sixteen years of age, young Rumple was sent to an academy at a place then called Ashland, in Wapello county. In the spring of 1858 he entered Western College in Linn county, and after attending two terms, returned home and taught school during the winter. He thus alternated teaching with study until the spring of 1860, when he entered the normal department of the State University, then conducted by Hon. David Wells. In the winter of 1860-61 he again taught the home school, having an average attendance of over eighty pupils, many of whom were older than their teacher. He did not teach or attend school the next spring, owing to poor health, and on August 14, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company H, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, going into Camp McClellan, near Davenport. He was advanced successively to the rank of corporal, sergeant, lieutenant and captain, holding the latter position until he was mustered out in October, 1865. His service in the war was a very active one, and he took part in the engagements at the taking of New Madrid, Island Number Ten, the advance on Corinth, Rienzi and Birmingham, Grearson's Raid, Grant's advance on Vicksburg through Holly Springs, Oxford, Coffeyville, Shoal Creek, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, Hood's retreat through Pulaski and numerous other raids and skirmishes.

After his return home from the war, Captain Rumple began the study of law, December 1, 1865, in the office of Hon. H. M. Martin of Marengo. He was admitted to practice in 1867, and immediately formed a partnership with his preceptor and has been in active practice ever since; he is one of the leading lawyers in eastern Iowa.

Captain Rumple is a firm republican, and for many years has been prominent in the campaigns of Iowa county and the adjacent country. In 1873 he was elected senator from his district in the adjourned session of the Fourteenth General Assembly, to succeed Hon. J. P. Ketcham, and was also a member of the senate in the Fifteenth and Six-

teenth General Assemblies, after which he was chosen by the legislature as a member of the board of regents of the State University, holding that position for several years. He has since been a member of the Marengo board of education, and of the city council, has served as city solicitor and curator of the State Historical Society, besides holding numerous minor offices.

In 1900 Captain Rumble was, without opposition, chosen by the republicans of the Second congressional district as the most available man to lead them in their determination to keep the district in the republican column. It was regarded as a desperate fight and few men had the courage or ability to undertake it. But Captain Rumble had long been looked upon as the logical candidate. His long and valiant service to the party in the district entitled him to the nomination, and his wide acquaintance, high character and conservative views gave him the confidence of the people. Wherever he went during the campaign, men of both parties came to his support because they felt sure they could trust him. He made a thorough and energetic canvass of the district, winning friends everywhere by the ability and candor with which he presented the issues. The district was the political storm center of the state, but Captain Rumble was elected by a large majority, receiving 23,202 votes against 21,737 for Henry Vollmer, of Davenport, the democratic nominee. His victory was all the more notable because of the popularity of his opponent and the fact that Mr. Vollmer was a German in a district having a very large German vote. But Captain Rumble carried every county but one, Johnson, where the democratic majority was very small.

Being a member of the Masonic fraternity, Captain Rumble is a Chapter Mason and Knight Templar, and belongs to the G. A. R. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member. Captain Rumble was married December 6, 1866, to Miss Adaline K. Whiting. To them was born one daughter, Ada R., December 11, 1869. The mother died in February, 1870, and on December 9, 1871, Captain Rumble married his second wife, Mary H. Shepherd, of Iowa City. One son,

Carl, was born to them, May 13, 1876. He died at the age of seven years.

SINCLAIR, THOMAS McELDERRY, the founder of the packing house of T. M. Sinclair & Co., of Cedar Rapids, was born in Belfast, Ireland, on May 14, 1842, and died in Cedar Rapids March 24, 1881.

Mr. Sinclair was the third son of John Sinclair, the senior partner of the firm of J. & T. Sinclair, pork packers of Belfast, Ireland. Though not a college man, Mr. Sinclair received his education—a good rudimentary one—in Belfast and English schools. At one time he wished to enter the English army, but finally decided to go into business. He was thoroughly trained in the packing house in Tomb street, Belfast, and afterwards was sent to Germany and then to New York in 1862 to establish a branch house. After some vicissitudes the business in New York was organized distinct from the Irish house, Thomas M. Sinclair and his cousin John being the partners in the new firm.

In 1871 Mr. Sinclair came to Cedar Rapids and started a packing house, which un-



der his management grew to be in ten years one of the most important in the country.

Mr. Sinclair was a successful man. His success was due not to unusual opportunities, but to promptness in using opportunities as they presented themselves, to hard work, and the courage to persevere and surmount difficulties. He was always ready to help every good cause and many a man in his need found a true friend in Mr. Sinclair.

He was a devoted Christian and from his nineteenth year took an earnest part in every form of church work. While in New York he was an active member of the church of which Dr. John Hall was pastor. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Cedar Rapids, and he was known throughout the city, state and country as one of the ablest and most benevolent members of that denomination. His memory is still cherished by those who knew him in Belfast and this country as a man "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

He was active for the spiritual and temporal good of the men of his own establishment, visiting them in illness, looking after their families in trouble, and holding religious services with them on Sundays and Friday evening in the box factory of the packing house, fitted up for such uses. From this, in connection with a Sunday school which was also held in the box factory grew the Third Presbyterian church of Cedar Rapids.

Mr. Sinclair was deeply interested in missions and gave largely of time, thought and money to their support. He was especially interested in the Indians, having heard of the wrongs done them by the government. His speech on this subject in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1880, resulted in the appointment of a commission to memorialize the government in regard to the Indians, their wrongs and their needs. Everything that was then asked has since been granted.

Mr. Sinclair was married in 1870 to Miss Caroline Campbell Soutter, daughter of Robert Soutter, of Norfolk, Va. They had six children, all of whom are still living.

Mr. Sinclair's sudden death from a fall down an elevator shaft at the packing house brought sadness and gloom to the whole

city. He was deeply mourned by all classes of people, but especially by the poor, who felt that they had lost in him a true friend.

SMYTH, JUDGE JAMES D., of Burlington, District Judge of the Twentieth district, composed of the counties of Des Moines, Henry and Louisa, was born in Conyersville, Henry County, Tennessee, October 24, 1851. He is the son of Judge P. Henry Smyth, of whom a sketch is given in this volume. His mother, Mary A. Crocker, daughter of J. Davis and Deborah Doane Crocker, came from one of the oldest New England families. J. Davis Crocker was a soldier in the War of 1812 and his wife was a daughter of Timothy Doane, a soldier in the Revolutionary War and one of the first judges of the court of common pleas of Cuyahoga county, Ohio. The Doane family were among the pioneer settlers of Cleveland. They came to Ohio from Connecticut about 1801 and the Crocker family came there from Massachusetts a few years later.

James D. Smyth attended the common schools of Burlington after coming to that



town from Tennessee in 1857, and afterward was a student in the academic department of the famous Western Reserve College, in Hudson, Ohio. His collegiate education was obtained at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, where he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Beta Kappa societies. He won the Latin prize in his junior year and the Version Declamation prize in his senior year, and gave the salutatory oration at the graduation of his class in 1874. After the completion of his college course he studied law in his father's office and in 1875 was appointed tutor in Greek at Trinity College. In 1877 he was elected assistant professor of Greek language and literature in the same institution and held that position until 1879, when he returned to Burlington to resume the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in 1876.

Father and son formed a law partnership known as P. Henry Smyth & Son in 1879, and this continued until its dissolution in 1891, when James D. Smyth became district judge by the appointment of Governor Boies to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Phelps. His commission issued March 10, 1891, and in November he was elected by the people and re-elected in 1894 and in 1898. Judge Smyth served two terms as county attorney of Des Moines county, having been elected in 1888 and 1890, resigning that office to become district judge. The judge has always affiliated with the democratic party and is a member of the Episcopal church. He is a gentleman of many scholarly attainments and is not only a learned jurist, but an orator of the highest character.

SNYDER, MELANCTHON BRAHAM, of Council Bluffs, is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of that city, where, by the aid of his wife he has built up a large and remunerative practice, which is rapidly increasing. His father is Hiram Snyder, a farmer in moderate circumstances, who resides in Nebraska. His mother was formerly Eliza Braham. His father's paternal ancestors came from Amsterdam, Holland, and settled in Pennsylvania about 1750. The

ancestors of his father's mother came from England and settled in the eastern states. The Doctor's mother was of Scotch-Irish descent, her parents having come to this country from the north of Ireland when they were quite young, settling in Pennsylvania, where they spent the rest of their lives.

Dr. Snyder was born on a farm in Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1856, and was one of fifteen children, eleven of whom are now living. Although living on a farm, the family was one of culture and education. Seven of the children have taken the college degree of Bachelor of Arts, and are all in the west, enjoying lucrative employment as teachers, lawyers, ministers, physicians, farmers and so on. One brother, Prof. J. L. Snyder, is president of the Michigan Agricultural College. The Doctor's parents removed in 1888 from Pennsylvania to Nebraska, where they now make their home. Dr. Snyder was trained to hard work very early in life, earning his first dollar by husking corn a whole season. This hard earned money was all given to buy Bibles for the heathen in India, for as he remarks, he was raised in a good old Psalm-singing church. When he had outgrown the country school, he attended Grove City College for a time,



and then entered Westminister College, at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1884. During the three years which followed, he earned the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1887 received his medical degree from the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, locating at Council Bluffs during the same year. He earned his own way through college in various ways, mostly by teaching school.

Dr. Snyder is in no sense a politician, but has always been a republican. In 1896, the members of his family voted in five different states, casting eight votes for William McKinley. The Doctor has served on the board of education and is a member of several secret societies, among which are: I. O. O. F., M. W. A., K. O. T. M. He also belongs to numerous medical societies, as follows: American Institute of Homeopathy, State Homeopathic Society, etc.

He is a Congregationalist. On June 25, 1885, he was married to Miss Susan McGlaughlin, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who attended the Michigan University at the same time that he did, graduating in the same class. She has been a great help to him in his practice, their work being done under the firm name of Snyder & Snyder.



the world's best literature shows that the major and better part of his education was gained outside of the school room. He has one universal advantage, his ability to express himself either with the pen or on the platform in the German with the same facility as in the English. After being graduated from the high school in June, 1885, Mr. Vollmer entered the office of Andrew Jackson Hirschl, at that time an eminent attorney of Davenport, and made such rapid progress in the study of law that in one year he was by examination admitted to the senior class of the law department of the State University, ranking among the best of his class. Lacking a year of age required for admission to the bar, he was offered the position of distributing clerk in the House of Representatives, and so instead of spending the probationary period as a lawyer's clerk he went to Washington, where, after performing the duties of his office, he had ample time on his hands to pursue his law studies at the Georgetown University. His eighteen months incumbency of this office was during parts of the Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses, and for one of his tastes and ambitions it was of inestimable benefit. He came in daily contact with the noted

VOLLMER, HENRY, four times mayor of Davenport, is a brilliant young orator closely approaching the greatest in the country. He was born in Davenport in 1867 and is the son of Henry and Dorothea Vollmer, the father of German and the mother of German and English ancestry. His father was a man of good education, an omnivorous reader and close observer of men and things. He served for two terms as county recorder and was for many years, and up to the time of his death, a member of the firm of Mossman & Vollmer, conducting a printing house. Their son, evincing unusual precociousness and decided oratorical talent at a very early age, had no lack of encouragement or training in his own home. He received his literary education in the public schools of the city of his birth, making a remarkably brilliant record throughout his entire course; but his wide and thorough acquaintance with

representatives of that day and not only became well acquainted with them, but counts many of them among his friends.

The allurements of public life at the capital did not cause him to turn from his original purpose. Upon returning to Davenport Mr. Vollmer associated himself with Hon. W. O. Schmidt, then state senator, and the law firm of Schmidt & Vollmer is now one of the best and most prosperous in the city. During a temporary absence from the city in the fall of 1891 Mr. Vollmer was unanimously elected alderman of his ward. His knowledge and grasp of municipal affairs in the council so impressed his colleagues and constituents that he was brought forward as a candidate for mayor in the spring of 1893. He was elected to this office four times, and at the time of his first election he was the youngest mayor of a city of the first class in the United States. Here again the student tendency of his character manifested itself, for he began at once to study the different problems connected with municipal government from the standpoint and with the spirit of a scientific investigator. And whatever innovations he has made have been backed by earnest conviction and splendid courage, added to a thorough rather than a superficial knowledge of his subject. The monument which will stand to his credit longest is the magnificent city hall, which was erected during his term of office and entirely paid for without the levy of an extra mill of tax or the issuance of a single bond.

Mr. Vollmer is a democrat and does not remember when he was not; but when the time came for the parting of the ways between the old and new democracy, no motives of policy restrained him from promptly espousing the sound money division of the party. He has alway stood with the sound money men in his party, helping to stem the tide at Marshalltown in 1895 and standing up bravely against certain defeat in the Dubuque convention in 1896. In all the national sound money democratic councils of that great campaign, Mr. Vollmer was a prominent figure. He was a delegate to the Minneapolis convention and during the campaign traveled in three states in support of the Palmer and Buckner ticket. In 1893 he was temporary chairman of the

democratic state convention and delivered a speech that won national attention and praise. Generous to opponents, not self-seeking, of a hopeful nature, Mr. Vollmer expects to see his party rehabilitated on its great foundation principles. He says that law is his profession, not politics. In private life he is retiring and modest; he never exploits himself in the newspapers and has none of that rage for speaking which usually accompanies transcendent oratorical gifts. Earnestness and sincerity characterize all his acts and he enjoys the confidence and respect of all, regardless of political affiliations. Mr. Vollmer married in 1891 Jessie Allen Peck, the eldest daughter of Dr. W. F. Peck, a man whose fame as a surgeon was international, and to them two children, Henry, Jr., and Dorothea, have been born.

DAWSON, EDWARD A., member of the Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners, lives in Waverly, Bremer county, where he has built up an extensive law practice. His father, Edward Dawson, is a well-to-do farmer who was born near London, England, one of a family of five. He came to the United States when a young man and lived in Newton Falls, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Catherine Ferns. She was born near Dublin, Ireland, where her father was a prominent physician and surgeon. Being left an orphan at an early age, she came to America when she was thirteen years old, lived in New York City for some time and from there went to Newton Falls, Ohio, where she met and married Edward Dawson. Their son, Edward A., was born in Newton Falls, March 22, 1853. The family came to Iowa in 1855, first settling in Delaware county at a little town then known as Rockville. In 1856 they removed to Butler county, where they lived on a farm until the death of Mrs. Dawson. She had a cousin by the name of Ferns who was on General Rosencrans' staff in the civil war and was killed in battle, being shot off his horse. She had no brothers or sisters. After her death the family moved to Cedar Falls, where Mr. Dawson, Sr., now resides with his daughter, Miss Maggie



Dawson, and his son, Fletcher Dawson. Another son, William Dawson, is a farmer and stock dealer in Butler county, and another, George W. Dawson, is a lawyer in Waterloo.

Edward A. Dawson had the experiences common to farmers' boys in Iowa in an early day, and walked from one to three miles to attend the district school during the winter months. In the summer he worked on the farm with his father and brothers. In 1872 he entered Upper Iowa University at Fayette and completed the regular two years' course in 1874. In those pioneer times when his parents were carving out a home from Iowa's virgin soil and forest, they could not afford to give their children the advantages which later they might have done. But the boys were able to take care of themselves. Edward took a four months' business course at Bayless Business College in Dubuque and read law for three years in the office of Gray, Dougherty & Gibson in Waverly, being admitted to the bar in the fall of 1877. The next year he formed a law partnership with O. A. Call and E. R. Carr. The next year Mr. Carr retired and in another year Mr. Call died, and Mr. Dawson went on with the practice alone. By this time he had acquired a fairly lucrative practice. In 1881

he formed a partnership with Dwight T. Gibson and the firm of Gibson & Dawson still exists. For twenty years it has been the leading law firm in Waverly. Mr. Dawson has been retained in nearly every important criminal case in Bremer county since his admission to the bar, usually on the defense. While having a reputation as a criminal lawyer equalled by few in eastern Iowa, he has at the same time commanded a place on one side or the other of nearly all the important civil cases tried in Bremer county and many outside.

Mr. Dawson has always been a republican and prominent in the politics of the state, especially in the Third congressional district, and has been county attorney of Bremer county. In 1888 he was a delegate to the republican national convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison. Governor Jackson appointed Mr. Dawson to be railway commissioner to fill out the unexpired term of John W. Luke, who died in December, 1895. The republican state convention in 1896 nominated Mr. Dawson to fill out the unexpired term of Commissioner Luke and for the full term beginning January, 1897, and again in 1899, the last time without opposition, and in 1896 by a large majority over Frank T. Campbell. He was elected each time by a handsome majority. Mr. Dawson belongs to the Masonic order and to the Knights of Pythias. He is a member and vestryman of St. Andrew's Episcopal church in Waverly. He was married May 8, 1889, in San Diego, California, to Miss Miriam E. Ware, whose parents were residents of Waverly for many years and are now living in Minneapolis, Minnesota. At the time of the marriage they were living in California. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson have one daughter, Dorothy, born in 1896.

FULKERSON, WILLIAM A., one of the skillful architects of Cedar Rapids, is a native of Ohio, born in Bucyrus, Crawford county, October 17, 1847. His parents were Joseph and Margaret Messenger Fulkerson, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. William A. was the youngest of a family of ten children, and is the only one living in this state. He was carefully reared and received an excellent education in the

public schools. He came to Linn county, Iowa, in the spring of 1856 with his father's family, making the journey overland with teams, camping by the wayside. The trip occupied four weeks, and they made their first location on a farm known as the Biggs farm, lying between Cedar Rapids and Marion. They remained only about six months in Linn county, removing thence to Johnson county, locating near Iowa City, where they remained until the following spring. They then returned to the old home in Ohio by way of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. The winter of 1856-7 was unusually severe, and the crops of the preceding season had been almost a total failure in Iowa, and his father's family, in common with many others, was greatly discouraged, so they returned to their old home in Ohio. They took only three of the children to Iowa, two sisters having previously moved there. After the return of the family to Ohio, William A. attended school until the spring of 1864, when he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and became connected with Duffay's Brigade, named after its commander, a French officer. This formed a part of the Eighth Army Corps, and it participated in the battles of Lloyd's Mountain, Newburn Bridge, Martinsburg, Virginia, and the two battles at Winchester, July 24 and September 19. On the seventeenth anniversary of his birthday the young soldier celebrated the occasion by being present at the battle of Cedar Creek, to which Sheridan made his famous ride. He also participated in several minor engagements. On the 11th of the following January the rebel general, Rosseau, surprised the Union outposts at Beverly, Virginia, and captured the regiment of which Mr. Fulkerson was a member, and also the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, both being stationed at that point. Our soldier, however, with about a hundred others, made his escape in the darkness, and traveling some forty miles, came out at the village of Philippi, near the Baltimore & Ohio railway, where they lay for several weeks, and were then ordered to Cumberland, Maryland, where they went into winter quarters. On account of the regiment being so cut up, orders were given to consolidate the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Ohio, they having

lost all their officers above a sergeant. The consolidation was known as the Thirty-sixth Ohio. The following spring the regiment was ordered to Winchester, Virginia, where it was located when President Lincoln was assassinated. Shortly after the regiment was ordered to Staunton, Virginia, to establish civil law and protect the people. The war having ended by the surrender of Lee, the Thirty-sixth was ordered to Wheeling, Virginia, whence it proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, and was mustered out of service July 27, 1865. Mr. Fulkerson did not engage in labor until the spring following his return from the war. He then became interested in contracting, building and the other finer branches of this department of business, and is now considered an expert as an architect and builder. Mr. Fulkerson was married May 4, 1869, to Miss Maggie, the daughter of William Yant, a farmer living near Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Two years thereafter the young couple removed to Chicago, where Mr. Fulkerson engaged in the duties of his calling. He left Chicago in the spring of 1876 and came to Cedar Rapids, it being just twenty years from the time he first visited the county. He was hardly prepared for the changes that opened up before his eyes, and he found a fine field for his projected labors, which he entered upon at once and in which he has met with more than ordinary success. He was chosen in 1886 as the state architect for the new Soldiers' Home located at Marshalltown, which is a good example of his skill and taste. Mr. Fulkerson is a member of the G. A. R. and the I. O. O. F. During his residence in Cedar Rapids he has been for six years in succession alderman for the Sixth ward. He is actively interested in every measure affecting the welfare of his adopted city, and is highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen. He is a republican.

COWNIE, JOHN, member of the state board of control and one of the foremost, progressive and thoroughly practical students of agriculture in Iowa, owns a large farm in Iowa County, where he has lived since 1856. Mr. Cownie was

born in Alyth, Perthshire, Scotland, December 8, 1843, and at the age of twelve years came with his parents to America. The family lived a short time in Scott county and then moved to a piece of new land near Marengo in Iowa county. Here he has studied the many and varied problems connected with successful farming in Iowa, and no man has been proportionately more successful than he. Although his school privileges were limited, John Cownie is well educated, the foundation having been well laid in the excellent schools of Scotland, since which he has been his own



teacher. Industry and perseverance have made up for the lack of opportunities which other boys enjoyed. Having, by dint of hard work and nightly study after the day's work in the field was done, acquired a good elementary education, young Cownie passed the examination and commenced to teach school in the neighborhood district school. That he did not fail in this undertaking is proved by the fact that he taught fifteen winter terms of school in his home district. But he soon found that the management of the farm demanded all of his attention and he left the school room. All that he is and all that he has accomplished

in the world must be credited to his own efforts, for he inherited nothing but a strong will, an honest heart and a healthy body. These have made him a leader among men, which he is everywhere recognized to be. He not only knows how to farm himself, but how to instruct others in farming and stock raising. For many years he has been a leading writer on agricultural topics, especially in regard to the production of marketable cattle and hogs, his own success in the work adding largely to the value of his writings. In meetings of farmers and stock raisers in Iowa, John Cownie has for many years been a conspicuous figure, and a valuable contributor to the addresses and discussions, having from his youth taken an active interest in everything that would assist the advancement of scientific agriculture. He has been for many years a member and director of the Swine Breeders' Association, is secretary and treasurer of the Iowa Draft and Coach Horse Association, has been president of the State Improved Stock Breeders' Association, and in 1894 was elected a director of the Iowa State Agricultural Society. He was assigned to the machinery department and soon developed it beyond anything that had ever been known before and made it of great educational value to the farmers attending the state fair. He was soon promoted to be vice-president of the society and in 1898 was elected president. Having secured success as a farmer, Mr. Cownie in 1889 determined to embark in manufacturing, and after spending all of one summer in traveling and visiting leading factories in the United States, at length determined to embark in the manufacture of gloves and mittens, and to that end established a factory in Des Moines, Iowa. From the small beginning on Court avenue there has grown in ten years one of the most successful factories in Iowa, the J. H. Cownie Glove company, managed and controlled by Mr. Cownie's oldest son, and having now nine traveling men on the road, selling its products in a score of different states and giving employment to over one hundred people.

When the legislature in 1898 passed the law creating the Board of Control of State Institutions, Governor Shaw selected Mr.

Cownie as an ideal man for the long term on that board, and he was appointed for six years and promptly confirmed by the senate. Since that time he has given his attention exclusively to the interests of the state institutions. His practical knowledge, thorough common sense, great industry and ability to deal with large business questions have made his services of untold value to the state. He has revolutionized the management of the institution farms and developed them into thoroughly successful departments of institution management.

In 1896 Mr. Cownie was the republican nominee for presidential elector in the Second congressional district and made a stumping tour over the district, which was spoken of by the newspapers at the time as very helpful to the party's interests.

In the year 1864 Mr. Cownie was married to Miss Sarah Jones. Their children are: Agnes A., John H., Horace G., William R., Sarah Mae and Charles R. The oldest son is at the head of the J. H. Cownie Glove Company, and associated with him are his brothers, Charles and Horace. The family removed to Des Moines in 1899 after Mr. Cownie had become established in his work as a member of the state board of control. The home farm is under the management of his son, William R., who carries on the business very successfully. In religion Mr. Cownie is a Presbyterian, and was an elder in the local church of that denomination for many years.

boys usually do. His academic education was received in Tilford Collegiate Academy at Vinton, from which institution he was graduated with the honors of his class in June, 1886. He studied law in the office of the late firm of Traer & Voris at Vinton and was admitted to the bar on examination before the supreme court at Des Moines on December 8, 1886. A lifelong acquaintance contributes the following of him:

"Speaking of his life on the farm, he did his work well, was thorough and reasonably industrious. However, his fondness for books indicated that he was not likely to



VAN DYKE, JOHN B., of Hawarden, was born in Kane county, Illinois, December 21, 1863. His remote ancestors were Hollanders on one side and Scotch-English on the other. The former settled in New York, near the present city of Albany, in the early part of the seventeenth century, and the latter settled in Massachusetts at about the same period. Soon after his birth his mother died and he was adopted by his uncle, the late Charles E. Van Dyke, of Linn county, Iowa, in whose family he grew to manhood. His early life was spent upon the farm in Linn county, where he attended the country school and worked on the farm, as farmers'

make farming his business. In school he ranked as one of the best pupils, usually leading in mathematics, history and the languages. Upon entering the academy he became a member of the Philomathean Society, and during the first term he won the recognition of being one of the leading debaters in the academy, and by the close of the year he gained the distinction of being the best ready debater in the school.

"In the spring of 1887, he began practicing law in Nebraska City. The first year he had little practice; the second year he had several cases in the district court. These he prepared thoroughly and succeeded in win-

ning. His zeal and resolution secured him the friendship of the bar and his ability to analyze a difficult law question won the confidence of the court. Judge Hayward, afterward senator from Nebraska, once said to the writer: 'I would rather have Van Dyke's opinion on a law question he has looked up than that of any other lawyer I know.' His unrelenting toil was rewarded with a growing practice, which by the end of his fourth year yielded him a nice income. His ambition for a more successful career led him to sell his business in Nebraska City and accept an opening with the late firm of Cole, McVey & Cheshire, of Des Moines. His association with this firm, whose large business reached through the several state and federal courts, broadened his previous training and equipped him to handle business before the several state and federal courts. Upon the dissolution of this firm in 1893 he formed a partnership with W. H. Palmer, Esq., late of Hawarden, Iowa, and removed to that place. This partnership was dissolved in 1897. Since then he has had no partner. He now enjoys a lucrative and constantly increasing practice before the state and federal courts.

"Mr. Van Dyke is one of the most unassuming men I ever knew. He has a high sense of right and equity and a good knowledge of human nature. His desire to learn the truth leads him to search the premises with an unrelenting determination to understand the facts as they are. He is generous and sympathetic, yet reason dominates all the other elements of his nature and molds his conclusions, which the premises logically support. He is a staunch believer in the principles of the republican party, and while he adheres firmly to his political views, he is in no sense an offensive partisan. In the spring of 1896 he was elected mayor of the city of Hawarden and served two terms, declining a third when there was no opposition. He is a member of Dale Lodge, A. F. and A. M. On January 27, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Allie M. Black, a talented and most estimable young lady of Vinton. They have one child, John B. Van Dyke, Jr., and live in one of the pleasantest homes on Gladstone Hill in Hawarden."

SIMPSON, MARCUS, is president of the Burlington Linseed Oil Company and has lived in Burlington since 1875. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, January 1, 1840, and received a good education in the common schools and in a select school. His father, Innes Simpson, was born in Dumfries, Scotland, and was a civil engineer. Marcus Simpson's mother was Catharine Thompson Simpson and she was born in Londonderry, Ireland. Beyond good health, energy and determination to succeed, Mr. Simpson started in life with nothing. But these qualities, together with a natural ca-



capacity for business, enabled him to achieve success. He made up his mind that if he did not succeed it should not be his fault, and the result is that he has been successful in a high degree. He has built up a fine business and accumulated a handsome property. Although he never held office and never sought office, he has always been an active and influential republican. He was one of the delegates from the First congressional district to the republican national convention in Minneapolis in 1892. He is a Methodist and a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Burlington. He was a delegate to

the general conference that met in Omaha in 1892. He is a member of the St. Andrew's Society of Chicago. Mr. Simpson was married October 12, 1874, to Sarah J. Holbrook.

STIVERS, THOMAS, editor of the Burlington Gazette, the virility of whose editorial work is familiar to all newspaper men and politicians in the state and to all the people in the territory tributary to Burlington, is of vigorous Holland Dutch ancestry and his remote ancestors came to America in 1670.



when he was twenty-one years old and has followed it ever since, almost without a break, learning something every day. After his marriage in 1870 Mr. Stivers moved to Kansas and for four years he published the Daily Patriot at Atchison, which was at that time the only democratic paper in Kansas. He came to Iowa in 1887 and purchased the Burlington Gazette, which he has successfully conducted since that time, being now assisted by his son, George M. In 1884 Mr. Stivers built a street car line in Leavenworth, Kansas. This and another venture of a similar nature and three years spent in the government service as inspector, were the only breaks in Mr. Stiver's long career as a newspaper man, which has been attended with gratifying success.

Ever since he could vote Mr. Stivers has been a democrat, though he did not fully endorse the regular organization of his party in 1897, when it adhered to the Chicago platform. He belongs to several clubs and societies, but has no church membership. He was married in 1870 to Miss Frances Metcalf in McConnellsville, Ohio. They have two children: Carrie and George, the latter being associated with his father in the publication of the Evening Gazette and the Semi-Weekly Gazette at Burlington. Mr. Stivers' brother, Henry Stivers, was formerly editor of the Des Moines Leader. While he is modest and unassuming, Mr. Stivers, both in his capacity as editor of the Gazette and as a man of force and ideas, exercises a large influence in the state.

He was born in Pomeroy, Ohio, September 4, 1848, and his parents were Arion and Susan Karr Stivers. Arion Stivers was a civil engineer in moderate circumstances. His wife came of a notable family of Kentucky pioneers. Her grandfather was the constant companion of Daniel Boone and as such went through the Indian wars in the early history of Kentucky. His name was Hamilton Karr, and he is frequently mentioned in the histories of Kentucky. Thomas secured his education in the public schools and was given a course in an academy. But he had a still more broad and practical training, for he entered the newspaper business

STEWART, DAVID T., A. M., M. D., was born in Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, December 23, 1849, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. He is the youngest son of William and Elizabeth Stewart. His father came to this state in the early forties and engaged in agriculture. In 1849, James Stewart was drowned in the Skunk River, and his brother William, while searching for the body, contracted a cold which developed into a fever and terminated in his death. Shortly after his father's death, David T. was born, and his mother, having a number of small children to provide for, decided she could dis-

charge this duty better among relatives and friends than in a frontier country, and moved back to Coshocton county, Ohio. When David was seven years old his mother died, leaving him without means of support. He was taken to live with an uncle and remained with him until he was fifteen years old. His uncle was a strict Presbyterian, and during David's few years spent on the farm, he was a regular attendant at church services and was well disciplined in the shorter catechism and in church history in general. But, although he is a strong advocate of Christianity and all influences that tend to elevate hu-



manity, he has not connected himself with any particular church. But while well adapted physically for the labors of farm life, David yearned for a wider field for the employment of his yet latent faculties, and left the farm penniless and began life for himself. By industry, frugality and a keen desire for an education, he succeeded in earning enough money during the summer months to enable him to attend school during the winter. He went to the county seat of Coshocton county, hired a room in the third story and boarded himself. This he did again the second year, and by close applica-

tion to study he secured a certificate the following year and began teaching at one dollar and fifty cents per day. After teaching two years he was able to pursue his education at a higher institution and entered the One Study University at Scio, Ohio, from which he graduated in due time, receiving the degree of B. S. He afterward completed the arts course and received the degree of A. B. and in the following year was elected to the chair of mathematics in his alma mater, which position he held one year. The following year he came west and accepted a position as principal of one of the graded schools in Edgar county, Illinois. Realizing the great need of strong men and women in the teaching profession and wishing to fortify himself for a greater field of usefulness by becoming more proficient in methods of instruction and psychological principles, he entered the Illinois State Normal for a special course. After completing his studies there he became principal of the Palestine schools and remained in that position until the spring of 1878, when he decided to give up teaching for the practice of medicine. He entered Rush Medical College in the fall of 1878 and graduated in the summer of 1881. On returning to Edgar county, Illinois, he was elected county superintendent of schools, which position he held for four years. During his superintendency he instituted a system of county examinations, and established a county course of study, by which he succeeded in raising the standard of education until the graduates from the county course of study were admitted to the State University in the freshman year without examination. In recognition of his superior labors in behalf of education, the Scio University conferred on him the degree of A. M. During his superintendency he kept up his studies in the medical profession and affiliated with state and county medical associations, and at the expiration of his term of office in 1886 he came to Hartley, Iowa, where he has since remained in the continued and successful practice of medicine. He is recognized as one of the strongest physicians in the state and has a large practice, no small part of which is office practice and consultation.

On the 12th day of December, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Vale,

an accomplished and estimable lady of Kansas, Illinois. They have three children, two girls and a boy, Veda, Howard and Dorothy by name, and enjoy all the comforts of a well regulated, happy and refined home.

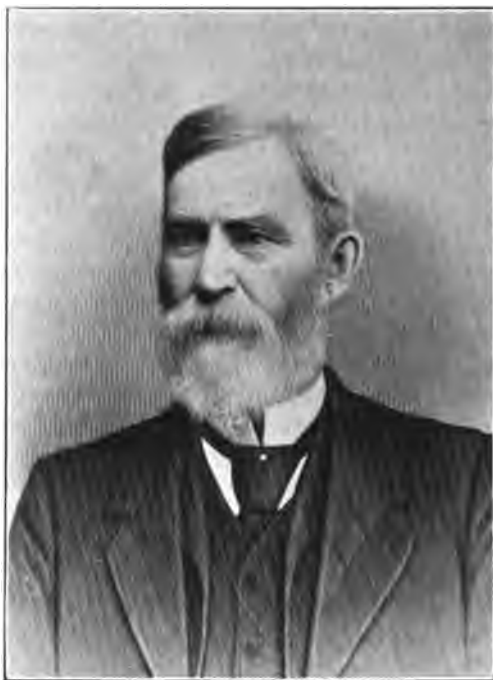
Dr. Stewart is an ardent and well posted Mason, has progressed in the art as far as the Commandery, has served his lodge in nearly all its offices, and is a worthy member. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In politics, he is a republican and an active and energetic member whose counsel is always sought. During all his years of service to the party, his principles have never been questioned. He is strong, clean and reliable. He is a leading man in all educational work, public-spirited and philanthropic, contributing liberally to all public interests and to every call of charity. He is a man of strong individuality, reliable in all his dealings, a careful student in all problems of the age, and in his profession, and enjoys the confidence and respect of his community.

STONE, THOMAS JEFFERSON, has for more than thirty years been widely known throughout northwestern Iowa as one of the most successful business men of that section of the state. He was the son of a New York farmer and there acquired habits of industry that in later years led to marked success in everything he undertook. He was born at Royalton, in Niagara county, New York, on the 13th of August, 1825. His parents were Isaiah P. and Mercy Sawyer Stone. Thomas J. worked on his father's farm until he was fifteen years of age, attending the district school usually three or four months during the cold weather of each year. He then entered Oberlin College with the intention of taking the full course, but while in the freshman year his health failed, and he had to leave school for a time. He spent some months in the high school at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, when his health had improved, and among other studies he acquired some knowledge of land surveying.

In 1852 Mr. Stone married Miss Alice A. Heathcoat, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Soon after he went farther west, and for several

years followed surveying in Wisconsin and Iowa. He found employment in the office of the treasurer of Linn county, Iowa, for four years up to 1856, during this time doing some government surveying. Later he engaged in the banking business at Marion, as a member of the firm of Smyth, Stone & Company.

In May, 1856, Mr. Stone settled at the then little frontier town of Sioux City, three hundred miles from the nearest railroad. Nearly all of northwestern Iowa was then a vast uninhabited region of prairie, still owned by the government, over which In-



dians, trappers and white frontier hunters pursued deer, elk and other game and annually trapped beaver, mink and muskrats. The few widely separated settlements were of log cabins and sod houses, built in the groves along the rivers, creeks and lakes. Mr. Stone secured a clerkship in the office of the county treasurer soon after he settled in Sioux City. In 1861 he was elected treasurer and recorder, holding the office several years. This position enabled him to secure a very large business in paying taxes for more than a thousand persons. Mr. Stone opened a land office and soon built up a good business, entering government lands, buying,

selling and locating land warrants and scrip. He was not only a careful, capable business man, but he was enterprising and far-seeing, and besides doing a large business for others, his knowledge of the country enabled him to make good investments in real estate in early days, which brought him a large fortune in later years when the frontier town became a large city. For many years he carried on the most extensive real estate business ever established in northwestern Iowa. In 1867 he opened a private bank in connection with his land business, and at the end of three years he and others organized the First National Bank of Sioux City; for a number of years he was its cashier and a large stockholder. For many years Mr. Stone has given his undivided personal attention to the bank which, under his judicious management, has grown into a strong and popular institution. By virtue of the extensive wholesale and jobbing trade which Sioux City has in Nebraska, the Dakotas and Minnesota, the First National Bank has extensive business connections in all that vast northwestern region. In early days Mr. Stone foresaw from its location that Sioux City must in time become a large and important place, and he began to purchase lots in choice locations, which as the city grew, must increase rapidly in value. As the years went by his most sanguine expectations were realized, and many of the lots are now covered with some of the best business blocks of the city. He early adopted the Astor policy of securing as much real estate as possible, and permitting none of it to go outside of the family.

In 1882 Mr. Stone's wife died, and in 1886 he married Mrs. Frances A. Flint, a lady devoted to charitable work, and remembered in connection with the establishment of the Samaritan Home of Sioux City. After a brief and happy life together, Mrs. Stone died June 29, 1891.

Mr. Stone is widely known as a man of sterling integrity, of decided character and untiring energy. He is a republican in politics, inclined to be conservative, is strict in adherence to the principles of honor and fair dealing that have secured for him the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. His son, Edgar H. Stone, is one of the brightest of the younger business men of Sioux City.

He is a graduate of Yale College, and has been for many years cashier of the First National Bank. His wife, Lucia, who is a daughter of the late Judge George G. Wright, is an accomplished woman, prominent in society. The daughter of T. J. Stone is the wife of George P. Day, who is cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Sioux City. Recently Mr. Stone was again married to Mrs. Emma Hedges at Cleveland, Ohio, and they now reside in their beautiful home in Sioux City, where she was formerly for several years a teacher in the public schools. Much credit is awarded her for the high reputation attained by the city schools. She is a noble Christian woman, active in church and charitable work, enjoying the love and esteem of a large circle of friends.

SHATTUCK, ANGUS LORENZO, Superintendent of Schools at What Cheer, Keokuk county, is well known throughout Iowa as an educator and author of school text-books. He has been closely identified with educational interests since he came to the state in 1869. He is a native of Canada, born in Springford, Ontario, May 31, 1848. His father, Joseph E. Shattuck, was born in the state of New York, at Crown Point on Lake Champlain, where he lived until he was ten years of age. He then went with his parents to Canada and in the following years of his life became a successful farmer and accumulated a goodly portion of this world's goods. His wife, Margaret McInnes Shattuck, was a native of Scotland, born in Argyleshire, and came to Canada when eight years old. She was descended from the McDonald and McGregor clans.

The Shattuck family in America number about 10,000 and are descended from William Shattuck, who came from England with the Puritans in 1640 and settled at Pepperell, a suburb of Boston. Many members of this family in different generations have won places of prominence in the progress of the world and advanced science, literature, commerce and art, while others won military distinction in Colonial and Revolutionary Wars.

Professor Shattuck secured his education



merit. He has conducted teachers' institutes in various parts of the state and holds the highest form of teachers' certificate granted in this state, a life diploma.

Professor Shattuck usually affiliates with the republican party. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and Masons and is a member of the Baptist church. He was married in 1881 to Miss Emma Adams, of Montezuma, Iowa.

STOVER, M. W., is one of the live business men of Marengo. His birth occurred in Knox county, Ohio, February 19, 1842. His father, George Stover, was born in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, in 1808. His grandfather Matthias Stover, was also born in Virginia, but was of German descent. He followed the calling of a miller and owned mills on the Shenandoah river, Virginia. About 1820 he moved to Ohio and at first devoted his attention to milling and later to farming in Muskingum county. Iowa county, Iowa, became his home in 1858, and here he was called from life in 1860, at the age of ninety years. The early life of M. W. Stover was spent on a farm and in attending the common schools. He came to Iowa with his parents at the age of fourteen years, and for some time was a pupil in the pioneer schools of Iowa county. In the fall of 1859 he entered Western College, Linn county, Iowa, where he remained until after the firing on Ft. Sumpter, when he dropped his books to enlist in the service of his country. In August he became a member of Company K, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry. The winter of 1862 and 1863 was spent in Missouri, doing general duty and watching the movements of General Sterling Price. In March, 1863, the regiment was sent south and was in the battles of Magnolia Hills, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Edmond Station, Black River and the Siege of Vicksburg. While making a charge in the rear of Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, he was struck by a minnie-ball in the right arm, which so badly shattered it that amputation was found necessary, and the arm was taken off a little below the shoulder. After a few weeks in the hospital he was sent to General Rosecrans' headquarters at St. Louis, where he

in the public schools and normal schools of Ontario. In 1869 he passed the required examination and obtained a life certificate for Ontario and the same year came to Iowa. He located first at Belle Plaine, but after a few months removed to Brooklyn, Poweshiek county, and entered enthusiastically into the work of his profession. For a time he taught in one of the schools in Brooklyn and then as principal for two years. He was elected county superintendent of schools of Poweshiek county and served four years with good satisfaction. He was called to fill the position which he now holds in 1891, and his continuous work in What Cheer attests his success. He is the author of the course of study for country schools issued by State Superintendent Sabin in 1891. This course has been extensively used in Iowa and other states, more than 100,000 copies having been published. He has also given his attention to poetry and is the author of numerous poems, among them being "The Tea Party," and "Their Tents Are Pitched Beyond the Stars," the latter a poem for Memorial Day that has reached a wide circulation. Three text-books also bear his name as author, and the products of his pen are everywhere recognized as being of high



did provost duty until June 9, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. At Vicksburg he held the rank of Second Sergeant, and had charge of his company at the time he was wounded.

He returned to his home in Iowa and engaged in farming and shipping stock in summer and in teaching school in winter until 1868, when he was elected county recorder in the fall of that year, locating in Marengo and assuming the duties of his position. He was twice re-elected to this position by his numerous republican friends, and while filling this position he gradually drifted into the abstract of title, real estate, loan and insurance business, and has continued in this line of work. He was a member of the school board for fifteen years and ten years its president. Mr. Stover assisted in organizing the Marengo Savings Bank in 1880, and has been one of its directors, its vice-president and is now its president. He owns large landed interests in the county and elsewhere in the state, and has a ranch of one thousand acres five miles from Algona, Iowa, nicely stocked with horses and cattle. He has a beautiful residence in Marengo, and is in the enjoyment of a competency

which has been gained by hard labor. He was married February 19, 1866, to Miss Laura Ricord, daughter of Edward R. Ricord, the first settler in the county, who built the first house in Iowa county. Mrs. Stover was born in Greene township, November 19, 1844, the first white child born in the county. She was educated at the State University of Iowa, and is a lady of culture and refinement. The Stover family circle consists of six children: Edward Lee, Lieutenant-colonel of the First South Dakota Volunteers, which served in the Philippines; Dr. Bruce H. now practicing medicine at Carroll, Iowa; Albert M., in business with his father at Marengo; Roy Walter, Sergeant Major of the First South Dakota Volunteers, who died at Manila, P. I., October 21, 1898; Ada Laura, who died in Marengo, Iowa, October 29, 1895; Ralph Emerson, who died June 30, 1890.

RICORD, EDWARD R., born at Lewiston, Delaware, February, 1818, traces his ancestry back to the first settlement of the colonies and is of English descent. In 1839 the country was flooded with glowing accounts of the fine climate and fertile soil of Iowa "The Beautiful Land," and Edward Ricord having, with youth and strength, an adventuresome disposition, joined the army of those seeking homes in "The Beautiful Land," and, after various adventures, located a squatter's claim just east of the frontier boundary line in 1837, on a narrow strip of land lying between that line and Johnson county, in what is now Iowa county, and so the history of Iowa county begins with Edward R. Ricord. He located the first claim, built the first cabin and to this humble home in May, 1840, brought his wife and child and thus established the first settlement in Iowa county. In this home was born the first white child in Iowa county—Laura Ricord, now the wife of M. W. Stover of Marengo. Mr. Ricord assisted in organizing the county and the first election was held in his cabin. The first school was held in a room in his house and later his wife was superintendent of the first Sabbath school in Iowa county.

STAPLETON, THOMAS, of Marengo, is among the best known lawyers of Iowa county. His ancestors were for several generations natives of Ireland, where both his parents were born. His father, Martin Stapleton, came to this country when quite young. He now resides in Lime Creek township, Washington county, Iowa, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising, his farm comprising 620 acres, well improved and equipped. Mr. Stapleton's mother, Mary Carroll, came from Ireland when she was eleven years old. She was married to Martin Stapleton at Michigan City, Indiana, and with him resides on the farm in Washington county.

Thomas Stapleton was born May 24, 1854, in Bloomington, Illinois, but when he was only eighteen months old, his parents removed to Iowa and settled on a farm in Washington county. Here he spent all his early life, attending the country school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer. In 1873, at the age of nineteen, he entered the State University and pursued the classical course until the opening of the school year of 1877, when he entered the law department, from which he graduated June 20, 1878, thereby receiving his certificate of admission to practice in all the courts of the state. Owing to poor health he did not begin practicing at once, but waited until April 9, 1880, when he opened an office at Marengo, his present home, taking as a partner Mr. J. C. Dinwiddie, who is now treasurer of Iowa county. This partnership continued until January 1, 1884, Mr. Dinwiddie retiring at that time to become a journalist. After the dissolution of this partnership Mr. Stapleton accepted the appointment to the office of county attorney, tendered him by the board of supervisors, and held the office by successive appointments for three years. In September, 1886, the office of district attorney having been abolished and that of county attorney created, he was nominated for the new office by the democratic party, and elected at the following election. He again received the nomination in 1888 and was re-elected, finally retiring January 1, 1891. Since then he has devoted himself to his practice, which is increasing,



and in which he has been deservedly successful.

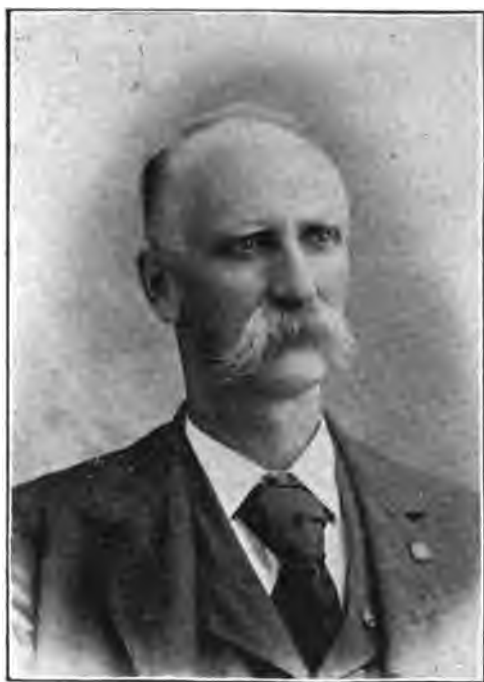
Mr. Stapleton has always been actively interested in the welfare of the democratic party, and ever since he was old enough has been connected with the local organizations. He served as chairman of the county central committee several years, and is still a member of the Iowa county central committee. During the presidential campaign of 1896 his name was on the Bryan ticket as a candidate for elector from the Second Iowa district.

Mr. Stapleton was married June 22, 1880, to Subenia Rielley, and to them three children have been born: John E., born in 1882; Helen M., born in 1887, and Subenia I., born in 1895.

RANDALL, ANDREW VAN SANT, who served two terms as postmaster at Oheye-dan, Osceola county, was born at Attleboro, now Langhorne, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1842, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. The place of his birth is situated about seven miles from Penn's Manor, the original homestead of William Penn. His

father, Isaac Randall, was a stonemason by trade and helped build the Hicksite Quaker church at Attleboro, and was also employed in the work of building the original Orthodox Quaker church there, as well as the stone wall which surrounds the graveyard. The mother comes of the noted Vansant stock, the orthography of which was formerly Vanzantd.

His father died when Andrew was six years of age, and the boy was placed with an uncle on the farm, where he remained until he was sixteen. At this time his mother was taken away, and the boy was given over



to a blacksmith to serve an apprenticeship at that trade. He had been given the benefit of early school privileges, first in a subscription school and later in the common schools. His first money was earned by gathering shellbark hickory nuts in the mountains and selling them in Philadelphia. He enlisted in the Union army September 12, 1861, in Company K, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until September 30, 1864, when he re-enlisted in Company A, Third Regiment United States Veteran Volunteers, Hancock's Corps. He was a private and non-

commissioned officer in the Peninsular campaign of 1862, and participated in the battles of Warwick, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Dispatch Station, Bottom's Bridge, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks and the seven day's fight ending at Malvern Hill, Siege of Charleston, Ft. Wagner, John's Island, James Island in Florida and numerous minor engagements. He served on the famous "Swamp Angel." During his second service he was stationed at Philadelphia, Washington and Ft. Snelling, Minnesota, where he was discharged February 17, 1866. He assisted to guard and execute the sentence of death upon the Indians guilty of the Minnesota massacre of 1861, among whom were Medicine Bottle and Wa-kan-o-zan-zan.

He came to Nobles county, Minnesota, in 1876 and to Iowa in 1879 and located in Horton township, Osceola county, on homestead land, and among the grasshoppers with which that section was at the time being afflicted. He was chosen to fill the various township offices, and in 1886 was appointed postmaster of Ocheyedan, which position he held until 1889. He was reappointed in 1894 and made a record for efficiency not reached by any previous official. In politics he is a democrat, and was of that political faith during the war, although holding strong abolition views. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, G. A. R. and Masonic orders. He was born of Quaker parentage and was reared a Presbyterian, but attends all churches, giving to the support of all denominations. He is strongly opposed to sectarianism. He was married October 13, 1866, to Miss Mary N. Smith of Buck's county, Pennsylvania. They have five children, three daughters and two sons, as follows: Allie V., born in Gardenville, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1867, and married to E. O. Manville; Emma M., born in Plumpstead, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1868, and married to Albert D. Moreland; Hannah M., born at the same place, May 31, 1871, and married to B. D. Dravis; John H., born at the same place, March 14, 1873, and Solomon E. S., born in Bigelow, Minnesota, March 18, 1879. At this date five grandchildren are living, four granddaughters and one grandson.

RONNA, JURGEN F., vice-president of the Exchange State Bank of Walnut, is a native of Germany. He was born June 17, 1848, in Meggerdorf, Province Schleswig, Germany. His father, John Ronna, was a teacher in the schools of Germany. His mother was Elsabe Frahm Ronna. The boy Jurgen was educated in the common and high schools of the Fatherland and at the age of sixteen earned his first money as a teacher in the public schools, at a salary of \$50 per year. He taught four years. At the age of twenty he came to America and located at Lyons, Iowa, and for four years



occupied a place as a clerk in a clothing store. He made a visit of four months to his native land and returning to Lyons engaged in the hardware business. Two years later he gave up the hardware business, was married to Catherine Dierks of Lyons on March 7, 1874, and moved to Pottawattamie county, eight and one-half miles from Walnut, and became a farmer. In 1879 he became a resident of Walnut, and in partnership with J. B. Johannsen entered into the general merchandise business. In two years he purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone for one year, when another partnership was formed with Julius

Hector and the firm still continues in the general merchandise business. Mr. Ronna became a stockholder in the Exchange State Bank in 1890 and since that time has served as director and vice-president.

Mr. Ronna's worth as a good and able citizen has been given recognition by his fellow citizens in the election to the office of school director and to the office of mayor, in which capacity he has served two terms. He is a staunch democrat. Mr. Ronna is a prominent Mason and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In religious belief he is a Lutheran. Mr. and Mrs. Ronna have five children, namely: Otto, born December 19, 1874; Anna, born October 11, 1876; Julius, born January 15, 1878; Alvina, born July 15, 1880, and Leona, born August 29, 1883.

RANDOLPH, DR. HIRAM F., of Correctionville, Woodbury county, a prominent young dentist, was born in Morrow county, Ohio, May 10, 1866. His father, Hiram F. Randolph, resided during the later years of his life on a large farm in Iowa, where he died September 2, 1892. He had lived previous to 1866 in Ohio, where he had held a number of important offices, having held the rank of major general of the Ohio state militia. He was a descendant of the Randolph family of Virginia, while his mother belonged to the Lee family of Virginia. Dr. Randolph's mother, Lydia Glidden, was a daughter of Dr. T. P. Glidden of Cardington, Ohio, a physician of some note. She was educated at Delaware College and Worthington Female Seminary. Her people were of good stock. Many of the family have been physicians, one, a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, was a brigade surgeon during the civil war. Hiram was well educated in the common branches in the district schools near his old home. Later he attended the high school at Belle Plaine, Iowa. He received his professional education at the Iowa State University, graduating from the dental department in 1892. He came to Iowa when a child with his parents, who settled on a farm near Koszta, Iowa

Hahnemann Medical Association of the county. He was a famous grain stacker when a youthful farmer, and received his first money away from home for stacking grain for neighbors. He was proud of his accomplishment in this line. After he began the study of dentistry, he spent his vacations studying under Dr. Brewer of Belle Plaine. After graduation he located at Correctionville, where he has practiced his profession ever since, being associated with Dr. Craine. The Doctor is an enthusiast in his work and greatly enjoys the study and practice of his chosen profes-



sion. He is a lifelong democrat and thoroughly believes in his party, and takes an intense interest in many public questions. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., the Woodmen and Masonic lodges, and finds them all good, helpful and interesting. He is also affiliated with the Methodist church. He was married September 12, 1895, to Miss Minnie, daughter of E. A. Hall, a merchant of Correctionville. They have one son, Ronald F. Randolph, born April 12, 1897.

REMINGTON, DR. FREDERICK ADELBERT, one of the leading physicians and sur-

geons of Sioux City, is a native of Wisconsin, born near Omro, August 12, 1852. William H. Remington, his father, was a native of New York, born in 1821, and his ancestors came from Germany. Hester A. Remington, the mother of the Doctor, was born in Maine in 1831 and descended from Puritan ancestry. Young Remington received his early training in the graded school and the high school of Omro, Wisconsin, which at that time enjoyed an excellent reputation. His college education was secured at the State University of Iowa at Iowa City. In 1871 he located at Sioux City in the practice



of his profession of medicine and surgery and has met with much merited success. For one term, 1883-4, he was superintendent of the public schools of Sanborn county, South Dakota. Dr. Remington returned to the State University of Iowa to take a homeopathic course and was graduated from that department March 4, 1884. For the past eight years he has given special attention to the surgical branch of his profession and has been more than usually successful. He is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Association of Sioux City, the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Association and the

State of Iowa. He is a Mason and Knight Templar, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On October 12, 1877, he was married to Nettie E. Reese of Pleasant Grove, Minnesota. They have had three children, only one of whom is now living, Earl Clair, born September 19, 1885. The Doctor has always been identified with the republican party and is a member of the First Baptist church of Sioux City.



RICE, HENRY SEBASTAN, of Renwick, was born near Kissingen in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, July 15, 1842. He came with his parents to the United States in 1847 and located near Rochester, New York. There he remained until the breaking out of the civil war, when he became one of the Union's defenders. He enlisted as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, on July 15, 1862, and served in the Army of the Potomac, Second Corps, to the close of the war. His military record is a glorious one. Not an engagement of any importance did he miss from Antietam until Lee surrendered. He was wounded at Bristol Station, at Gettysburg and again during the terrible struggle in the Wilderness. He was honorably discharged June 1, 1865, with the rank of Orderly Sergeant. In 1867 he came to Iowa and engaged in the nursery business at Clinton, where he remained for two years, then removed to Grundy county and located on a farm. Still hoping to better his condition, he again moved in 1883, this time to Humboldt county, where he embarked in the grain and live stock business. This was continued until 1892, when he disposed of the grain business and started a lumber yard, which he has successfully operated ever since. His talents for business have frequently been called into use by his fellow citizens, and as an especial mark of esteem he was made the first mayor of Renwick. Although not a man of college education, he is a practical, common sense business man and useful citizen, a figure of energy and character, and during the whole of his active life has at-

tracted attention because of his distinct personality and broad information. Mr. Rice has always been a republican and active and influential in county politics. He is a charter member of C. H. Packard Post, G. A. R., and also a charter member of Renwick Lodge, No. 484, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand. In financial circles he is quite prominent, being the vice-president of the State Bank of Renwick. He was married to Miss Celia Howland in Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1870. They have three sons and five daughters, all living.

PATTISON, DR. ISRAEL, of Oelwein, is a native of New Canada, born in 1840. In June, 1870, he was married to Miss Alice Coleman. She was born in New Canada in 1849. They have four children: Mary, born July 7, 1871; Allice C., born October 10, 1872; John J., born June 3, 1874; Dilly, born January 16, 1876. The Doctor is a pioneer of Fayette county, coming to this section in 1870, when the county was but thinly settled, and the people very poor, and the country in general not yet recovered from the effects of the war. He had been through the

civil war, serving about five years, was wounded and badly disabled and deprived of an opportunity to procure an education at a time in life when it was hard to repair the loss. He was over twenty-five years old when he left the service. His first location in Fayette county was at Otsego. There he began the practice of his profession, and was made postmaster. In 1873 he moved the office to the present site, Oelwein, then a mere settlement. He has continued his practice at this place ever since, and it has grown to be extensive and lucrative.

Dr. Pattison is a graduate of the Buffalo University of Medicine at Buffalo, New York, and has been actively engaged in practice for thirty-five years. He left the medical school at the breaking out of the rebellion and entered the volunteers. He was wounded and badly disabled at Culpepper Court House in 1864, and so severe was the injury that he was soon thereafter discharged. While his wounds were yet but partially healed, he re-entered college and graduated in medicine, and re-entered the service, this time as assistant surgeon in the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh New York Volunteers. He was thereafter attached to the flying hospital and continued in service until the close of the war, being mustered out on July 3, 1865. He was elected to the Iowa Legislature in 1893 to serve in the lower house in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, where he rendered good and valuable service. He and his wife affiliate with the Episcopal church. Dr. Pattison is fair in politics, as in everything, is liberal in religion, and while a member of the republican party, he is highly esteemed by democrats for his fairness.

WOODBIDGE, DR. WARD, of Central City, was born in McDonough county, Illinois, December 23, 1848. He came of notable ancestry on his father's side, which can be traced back to Rev. John Woodbridge, who was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1492. His grandson, Rev. John Woodbridge, was born in Stanton, Wiltshire, England in 1614. He came to America in 1634 in the ship William and Mary and settled in

Newberry, Massachusetts, where he died in 1691. He assisted in forming and founding the town of Andover and was the first minister of that place. He was the progenitor of all the American Woodbridges and noted for his piety and learning, possessing all the qualities of a good citizen, friend and counselor, which sterling qualities are duplicated in the subject of this sketch. Dr. Woodbridge's father, Edward Woodbridge, was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and a student of Yale College. He came to Illinois in 1829, removing to Iowa in 1866, and died in Cedar Rapids in 1884. He was a farmer,



a Whig, a "black abolitionist," a republican and an honored citizen of his town. Dr. Woodbridge's mother, whose maiden name was Nancy A. Haggerty, was born in Kentucky in 1810 and died in Cedar Rapids in 1876. She was of Irish lineage.

Dr. Woodbridge earned his first money by chopping cord wood when thirteen years of age and dropping corn on a planter. His education was common school and academic until he entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1881. He began the practice of his profession in Waubeek, Iowa, pursuing it successfully there for ten years, when he removed to Central City.

where he is a leading practitioner. He is a member of the Iowa Union Medical Society and was its president in 1896. He is the author of a large number of very interesting papers on medical subjects. He is also a member of the Iowa State Medical Society. He is a frequent contributor to professional journals and often delivers public addresses. He has been a life long republican and was a member of the Linn county central committee in 1896, doing heroic service for the cause of sound money. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Baptist church. In 1896 he was honored by the citizens of his town with the office of mayor, and was so popular that he was importuned to keep the office. Every progressive movement in the community has been led by him, and his popularity, based upon his geniality, his courage, his wisdom and his rare ability in civic affairs, has placed him in the position of a leader, and a citizen that the state of Iowa may well own with pride.

Dr. Woodbridge was married in 1872 to Emma E. Jordan, of Waubeek, Iowa. Her death occurred in Waubeek, February 24, 1885. They had two children, Chandler, born July 2, 1875, and Edward, born June 22, 1877, who selected the law for his profession. The Doctor was again married November 26, 1886, to Laura E. Bennett. They have two children: Dudley, born June 23, 1894, and Mahala, born April 22, 1897.

WHITLOCK, CHARLES, a highly esteemed citizen of West Point, Lee county, was a resident of the state for sixty years, during all of which time he enjoyed the highest respect of his fellow townsmen. He was a native of Germany, born in the Kingdom of Prussia, March 12, 1834, and he died at his home in West Point, February 19, 1899. His father, Frederick Whitlock, with his wife and six children, emigrated to the United States in 1836 and settled in Dayton, Ohio. In a short time they crossed the Mississippi to St. Louis, and a little later came into Van Buren county, Iowa, and located near Farmington, where the father bought a claim and went to work at his trade, that of millwright. He erected a grist

mill and saw mill near Farmington, having previously learned the miller's trade also, and with the assistance of his sons he operated the mill for a number of years. He died in 1848, but his wife, whose maiden name was Caroline Shultz, survived him until 1876. All the children are living except two daughters. Three years after his father's death, at the age of seventeen, Charles Whitlock began an apprenticeship at the cabinet maker's trade under his older brother, Fred W. He subsequently took up carpentering and painting and after moving to West Point in 1856 followed the two occu-



pations until 1878, when he abandoned mechanical labor and engaged in the lumber trade. Subsequently he dealt in grain and became interested in bee keeping. He still carried on the bee and honey business and was very successful, having made a close study of the habits and life of bees for many years. He was a leader in this line of work, and was president of the West Point Bee Keepers' Association. Mr. Whitlock was very successful in all his business ventures and at the time of his death owned a large amount of real estate in West Point. He was married in 1858 to Miss Anna Wurster of Ohio, who came to Iowa with her parents

when a child. She lived but five years and was the mother of one child, Henry W., born October 14, 1859, who is a salesman for the Detroit Stove Works in Chicago. He was married January 25, 1894, to Miss Millie Watson, of Chicago, who died two years later. Mr. Whitlock's second wife was Barbara Strohm, a native of Germany, who came to this country when five years old. This marriage occurred December 24, 1864. Six children have been born to them, all living but one, who met a painful death by falling into a tub of hot water when three years old. Those living are: Emma C., born February 5, 1868, wife of Al Link, now mayor of West Point; Lizzie A., born February 14, 1870, wife of Professor John McCulloch; Edward C., born January 24, 1872, telegraph operator at West Point, who was married to Miss Kate Sayers; Clara A., born July 21, 1873, living at home, and John W., born February 12, 1876, now conducting a hardware store in Libertyville. The family occupies a handsome home and enjoys all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mrs. Whitlock is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Whitlock, when he died, was steward, trustee and Sunday school superintendent. He was president of the Sunday School Association of the township, which holds its meetings annually. He had long been prominently identified with public affairs in his vicinity and contributed of his time and means to the support of every worthy object. He was a director of the West Point Fair Association and was always consulted in regard to the various public enterprises of the community. He was always an earnest republican and a strong temperance man. Neither he nor his sons used strong drink or tobacco.

POOR, CORNELIUS L., one of the leading members of the bar in Burlington, was born on a farm near Titusville, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1845. His parents were Alonzo and Elizabeth H. Poor. His father was a farmer and carpenter in moderate circumstances in Venango county, Pennsylvania. Cornelius L. first attended the district schools in western Pennsylvania and afterwards took a course

in the State Normal School at Edinboro, Pennsylvania. After leaving the Edinboro school, he took a course at Ames Business College, Syracuse, N. Y. He subsequently engaged in the business of drilling oil wells and was superintendent of an oil farm from 1868 to 1873, and during that time pursued the study of law. His duties in the office as superintendent took only a small part of his time, so in 1869, he entered his name as a law student in the law office of Taylor & Mackey, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, under whose direction he pursued his legal studies until the dissolution of that firm in 1872,



when he entered the office of Mr. Charles W. Mackey, the junior member of the firm, and remained until his admission to the bar in October, 1874. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Mackey and in the following spring, while the partnership still existed, he came to Burlington, Iowa. It was the intention of Mr. Mackey to follow a year later, but, becoming engaged in important business enterprises in the east, decided not to move, and the partnership was accordingly dissolved in May, 1876. He was later a partner with A. E. Millspaugh for a short time, and subsequently, from 1880 to 1887, was in partnership with Charles Baldwin,

now of Salt Lake City. Since 1887 he has been alone. He was city solicitor of Burlington four years, 1878 to 1882. Among some of the important cases tried by him while city solicitor were those of *Donahue & McCosh vs. city of Burlington*, an action to test the liability of the city for damages resulting from overflow of Hawkeye creek, caused, as it was claimed, by a channel made by the city. The damage claimed by plaintiffs was \$15,000, but the losses of others parties amounted to upward of \$100,000, and if the plaintiff had succeeded claims were expected to be made to cover the entire loss. The case was tried to a jury and lasted three weeks, resulting in a verdict for the city. No appeal was taken. Another case, *Cook vs. Burlington*, related to the power of the legislature to tax the property of a corporation and also to tax the shares of its stock. The decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the city is a leading case on this subject. (Iowa Reports, volume 59, page 251.) Other cases involving novel and important questions argued for the city by Mr. Poor in the Supreme Court were as follows: *German-American Savings bank vs. city*, 54th Iowa, page 609, taxation; *Cameron vs. city*, 66th Iowa, page 687, vacation of alley; *Meyer vs. city*, 52d Iowa, page 560; *Robinson vs. city*, 50th Iowa, page 240, special assessments. These and a very large number of other cases in the United States Circuit court and the Supreme court, in which Mr. Poor has been successfully engaged, earned for him a reputation as a lawyer which is equalled by very few in his profession in the state. His practice has been mostly in the superior courts in important cases, and several very important decisions have been made in cases he argued, especially touching the relation of landlord and tenant. He has been exclusively in the law business since 1874. He cast his first vote for General U. S. Grant for president and has acted with the republican party ever since, but has held no office except the one mentioned, city solicitor of Burlington. Under his advice the bonded debt of the city was refunded in 1888, so as to effect a saving of \$4,200 per annum to the city.

He was married March 21, 1867, to Sarah M. Goodban of Erie county, Pa. They

have four children—Fred L., a stenographer and at present city clerk of Burlington; Cora E., a teacher in the public schools; Elizabeth, now completing her musical studies in Chicago, and Ben Perley, a student in the Burlington high school.

SKINNER, ELISHA H., banker and merchant at Birmingham, was born in that town October 24, 1846. His father, Charles Dorwin Skinner, was a farmer all his life, and was not very prosperous. He died near Birmingham in 1889. His mother, Nancy



Barnes Skinner, is still living. His grandparents came from Ohio, and were among the very earliest settlers in Iowa. His grandfather Skinner was a practicing physician in Iowa for many years. Mr. Skinner, like most Americans, got the rudiments of his education in the public schools, which in his case was interfered with by the War of the Rebellion, in which he served in the Eighth Iowa Cavalry for over two years, having enlisted in July, 1863, and was mustered out in September, 1865. He was wounded quite severely, and was two months a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. He is a member of Perry A. Newell Post No. 232, G. A. R., of which post he was com-

mander. After his return from the war in the autumn of 1865, he hired out as a clerk in a general merchandise store in Birmingham, but soon entered into partnership with a prosperous business man by the name of Pitkin, under the firm name of Pitkin & Skinner. The firm conducted a general merchandise store, and in 1876 opened in addition a private bank. This business in all departments grew into large proportions, making the firm the principal business agents of the community. In 1882 Mr. Pitkin retired from both bank and store, and from that time till now Mr. Skinner has been sole owner and manager of the business in all departments, which has been and is now very prosperous. Mr. Skinner is secretary and treasurer of the C. F. & D. M. R. R., to which position he was elected in 1891. November 6, 1866, he was married to Alice Gibbs, who died October 7, 1893. Four children were born to them: Walter G., Effie M., Bert E. and Nellie I. Mr. Skinner is a successful business man. He is accurate, careful and honest himself, and requires those qualities in his employes, so that he has the absolute confidence of the people of his community.



POTTER, EARL FROTHINGHAM, the general manager of the Chicago, Fort Madison & Des Moines Railway company, lives in Fort Madison. He came to Iowa in 1890 to become superintendent of this railway and has made his home in Fort Madison since that time. His parents were Lorenzo Tucker Potter and Eliza McGuffin Potter. They were residents of Charleston, S. C., during the Civil War, and were among the very few who remained loyal to the Union. L. T. Potter, although a native of Rhode Island, had been for many years a resident of Charleston and was identified at various times with the city government. He was engaged in the lumber and cotton trade. During the war he gave liberally for the relief of the Union prisoners. His wife, claiming the protection of the British flag, she being a native of Great Britain was allowed to visit the prisoners and to care for the sick and wounded. L. P. Brockett's work on

"Woman's Work in the Civil War" contains a sketch of Mrs. Potter's life and work. The volume is dedicated to the loyal women of America. In a special copy of this work presented to a member of the Potter family by Washington friends, Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross society, has prefaced the dedication with these words:

"If the sentiments expressed below apply to any lady in our land it is to your precious mother, whose noble, patriotic heart and life have taught us many lessons. May the best blessings of Heaven fall richly on you both. Yours Lovingly, CLARA BARTON."

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1891.

At the close of the war Mrs. Potter, assisted by generous contributions from northern friends, erected a monument to the dead heroes at Beaufort, S. C.

E. F. Potter was born in Charleston, S. C., September 25, 1856, and was educated there in private schools. Later he attended the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., where he graduated June 22, 1876, as a civil engineer. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma, a Greek letter society. After graduating from the university he was engaged with various railway companies in surveying. He was engaged with the

Chicago & Northwestern Railway company from 1877 until 1890, serving in various capacities in the engineering and operating departments. He was superintendent of bridges and buildings and division engineer and held other important positions. His career in Iowa as a railway manager has been successful and highly satisfactory to the interests he has in charge. Mr. Potter is a democrat. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue lodge, the Chapter, the Commandery and the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. He is an Episcopalian. Mr. Potter was married September 7, 1882, in Huron, S. D., to Miss Elizabeth J. Nicholl. They have three daughters: Mary E., Julia E., and Lillie N.



PETERS, HARRY, M. D., a resident physician of Minden, was born in Davenport, August 27, 1871. The state of Iowa is fortunate in having attracted to her borders a worthy class of foreign-born citizens. Of these none surpass the Germans in the qualities of good citizenship. Among the Germans destined to find a home in Iowa and to give to the commonwealth a useful man, were the parents of Dr. Harry Peters. His father, Hans Peters, was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1829. He served three years in the German army during the Schleswig-Holstein and Danish war, after which he came to America in the early fifties. He settled in Davenport, following the occupation of a tailor until a few years ago, when he retired from business. Dr. Peters' mother, Susanna Ploog Peters, was also a native of Holstein, Germany. She came to America with her parents in 1854, stopping in New Orleans and St. Louis, but finally locating in Davenport, where she became the wife of Hans Peters.

Country life is inspiring to many a boy who, in the city, would lose much of his fine ambition, and the removal of Dr. Peters' parents to a farm near Davenport when he was but two years old, no doubt had a large influence in shaping his future. The habits of industry, of leisurely thinking, of reading good books and of quiet living possible for the country boy lead most surely to good

results. Dr. Peters early learned the noble companionship of a well stored mind. Although living in the country, he was sent to school in Davenport and graduated from the public schools in 1886. He worked on the farm until 1892, and was at the same time an earnest and untiring reader of literary and scientific works. In 1892 he was sent to the Iowa City academy, preparatory to entering the medical department of the State University. He also studied medicine under Dr. William D. Middleton of Davenport and his brother, Dr. A. C. Peters, of Iowa City. He was graduated from the medical department in 1896, and at once began his practice in Minden, where he now lives, constantly adding to his good reputation as a citizen and his high rank as a professional man. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World. Dr. Peters was married July 28, 1898, to Louise C. Lederer, of Minden.

POTTER, JOHN C., banker, live stock dealer and land owner of Havelock, was born at Oswego, New York, September 20, 1855. His father, Warren A. Potter, was a native of Vermont, and a direct descendant of Robert Potter, who settled near War-



wick, Rhode Island, in 1634. He was a Free-will Baptist minister, who labored in that capacity for thirty years before his death in 1880. He was not a money-maker, but lived in comfortable circumstances during his life. His wife was Harriet Capen Potter, a native of Bridgewater, Connecticut, whose ancestry reaches back to the Puritans. The genealogy of both the father's and mother's family can be traced through nine generations in this country.

The early education of John C. Potter was received in the common schools of Wisconsin. His first earnings came at the age of eight years by riding a horse in corn plowing time. Later he displayed remarkable judgment of stock, and found employment with those engaged in the stock business until such time as he had saved enough money to operate in that line on his own account. He came to Iowa in May, 1875, and located in Bremer county, near Sumner, where he remained until the winter of 1876, at which time he moved to Wisconsin and engaged in farming. In March, 1882, he returned to Iowa, and in partnership with James Campbell engaged in farming and live stock near Havelock. This was during the well-remembered wet period, and they were obliged to raft their lumber and swim their

horses over streams in an effort to fit up the farm for the proper care of stock. The ground was so wet and soft that year that it was said that a man with a spade might cut a hole in the sod and sink the county of Pockahontas.

He was employed in this manner chiefly until 1888, when he formed a partnership with S. H. Gill and opened the Citizens' Bank at Havelock. He had previously learned the drug business, but his health would not permit of the confinement, so he had to abandon the plan of putting in a drug stock in that city. The firm of Gill & Potter is still engaged in banking, and has besides large landed interests near Havelock. Mr. Potter's present good standing in financial circles has been attained entirely through his own hard work. Although he has passed through trying times of stringency he has always preserved his credit, and to that he attributes much of his success.

He is a republican of the most positive and demonstrative type. He is a member of the Christian church of the order of Odd Fellows, and is a Senior Past Grand in the order last named. October 14, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy C. Marshall of Monticello, Wisconsin, daughter of J. H. and E. O. Marshall. They have six children: La Verne, Winifred, John C., Jr., Pearle, Lona and Marshall.

NEY, JOHN J., of Iowa City, resident professor of law in the State University, and a member of the law firm of Remley, Ney & Remley, has long been recognized as a high authority in matters of a legal nature. He was born June 8, 1852, near Sandusky, Ohio. His parents were Patrick and Ann Corcoran Ney. When John was two years old the family moved to Arcola, Allen County, Indiana, where they had purchased a farm. Here he grew up with his four brothers and two sisters, receiving his early instruction at the district school. He attended a Catholic school at Fort Wayne for a period of two years, earning his way by helping his father on the farm and at his trade of contractor and builder. In the spring of 1867, at the age of fifteen, he entered the University at Notre Dame, Indiana, graduating in



1875. He then came to Buchanan County, Iowa, his father's family having moved there in the fall of 1872. After working for a short season on the farm he located at Independence, the county seat, and was there admitted to the bar in October, 1875, beginning his practice as a member of the firm of Lake, Harmon & Ney. The following winter Mr. Harmon served in the legislature at Des Moines, and upon his return to Independence in the spring, the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Ney now associated with D. W. Bruckart, and they practiced law together until the winter of 1878, when Mr. Bruckart retired, and Mr. Ney followed his profession alone for six years. In 1884 he was elected Circuit Judge for the Tenth Judicial District, to fill out the unexpired term of B. W. Lacy, of Dubuque, who had resigned. In 1886 and 1890 he was elected District Judge of the same district, serving as such nearly eight years. He resigned this office in 1894 to accept the position of resident professor of law in the State University of Iowa the place having been tendered him by the board of regents. This position he still holds, and in addition to his work as a lecturer in the law department of the university, he has an extensive law practice. In 1895 he formed a partnership with Milton

Remley, Attorney General of Iowa, Mr. Hubert Remley afterwards becoming a member of the firm.

Judge Ney has always been a democrat in politics. Besides having been elected to the offices of Circuit and District Judge, he was City Attorney of Independence in 1877, and Mayor of the same city in 1878. In religion his preference is for the Catholic church. The Judge was married October 3, 1878, to Miss Emily F. Colby, of Chicago, who died in 1893, leaving four children: Frank J., born February 7, 1882; Philip R., born October 3, 1883; Genevieve, born December 8, 1887, and John J., born March 2, 1889.

McLAURY, CHARLES S., of Sheldon. On an old homestead in Delaware county, New York, at a ripe old age, live Hugh McLaury and his wife. He is a direct descendant of Mathew McClaughry, who was one of the survivors of the ill-fated "George and Ann," which sailed from Dublin Bay May 20, 1729. These highly respected old people are the parents of Charles S. McLaury of Sheldon, and it was near their old homestead he was born on December 29, 1856. He attended the little red school house, two miles from his father's farm, until he was fifteen years old, and received no schooling of a theoretical character thereafter. During the next few years he was able to contribute a considerable amount toward improving the homestead from his labors for farmers in that vicinity. On January 8, 1878, he came to Iowa, and located at Cedar Rapids. Being entirely without means, he was compelled to accept the offer of a farmer to give him his board and lodging in return for his work upon the farm, where he remained until he secured a position in a lumber yard at Charles City at \$18 per month. He held that position until 1881, when he removed to Sheldon, where he has since resided. He was married to Miss Fannie H. Willman at the home of her father, near Milford, New York, on November 27, 1882. He immediately returned to Sheldon with his bride, and early the following year completed arrangements for the organization of the Empire Loan and Investment company. He associated with him Hon. George W.



Schee and others, and in 1885 incorporated the company and has been closely associated with its management, most of the time as president, ever since. The standing of the company as a negotiator of farm loans and the rapid increase of business usually conducted by companies of its kind, is largely due to the fine abilities of Mr. McLaury. He has given his personal attention to the management of the company, and it has been a potential factor in the building up of Sheldon and the development of the country surrounding it.

In February, 1888, he assisted in organizing the First National bank of Sheldon, became its first cashier, and was elected its president at the second annual election, in which capacity he served until disposing of his interest in the institution in 1895. In 1888 he purchased the Farmers' Bank of George, which was soon thereafter incorporated into a savings bank. The same year he organized a bank at Little Rock, and later incorporated the Ochevedan Savings bank in Osceola county. Although Mr. McLaury has retired from all these banks they are still in existence and enjoying great prosperity. He has never sought political honor of any sort. His marriage has re-

sulted in one child, Eva M., born July 13, 1887.

MUIRHEAD, DR. GEORGE SAFLEY, one of the prominent physicians of Linn county, is of pure Scotch descent. Although born in Canada, he might almost be considered a native of this state, as he was but two years old when his parents moved to Iowa and settled in Cedar county. His father, Daniel Muirhead, was born in the famous city of Edinburgh, Scotland, and was a prosperous and wealthy dairyman until 1853, when the cattle plague of pleuro-pneumonia destroyed his valuable herd of cattle, and he emigrated to Canada. Dr. Muirhead's mother, Jessie Scott Muirhead, was also a native of Scotland. George S. was born in Keene, Ontario, Canada, October 18, 1867, and in 1869 the family removed to Iowa. During his early boyhood George was obliged to give most of his time to farm work and it was only for a few months in the winter that he could attend school. A very large portion of his early education was gained by studying at home evenings under the guidance and direction of his father and an older brother who had both received good college



educations. At the age of eighteen he commenced working for himself as a farm hand and for five years continued this work during the summer and taught school or attended college during the winter months. He entered the medical department of the State University at Iowa City, taking the Homeopathic course, and graduated March 11, 1891. Dr. Muirhead, after receiving his degree, located at Marion, the county seat of Linn county, and commenced the practice of medicine. During the fall of 1893 he suffered from an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, which was so severe as to compel him to give up his practice and seek the milder climate of the southern states, where he traveled for six months. At the end of that time he returned to Marion with health fully restored and formed a partnership with James Moorhead, M. D. With the exception of a short trip to California in 1894, he has practiced continually since. The Doctor was married June 21, 1894, to Etta C. Riley. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Marion and has been connected with it for five years.

Dr. Muirhead is a member in good standing of the following organizations: Ma-iola Lodge No. 8, Knights of Pythias, of which he was chancellor commander; Marion Company No. 23, U. R. K. of P.; Trojan Lodge No. 548, A. F. and A. M.; Marion Chapter No. 10, R. A. M.; Osceola Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F., and Marion Lodge No. 303, A. O. U. W. He belongs to the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa and is physician to the board of health at Marion.



his district as a democrat in the Wisconsin legislature in 1858. He was married to Miss Flora McKee, whose parents, David and Jane McKee, were natives of County Down, Ireland, and came to Wisconsin in 1847. Mrs. Keenan is now living in Madison, Wisconsin. John Anslow Keenan attended the common schools during his boyhood days and had one term of preparatory work for college. The death of his father in 1870 left Mr. Keenan at an early age with a heavy responsibility, as he was the oldest of a family of four sons and two daughters. They continued with their mother the operation of the farm of five hundred acres, which they managed successfully. Mr. Keenan did not commence to do business on his own account until in his twenty-ninth year. In January, 1880, he went to Chicago and entered the employment of a commission firm. The next spring he came to Iowa and engaged in the grain and implement business in Odebolt, where he remained for ten years. In July, 1890, he, with others, organized the Maple Valley Savings Bank, in Battle Creek. He was a member of the first board of directors and was shortly afterward elected cashier. He has been successful and enjoys the confidence and respect of his neighbors and business associates.

KEENAN, JOHN ANSLOW, cashier of the Maple Valley Savings Bank, Battle Creek, is a native of Wisconsin, born near Madison, in Dane county, September 6, 1852. He is the son of John Keenan, who was born in Kings county, Ireland, in 1817, and emigrated to America when a boy, settling with his brothers and sisters in northern Indiana. He went to southern Wisconsin in 1843, where he purchased government land and began farming, which he continued until his death December 18, 1870. During his residence in Wisconsin Mr. Keenan held several local and county offices and represented

KUHLEMEIER, AUGUST H., formerly United States revenue collector for the Fourth district of Iowa, was born in the principality of Lippe Detmold, Germany, December 10, 1846, and is the son of Frederick and Sophia Kloepping Kuhlemeier. He emigrated to America with his parents in 1853. They settled in Freeport, Illinois, which is still their home. August H. received his primary education in the city schools of Freeport, and later attended a private school. He began his business career as a clerk for a dry goods house in Freeport, continuing in that vocation for six years, and then traveled as agent for the German Insurance company of Freeport for four years. At the expiration of that time he was made general agent for the company for the territory embraced within Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota. Mr. Kuhlemeier proved himself a most competent manager, and succeeded in building up an extensive and permanent business for the company. On being appointed to the western agency, he removed to Burlington in 1870. Until the 15th of June, 1885, Mr. Kuhlemeier continued his connection with the German Insurance company, when he was appointed United States revenue collector by President Cleveland. He has been a democrat since the liberal movement in 1872, when so many republicans left the old party. Mr. Kuhlemeier served in various official positions prior to being appointed revenue collector. He represented the Second representative district in the Nineteenth General Assembly, and has served several terms in the city council of Burlington. Before his appointment as collector he was chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, and has always taken an active interest in politics.

At Charles City, Iowa, June 13, 1872, Mr. Kuhlemeier was united in marriage with Miss Lena Cramer, daughter of R. H. Cramer. She was born in Hanover, Germany, and emigrated to America with her parents in childhood. They have three sons: Frederick J., born in 1873; August R., born in 1876, and Henry F., born in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhlemeier were brought up in the German Lutheran church and attend its services. He is a member of Harmonia Lodge No. 209, I. O. O. F., of Burlington;

also a member of Phoenix Lodge No. 142, A. O. U. W.

JOYCE, DAVID, of Lyon and Clinton, was well known throughout the country bordering on the Mississippi river as one of the pioneers in the lumber manufacturing industry of this state. He was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, February 26, 1825. His father, John D. Joyce, a direct descendant of the old Puritan stock, was the owner of a blast furnace, foundry and machine shops. David received only the advantages of a public school education. At the early age of twelve years he commenced working in his father's shops and soon acquired a very complete and thorough knowledge of the business. Developing a mathematical taste, he became a practical surveyor and civil engineer. He continued to work with his father until 1848, when he went into the mercantile business and soon had control of two general stores, which were very successful. In 1857 he bought his father's entire interests in business and united the whole into one. He was married in 1858 at Lee Roy, New York, to Miss Elizabeth F. Thomas, and continued in business in Sheffield until 1860, when he sold out and came to Lyons, Iowa. He at first engaged in the purchase and sale of live stock, but soon leased the G. W. Stumbaugh sawmill and thus commenced the lumber business which grew to such large proportions. Within a few years he acquired the Cross mill, south of the city, put in new buildings, better machinery and took in as a partner S. I. Smith, under the firm name of Joyce & Smith. In 1865 this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Joyce continued the business alone. His mill was once completely destroyed by fire, the present one was then built and he continued to enlarge his milling operations, establishing about a dozen lumber yards in western Iowa to dispose of the products of the saw mill. From this time on his enterprising and active mind led him into many other important and profitable enterprises. He bought largely of northern pine lands, engaged in manufacturing lumber up the river in Wisconsin, in Fulton, Illinois, and also

in Texas; in manufacturing machinery at Evans, Illinois, and in railroad work at Creston Springs, Wisconsin. He was interested in a hotel at Hot Springs, Arkansas; was prominent in the Mississippi River Logging company and president of the First National Bank of Lyons. When the street railway between Lyons and Clinton was projected professional builders attempted to get the job at exorbitant prices, but Mr. Joyce, in connection with Messrs. Rand, Holmes & Sloan, organized a company to keep the control of the enterprise at home, and Mr. Joyce took



natural consequence the confidence and esteem of his men to a remarkable degree. Mr. Joyce amassed great wealth, but it was largely by the advance in value of his pine lands and timber. He was just and liberal to the men in his employ and operated his large mills upon a very small margin of profit. He was never a politician and was only once prevailed upon to accept a public office, when, in 1872, he was elected Mayor of Lyons, and held the office for two terms. Here, as in his own business, he illustrated his great financial ability. When he assumed office the city affairs were in bad shape and city bonds were selling at only forty-five cents on the dollar. He left the office at the end of four years with money enough in the treasury to pay in full every claim against the city.

Mr. Joyce died December 4, 1894, in the West hotel at Minneapolis from paralysis. He left an only son, William T. Joyce, as a worthy successor.

HENRY, LYMAN H., is editor of the Charles City Herald. The greater part of the active life of Mr. Henry has been devoted to journalism, a profession for which he appears to be peculiarly well fitted. He is known through his connection with the Coon Rapids Enterprise, the Storm Lake Tribune and the Charles City Herald, being the owner of the last named paper. He is well versed in state politics and takes an active interest on the republican side. His pen is handled with vigor and sincerity. He was born in Shelby county, Indiana, March 12, 1858. His father, John D. Henry, was a tradesman in early life, but his later years were spent on the farm. He served in the Union army under General A. J. Smith. He was a member of the Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, which was conspicuous for its gallantry in the twelve days' siege of the Spanish fort in the Gulf campaign. His early ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and his grandfather, William Henry, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war from that part of North Carolina which was later made a part of Tennessee. His wife was a native of Wales. The Henrys came originally from

the contract for doing the work at twenty-one per cent less than the outside proposals.

David Joyce was a remarkable man in many ways, possessing remarkable brain power and an indomitable will. He had, also, to a wonderful degree, the rare ability to see and grasp all sides of a question. His success was not the result of meteoric speculation, but came as the natural consequence of using sound, well-balanced judgment. He was always ready to assist all worthy efforts, whether charitable or religious, and took a great interest in educational matters. As an employer of men, he was near to them and the humblest was sure of a hearing and fair treatment at all times; he held as a

that portion of Virginia now comprising the state of Kentucky. The mother of Lyman H. was known in her maiden days as Mary Cleaver. She died in 1864. Her father, Wooster Cleaver, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1798. His father and General Wooster, of the Revolutionary periods, were full cousins. The Cleavers were also related to John Paul Jones, and a great-grandmother of Lyman H. Henry, and the mother of Commodore Perry were sisters. His grandmother was a sister of the late Joel P. Davis of Des Moines, and was of German and Welsh descent. Her parents were Quakers.

Lyman H. Henry attended school first in Indianapolis, Indiana, and later in Abilene, Kansas. He came to Iowa in June, 1883, and with his brother, S. D. Henry, purchased the Coon Rapids Enterprise. They engaged in the publication of that journal until February 1, 1885, when Lyman H. became the proprietor of the Storm Lake Tribune and remained at the helm of that prosperous county weekly until August 15, 1896, at which time it was disposed of and he removed to Charles City to manage his latest purchase, the Herald. He understands the newspaper business from the press room to the top floor and, being master of every detail, has succeeded. His brother, S. D. remains the editor of the Coon Rapids Enterprise.

Mr. Henry is a republican in politics, and was for three years the chairman of the Buena Vista county central committee. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married April 18, 1888, to Miss Agnes S. McBeth. Her father, James McBeth, was a descendent of the Stuarts of Scotland. He was a successful New Orleans lawyer and during the war for the maintenance of the Union was a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Zouaves. He was with Grant at Donnellson and participated in many of the severe engagements of the war. Following the close of hostilities, he was appointed inspector and gauger of imported liquors, with headquarters at New Orleans. He died in 1870 on Long Island, where he had gone for his health. The family of Mr. Henry consists of four children: Stuart C., born February 27, 1889;

Harold S., born July 30, 1892; Helene, born March 17, 1896, and Marion Agnes, born December 19, 1898.

McVEY, WILLIAM S., a lawyer of Charter Oak, is a native Iowan, born in Palo, Linn county, March 22, 1859. He is the son of John McVey and Elizabeth McKinney McVey. The family were farmers of moderate means. Their ancestors were hardy, industrious pioneers in Ohio. They



settled originally in this country in Pennsylvania and helped to develop the country, an occupation which seemed to agree with them, for they were long lived, sturdy people. John McVey was a member of the Christian church. He moved to Iowa in 1852 and died in 1891. His wife was an able exhorter in the Methodist church and died in 1868. William S. was educated in the common schools of the country, which were of only ordinary excellence, although he had some good teachers who instilled into him systematic habits and industry, to which he attributes his success in life. He won numerous prizes in school contests. For a time he attended Western College in Toledo, but

for financial reasons was unable to graduate. He made his way in his youth by the means so often adopted by ambitious young men, that of working on the farm and teaching school, thus paying his own educational expenses and those of a sister.

Mr. McVey went to Ida county in the year 1883, where he taught school and was president of the Ida County Teachers' Association. He read law with C. S. Macomber of Ida Grove and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Iowa at the October term, 1888. He opened an office in Charter Oak in the same year and has never removed from there. For a short time he was deputy clerk of the courts. In 1896 he purchased the Charter Oak Republican, the second paper in the town, and March 23, 1898, purchased the opposition paper and consolidated them under the name of the Republican. Both personally and in his newspaper work Mr. McVey has been an able supporter of the republican party and its policies, casting his first vote for President Garfield. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodman of America and has held various offices in these lodges. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On December 21, 1888, Mr. McVey was married to Miss Jennie M. Davis of Iowa county. Four children have been born to them; namely, Russell, born October 16, 1889, died November 19, 1890; Vera E., born September 11, 1891; Donald D., born August 30, 1893, and Kent W., born December 30, 1895.

DOUGHTY, PARKER ALLEN, of Burlington, President and General Manager of the Iowa Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the Illinois Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, is a young man, who, having rare business ability, both inherited and cultivated, has succeeded in building up a great and flourishing enterprise at a period in life when many young men of ability have scarcely started in business. His ancestors on his father's side are English and on his mother's side English and Jewish. He is the son of Benjamin Franklin Doughty, a well-to-do capitalist, who was

born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1837 and is probably the oldest living male person born in the state. Mr. Doughty, Sr., moved to Illinois while quite young, and there married Louisa Jane Levi, who was born in Sangamon county of that state, where her father was an early settler, leaving a valuable estate at his death. P. A. Doughty was born on a farm near Springfield, Sangamon county, Illinois, April 27, 1863, removing with his parents to Iowa when six years old. They located in DeWitt, Clinton county, and later in Vernon, Van Buren county. Here he attended the public schools



and in 1880 entered Parsons College at Fairfield.

In 1882, at nineteen years of age, Mr. Doughty began his business career at St. Paul, Minnesota, with the firm of Eldridge & Ruff, furniture dealers, and the wholesale fur company of E. Daneburg. He returned to Iowa in 1884, located in Van Buren county, and engaged in the insurance business as traveling agent and solicitor. During 1886 he attended Elliott's Business College at Burlington, and in 1887 entered the employ of Gilbert Hedge & Company, of Burlington, wholesale lumber dealers, acting as traveling salesman in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and

Kansas. He resigned that position in 1888, and opened a wholesale and commission lumber office in Kansas City, Missouri, which proved to be a very paying venture, but as it was not just the kind of business that suited his taste, he seized a good opportunity to sell out and returned to Burlington in 1889. He now entered the insurance business again, traveling constantly in all parts of Iowa until 1893, when he was instrumental in organizing the Iowa Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Burlington, which was incorporated in March, 1893. Mr. Doughty was made the first president and general manager of the company, although he was then less than thirty years old. For some time he was the youngest president of any fire insurance company in the United States, but his ability was never questioned on that account. From the date of its organization, the company has met with wonderful success, outstripping many older competitors, and is today recognized as one of the leading corporations of the kind in Iowa. It stands second to no other company in the state, and had written over \$8,000,000 in risks during an existence covering a period of less than five years. In December, 1897 the Illinois Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company was organized and Mr. Doughty was made its president, so that he is now president of two of the strongest organizations of the kind in the country. Mr. Doughty is a self-made man, having earned his present distinction and high business standing through his own untiring and persistent efforts. Though he is a hard and untiring worker, he is a generous and cultured gentleman.

Mr. Doughty is a republican, but has never been active in politics, because of his absorption in business. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of Excelsior Lodge No. 268 in Burlington. He has attained the highest degrees in the subordinate lodge, and is now Past Grand, and is also a member of Eureka Encampment, Number 2, I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Methodist church.

He was married June 7, 1883 to Miss Mariet D. Sargeant, a charming young lady of Bonaparte, Van Buren county, a daughter of Luther Sargeant, one of the early set-

tlers of the state. They have no children living.

HANCOCK, CHARLES THOMAS, the well known Dubuque merchant and politician, has attained a position of eminence in business and in politics. Born in Dubuque March 16, 1860, he has never lived elsewhere, but has grown to be an important factor in the life of the city, as well as in state politics and in business. Mr. Hancock is the son of John T. Hancock, for many years the leading wholesale grocer in Du-



buque; he was married to Miss Bertha Enz, who was born in Holland of Swiss parentage, her father being an officer in a Swiss regiment stationed in Holland at the time of her birth. John T. Hancock was a native of Virginia, where the family was one of the oldest and best families of the state. He was the son of Dr. John O'Ker Hancock. He built up a large business in Dubuque and became one of the leaders in the social and business life of the city. The name of John T. Hancock stood for all that was best in the community and he enjoyed universal respect. His wife, who survived him, is a woman of great strength of character, whose friends

are numbered by thousands, for she has for many years presided over one of the most hospitable and attractive homes in Dubuque.

After receiving their education in the Dubuque schools, Charles T. Hancock and his brother, Frank A. Hancock, were taken into their father's business and thoroughly trained to succeed to the management of the business upon his death, and have conducted it with uninterrupted success. At the same time Mr. Hancock has found time to engage in other important enterprises. He organized two race meetings in Dubuque in 1898 and 1899 that eclipsed all predecessors in the state and made the Nutwood Driving Park famous wherever the trotting horse is known. He owns and operates a large stock farm near Dubuque. Mr. Hancock is also vice president of the New Mexico Cattle Company and is interested in numerous local associations. He is a genial, companionable gentleman, a successful business man, an ardent republican and a strong factor in all that concerns the interests of his home city and state. He belongs to the Chicago, Calumet and other clubs in Chicago and has a large acquaintance among the leading men of the country, both in business and political life. He is a member of the Methodist church and a trustee in the same.

Though never an aspirant for political office himself, Mr. Hancock has rendered his party distinguished service. Tireless industry, persistent determination and the ability to grasp large affairs have made him one of the best organizers in the state. After demonstrating his ability by reclaiming Dubuque county from democratic rule to a large extent, he was, in 1898, made chairman of the republican state central committee and managed a campaign in which there were many perplexities and trying times. His notable success brought him hundreds of congratulations from much older and more experienced men, who admired his skill and force. He made use of all the agencies for party service to the best advantage, especially the newspapers, which he cultivated in a new way and with good results.

In 1899, during his absence from the state, Mr. Hancock was made the republican

nominee for the state senate from Dubuque county. He was obliged to be in New York on business during the entire campaign. The normal democratic majority in the county is about 3,500, but notwithstanding all this personal popularity would have elected him had it not been for a secret circular attack, grossly misrepresenting him, made on the eve of election in the interest of a candidate for United States senator. As it was, he was defeated by only a few votes.

Mr. Hancock was married April 21, 1886 to Miss Marie Young, daughter of the late W. J. Young of Clinton. They have two children, Courtland Y. and Florence.

FREELAND, JOHN WILLIAM, of Corydon, has the distinction of having been elected to a judgeship in Wayne county on the democratic ticket. He was born in Owen county, Indiana, August 28, 1840. He is the son of John R. and Ann Hance Freeland, country people of moderate means. He did not have the advantages of a college education, but made the most of the common schools of Owen county, and when he had reached his majority was possessed of a knowledge of the usual branches of study taught in the higher institutions of learning, as well as a considerable knowledge of the classics and sciences. This was acquired by a rigorous course of self-teaching.

He came to Iowa in April, 1857, and located at Corydon, where he has ever since resided. He read law for three years in the office of W. E. Taylor, and at the end of that time was admitted to the bar. This was in 1860. During that year he formed a partnership with his preceptor, W. E. Taylor, which continued two years. The Judge derives much pleasure in relating the circumstances attending his first case, and the fee derived therefrom. It was a case of little importance before a justice of the peace, about ten miles from Corydon. As is usual in such suits, however, it consumed a whole day in the trying, and that without any dinner for the young barrister, he having been too much impressed with the responsibility of his position to think of eating. When it was



finally concluded, he was paid the prodigious fee of five dollars, and with the money safely in his pocket he proudly returned over the long and muddy road to his home. Since that time he has been employed on many cases, from assault and battery to murder, but in no instance has the fee, though larger by several figures, afforded him the genuine pleasure derived from this five dollars, to get which he had to ride twenty miles over almost impassable roads and engage in legal battle ten or more long hours.

Mr. Freeland embraced the principles of the democratic party in his youth and has ever remained steadfast in the faith. On numerous occasions he has been made the candidate of that party for offices of more or less importance, but owing to the complexion of politics in that section, he each time went down with the rest of the ticket. The year 1861 proved an exception, and at that time he was elected county judge of his county. He is a member of the Masonic order. In January, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Belle E. Kelly at Corydon. They have three daughters.

DINGWELL, ANDREW, D. D. S., of Clinton, is descended from Scotch ancestors.

His father, Samuel Dingwell, was a well-to-do farmer and himself the son of a Scotch farmer, who for reasons best known to himself had left his native Scottish hills and located in the lower but more fertile country of Ireland. He married Jane Hutchinson and their son, Andrew, of whom we write, was born September 4, 1866. At the age of fourteen years he came to America, in July, 1880, with an aunt, who came over from a visit to relatives in Ireland. He remained in DeWitt for several years and attended school there; then went to Monmouth College at Monmouth, Illinois, and took a course of study at that institution. After leaving there he went into the office of Dr. J. B. Gould as a student and then took a course in the dental department of the State University at Iowa City, from which he graduated in 1890. His studies were pursued with the diligence and perseverance which marks the successful student, and he became thoroughly equipped for the pursuit of his chosen profession. After receiving the degree of D. D. S. he located at DeWitt and opened an office in 1890. Desiring a larger field of practice, he removed in September, 1891, to Clinton, Iowa, where his practice

is constantly and largely increasing from year to year. Dr. Dingwell has good foundation for confidence in his own ability and has never formed any partnership during his professional career. He has one of the finest and most commodious offices, located in the heart of the prosperous city of Clinton, and commands the large practice which his abilities merit. He belongs to the Masons and Odd Fellows. On June 28, 1894, he was married to Clara H. Green of Cedar Falls. They have no children.

NESTOR, DR. ROBERT J., a progressive and successful young physician of Hudson, Black Hawk county, was born April 5, 1862, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His father, Michael Nestor, a farmer in moderate circumstances, was drowned in Virgin Lake, Palo Alto county, Iowa, in April, 1869. His mother's maiden name was Mary Joynt. Both the father and mother were born in Ireland, and came to America when quite young. They lived in Pittsburg until they came to Iowa in November, 1863. They settled first in Dyersville, and remained there until September, 1869, when the widow and her children went to Emmetsburg to make their home. The father had preceded them to Palo Alto county and intended to prepare a home there, when he was so prematurely cut off.

Robert received his education in the public schools. In the fall of 1880 he attended Humboldt college in Humboldt, Iowa, for one term. He received his medical education in the medical department of the State University of Iowa, graduating March 12, 1890. He was secretary of his class in his senior year. Dr. Nestor did not have his education presented to him as do the sons of rich men, but he had to earn his way through college, therefore he appreciates what he has been able to secure. His first earnings were got by herding cattle on the prairies of northwestern Iowa. At the age of eighteen he began teaching in the district schools of Palo Alto county. Hiring out as a farm hand during the summer vacation and teaching in the country schools for six years, he had, in the spring of 1884, earned and saved enough money to pay his way through col-



lege. He did not receive a dollar in the way of aid from any one. In the summer of 1896 he took a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate Medical College. He located in Hudson immediately after graduating and has continued to practice there ever since.

Dr. Nestor has always voted the democratic ticket. He was elected Mayor of Hudson on a non-partisan ticket in the spring of 1897 and was re-elected a year later. The Doctor is a member of the Black Hawk Medical society, Cedar Valley Medical society and the Iowa State Medical society. He is unmarried.

CARLISLE, LEVI B., of Jefferson, is now, and has for several years past, been prominent in the educational world, holding a state diploma, the highest rank of educational certificate in the state. His parents were Amasa S. and Martha Kimbal Carlisle, who were relatives of the Kentucky branch of Carlises and cousins of John G. Carlisle. Levi B. was born in Crown Point, New York, March 14, 1849. He attended the public schools of Essex county, New York, and the Crown Point Academy. He



came to Iowa in 1882 and taught school for a time in Clarence, after which he served as superintendent of schools in Tipton, two years; Albia, five years; Chariton, four years, and Jefferson. About 1866 he formed a partnership with ex-State Superintendent John W. Akers and ex-County Superintendent C. F. Saylor of Polk county, and leased Callanan College with the intention of opening a normal school, but the college was soon after transferred to Drake University. In 1895 he accepted a position with the Fidelity Building and Loan Association of Ottumwa, but left the employ of that company at the expiration of a year to take charge of the public schools of Jefferson.

He had always been a democrat until the fall of 1896, when he supported the republican party and sound money. In 1895 he was nominated for county superintendent of Monroe county, but declined to accept the nomination. He is prominent in several of the benevolent fraternities, being a Master Mason, Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias. He is also an active member of the Methodist church. Mr. Carlisle was married in 1873

to Zelma H. Renne. They have had one child, who died in infancy.

Mr. Carlisle has become quite well known as a lecturer and has delivered numerous lectures throughout the state upon educational and other topics during the past few years.

BRADLEY, FRANK P., late United States marshal for the Southern District of Iowa, is a resident of Council Bluffs. He is of New England ancestry on both sides of the house, and his mother belonged to a family whose name has been immortalized by two of her sons, the Hallecks. She was Julia A. Halleck, a daughter of I. P. Halleck, who came from New York early in the thirties and located in Kendall county, Illinois, and who in 1855 removed to Audubon county, Iowa. Her father was a cousin of Fitz-Greene Halleck and was related to General Halleck, who distinguished himself in the war of the rebellion. The Hallecks were Quakers, but trace their origin to the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620. Mr. Bradley's father was E. D. Bradley, an early settler in Kendall county, Illi-



nois. His business in his earlier years was that of a merchant, and later he became a real estate speculator. His grandfather, Bartholomew Bradley, removed from Vermont to Genesee county, New York, while still a young man, and from there to Indiana, near La Porte, where he made his home until his death.

Frank P. Bradley was born October 30, 1852, in Oswego, Kendall county, Illinois, and removed with his parents to Aurora, Illinois, in 1859. Here he became a pupil in the public schools and was a graduate of West Aurora high school in 1870. He became a resident of Audubon county, Iowa, in 1874, and lived there for twenty years. In 1894 he removed to Council Bluffs, his present home. Mr. Bradley possesses in an eminent degree the qualifications that bring one success in a political way. He has the elements of popularity combined with integrity and wisdom, and an unswerving devotion to the best interest of the democratic party. The first recognition at the hands of his party was given him in 1878, when he was elected clerk of the courts in Audubon county. Two years later he was re-elected and again re-elected in 1882. He was treasurer of the democratic state central committee of Iowa from 1883 to 1885, and was the democratic nominee for reporter of the supreme court in 1885. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention in 1892, representing the Ninth congressional district of Iowa. Two years later President Cleveland appointed him to the position of United States marshal for the Southern District of Iowa, and he held the office four years, or until the expiration of his term. He is a member of the Elks fraternity.

Mr. Bradley was married February 24, 1878, to Miss Fannie Atkinson. They have had five children, but two of whom are living: Charles C., born May 30, 1879, and Darwin L., born December 4, 1888.

BARROWS, FRANK E., of Indianola, was born at Hudson, Ohio, February 13, 1867. At the early age of seven he began the study of music with his mother, who was

a musician of no little local reputation. When fourteen, he went to Oberlin, where he remained one year studying music, and spent the next year at home. He spent two years in the Cleveland Musical College in Cleveland, Ohio. Returning to Oberlin, he remained there five years and graduated in 1890. Several months of the following year were spent by Mr. Barrows in studying with A. R. Parsons of New York. In the fall of 1891 he was employed as principal of the Simpson Conservatory of Music, with which he has been connected ever since. Mr. Barrows did not spend his summer vacations in rest and pleasure-seeking, but rather in hard work, the summer of 1892 being devoted to study with A. R. Parsons of New York, and 1893 with A. K. Virgil of New York. In the fall of 1894 he was granted a leave of absence for the purpose of further study in Germany. Mr. Barrows studied with Klindworth and afterward with Jedlicsky. While here he engaged in teaching counterpoint, his work being recognized by Moskowski, Bart, Wirte, Reif, Jedlicsky and others, all of whom recommended his work and sent him pupils. He also filled the position of organist at the American church at Berlin for more than a year. The last three months of his stay were spent in Leipsig, returning to Indianola in June, 1896. Mr. Barrows is a hard-working, enthusiastic musician, thoroughly devoted to his art.

ATLEE, JOHN C., an honored pioneer of Lee county, who died in September, 1899, was a prominent resident of Ft. Madison, and during his lifetime was one of its most valued and representative citizens. He was a man of note in his locality, and the founder of the most extensive business now being carried on at Ft. Madison. In all enterprises tending to build up the interests of Lee county he has been intimately identified, socially, morally and financially, and has aided greatly in its development and prosperity. Mr. Atlee was a native of the state of Maryland, born March 22, 1816. He was the son of Samuel J. and Martha Strickler Atlee, both natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His mother died while he was an



infant, leaving five children beside himself: William A., Samuel, Jacob S., Isaac and Sarah, all of whom are now deceased. John C. was only a few days old when his mother yielded up her life, and he was thus left to the care of his grandmother, Mrs. Strickler, who, with her husband, was one of the pioneers of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He remained with her until her death, which occurred when he was only twelve years old. He then made his home for a short time with his uncle, Henry Strickler, and afterward with an elder brother, William A. Atlee. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to his brother, Jacob S., to learn the carpenter's trade, and was thus employed nearly two years, when his brother retired from the business. John then proceeded to Philadelphia to complete his trade under the instruction of Joshua Colter, and worked on Gerard Square one year. Then with a cash capital of twelve and one-half cents, he left Philadelphia and proceeded to New York City, where he followed his trade for about nine months. At the expiration of this time, in the fall of 1835, he went by sea to Mobile, Alabama, and the following spring by Lake Ponchartrain, Louisiana, to New Orleans. He did not like the South as well as he anticipated,

and leaving the Crescent City he went up the Mississippi river as far as Vicksburg, thence to Louisville and Cincinnati, then back to St. Louis, where to his surprise he received word from his brother Isaac, of whom he had heard nothing for three years. His brother had left the city, however, and John C. went up the river to Quincy, and there learned that his brother was at Ft. Madison. He accordingly set out on horseback, and soon met the brother for whom he was searching, engaged in carpenter work. He remained there a few months, and was so favorably impressed with the young town and its vicinity that he determined to make that locality his future home. This was in the year 1837. Mr. Atlee had in the meantime made arrangements for the establishment of domestic ties, and going back to Quincy was united in marriage in 1838 with Miss Emeline S. Brooks, a native of New Hampshire. Immediately after their marriage the young couple came to Ft. Madison, where the husband established himself at his trade and successfully followed it for six years. During this time, by the exercise of unremitting industry and economy, he had saved sufficient from his hard earnings to purchase a farm, and selected a tract of 400 acres on Little Cedar Creek, twenty-four miles from Ft. Madison. Their nearest neighbors were quite a distance away, and his wife did not see another woman for the space of three months. He employed himself continuously in the cultivation and improvement of his farm for several years, and experienced many hardships and privations. There was no money in circulation, and although his crops were large, he realized but little cash profit from them. In 1852 Mr. Atlee sold his farm, returned to Ft. Madison, and became associated with his brother in the lumber trade, which they carried on for two years and then dissolved partnership. In 1854 he went into partnership with Nathaniel Bennett, and they erected a steam sawmill, with a capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber daily. The following year they admitted Augustus Kraber as a partner, continuing business under the firm name of Atlee, Bennett & Kraber, but the firm became involved in debt, and the financial crisis of 1856-7 proved very disastrous to them.

Messrs. Kraber and Bennett became much discouraged, but Mr. Atlee would harbor no such word as "fail." He accordingly purchased the interests of his partners, and although it involved a debt of \$50,000 he determined to persevere. He had a large stock of lumber on hand, for which he could secure no cash, but was obliged to exchange it for hogs, cattle and horses, and with these he in turn purchased more logs, and also made payments on his notes of indebtedness. In the meantime there had been additions to his domestic circle, and he now had a son who was nearly a young man grown. He now associated his son, Samuel by name, with him in business, the firm title becoming S. & J. C. Atlee. Occasionally they were obliged to borrow money, and also obliged to pay 15 and 20 per cent interest. However, by close attention to business, strict integrity and excellent management, they succeeded in clearing themselves of debt, and now no man can say he ever lost a cent by John C. Atlee.

Mr. Atlee was a man of surprising resolution and perseverance. The more opposition and disaster crowded upon him the more he determined to succeed. In 1861 the boilers of the mill exploded, killing six men and blowing the building to atoms. Mr. Atlee assisted in burying the dead and then commenced rebuilding his mill, putting everything in running operation again. All went well until May 3, 1866, when the new mill was destroyed by fire. In just six weeks it was rebuilt on a much larger scale. The second mill had a capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber per day, but this proved too slow for Mr. Atlee, and after the building of the third mill he finally tore it down and erected the present one, which has a capacity of 120,000 feet of lumber, 150,000 shingles and 28,000 lath per day of ten hours. This mill was the largest in Lee county, and in connection with it is also a planing mill and a manufactory of sash, doors, blinds, boxes and all kinds of carpenter work. These industries give employment to three hundred hands, some of whom have worked for the Atlees for over a quarter of a century. A remarkable harmony prevails among all the employes throughout the works, and the heads of the firm are held in the highest re-

spect and esteem. Mrs. Atlee, whose death occurred in 1898, seems to have been peculiarly fitted to be the wife of such a man as her husband. She never failed to greet him on his arrival for his meals since the date of their marriage and was never out of hearing of the mill whistle. She became the mother of five children, one of whom died in childhood. The four living are: Samuel, Martha, now the wife of Peter Okell; William, and Maggie, who became the wife of George M. Hanchett. In early life Mr. Atlee affiliated with the democratic party, but in 1856 he considered that he had reason to change his political opinions, and upon the organization of the republican party about that time, he cordially indorsed its principles and was its firm supporter until his death. He steadily declined to become a candidate for any office, and refused the position of county sheriff, which was tendered him by appointment.

ARILDSON, PETER CHRISTIAN, principal of the Lamont schools, was born in Martin township, Rock county, Minnesota, March 11, 1875. His parents, Niels and Mary Knudson Arildson, were natives of Denmark, who came to the United States many years ago and took up a homestead in the far West. The small amount of money they had brought with them represented the savings from many years' toil in the old country, and they invested it in improving their new home, the while being filled with great hopes for the future. A failure of crops for several successive seasons did not discourage them altogether, but only made them labor the harder and be the more saving and self-denying. At last an immense crop was raised and the time had approached when it was ready to be garnered. Their joy was unbounded, for their funds had been exhausted and their faith in the country severely tried by the repeated failures to derive anything in return for their work. But their gladness was cut short by the coming of myriads of grasshoppers, and when they had gone nothing was left of the crops. Heartsick and discouraged, and without money, they removed to Rock Rapids, Iowa, where they experienced hard times for a



number of years. But despite poverty and bad luck, the determination of a noble mother that her son should be given an education was not to be downed by adverse circumstances, and by crook and turn in the management of their domestic affairs Master Peter Christian was kept in school. He graduated from the Rock Rapids high school March 31, 1892, and a month later began teaching school, having passed a successful examination before the county superintendent of schools and received his teacher's certificate. For the two years following he was engaged constantly in teaching. This made matters easier and paved the way for a course in Northwestern University, in Evanston, Illinois, which Mr. Arildson entered in September, 1894. He was there only a short time, however, when the serious illness of his father compelled him to return home, and, as his help was required from that time in supporting the family and procuring the best possible medical attendance upon his father, his plans for a higher education had to be given up. He began teaching again and has continued in that avocation with marked success. In 1896 his superior work having attracted the attention of the Lamont school board, negotiations

were opened with him looking toward his taking the management of the schools at that place. Everything being satisfactory, he at once took up the work and under his principalship the Lamont schools have attained to a high degree of perfection. Mr. Arildson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he joined in 1896.

ANDRE, Dr. T. J., a physician and surgeon of Schaller, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, May 10, 1857, a son of John L. Andre, a native of Pennsylvania, and a lineal descendant of Major Andre of Revolutionary fame. Dr. Andre's mother, who was Rachel Ann Taylor, was born in Stark county, Ohio, and was a relative of General Zachary Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Andre located at Big Rock, Scott county, Iowa, in 1864, but later went to Bennett, Cedar county, where they still reside. Their son received a good education in the State Agricultural College at Ames and in New Sharon. After leaving school he taught for some time in Mahaska county, and later began the study of medicine with Dr. McAllister, and next with Dr. Coolidge, a well known physician of Oskaloosa. Dr. Andre graduated with high honors from Rush Medical College of Chicago in the class of 1882. He came to Schaller September 14, that year, and now has a large and extensive practice, and also owns the pioneer drug store of the town. The Doctor was married in Storm Lake to Cora Petit, a native of Clayton county, but reared and educated in Storm Lake. She is the daughter of O. D. and Eda Hutchins Petit. Dr. and Mrs. Andre have two children: Edna Rachel and Dorothy Josephine. Dr. Andre affiliates with the republican party and is a member of the Des Moines Valley Medical Association, of the Maple Valley Association, of the Masonic Order, Acme Lodge No. 457, and of the A. O. U. W. Mrs. Andre is a member of the Presbyterian church.

ATKINSON, JOHN FRANKLIN, of Marshalltown, comes of a family of men who have made an impression upon the world by the honest work they have done as contractors and builders. His father and grandfather before him were in this business and



enjoyed a wide and honorable reputation. His father was George W. Atkinson and his grandfather was one of the first settlers of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he built some of the first houses. John F. Atkinson was born in Freeport, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1858. His parents were of English descent. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Jane Wilson.

Attending the common school five months in the year until he was sixteen years of age, young Atkinson then learned the trade of a mason and bricklayer with his father in Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty-two years he went into business on his own account as a contractor and builder in Marshalltown, Iowa. He began with nothing but his trade as capital, but has made a statewide reputation as a reliable builder. Some of the best public buildings in the state are his work.

Being a steadfast republican, Mr. Atkinson was elected a member of the school board in Marshalltown in 1896. He belongs to the Metropole Club of that city and has attained to the higher orders of Masonry.

On September 20, 1882, Mr. Atkinson was married to Miss Susie E. Snider and they have four children: Neal, Vera, Leta

and Frank. He is a home man in the best sense and thoroughly devoted to his family. His record as a citizen shows him to be public-spirited and trustworthy, prompt to discharge his obligations and always ready to do his duty in public and private affairs.

MORRISON, D. A., of the firm of Morrison Brothers, one of the most popular and prosperous business houses of Ft. Madison, is a native of the Buckeye state, and was born in New Holland, Ross county, October 5, 1839. His father, Samuel D. Morrison, was a native of New York, born in Orange county, and when quite young removed from his native state with his parents to Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He served an apprenticeship at blacksmithing at Chillicothe, and worked as a journeyman in Cincinnati and other important Ohio towns. He finally located in Frankfort, Ross county, where he established a business for himself, and was thus occupied until 1848, when he came to Ft. Madison, making the trip by canal from Chillicothe to Portsmouth, thence on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis, thence to Alton, where he spent the winter, and in the spring of 1849 came to Ft. Madison. Here he worked at his trade for a year and then went to Augusta, Des Moines county, and opened a shop. In the spring of 1855 he returned to Ft. Madison and commenced the manufacture of plows. His business was inaugurated on a small scale in a one-story brick building, and he had one man only as his assistant. He was occupied in this manner until the breaking out of the civil war, and in 1862 the shop was closed until the Union army came out victorious and peace was restored. After the close of the war and the return home of the soldiers, Mr. Morrison again opened his shop, and his first plows were shipped in 1866. From that time the business gradually increased, Mr. Morrison taking an active part in its management until within a few years before his death, which occurred in August, 1881. When a young man he had become united in marriage with Miss Maria Blacker, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, and of this union there were born four chil-

dren: William W., was a member of Company I, Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, in the fall of 1861, at the age of twenty-four years; the subject of this sketch is the second son; the next was Joseph B.; Samuel D. died at Portland, Oregon, in December, 1883, when thirty-four years of age.

D. A. Morrison at an early age engaged with his father at work in the blacksmith shop and was thus employed until 1862. The war was then in progress, and he determined to become a soldier of the Union. Accordingly, in that year, he enlisted in Co. D, Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He received the appointment of Acting Quartermaster Sergeant, and participated with his regiment in the march from Chattanooga to Atlanta, thence to the sea, through the Carolinas, and via Richmond to Washington and was there at the final grand review. He received his discharge in June, 1865, returned home and engaged in partnership with his father, under the firm name of S. D. Morrison & Sons, and commenced the manufacture of plows. The work was done by the father, two sons and three other men and the business increased very rapidly, becoming very profitable. It is now one of the important industries of Lee county and gives employment to 100 men. The shops cover an area of 150 by 250 feet, and in connection with this there is a commodious storehouse. The principal articles of manufacture are walking sulkies, gang plows and cultivators. These goods now obtain a ready market in all the western and southwestern states.

The marriage of D. A. Morrison to Miss Emma Kennedy was celebrated October 29, 1868. Mrs. Morrison was born at Ft. Madison and is the daughter of John G. and Mary Vance Kennedy. Of this union have been born three children: Maude E., Ed. K. and Don D. Politically, Mr. Morrison uniformly casts his vote with the republican party, and socially he is a member in good standing of James Sample Post, G. A. R. The family occupies one of the handsomest homes within the city limits of Ft. Madison. The Morrisons are highly respected within their community and are valued citizens, not only as having added largely to the indus-

trial interests of Ft. Madison, but as intelligent and cultivated members of society.

BLAKELY, DR. WILLIAM THOMAS, of Corydon, Wayne county, is the son of Rev. Ira Blakely, M. D., and Mary Kieth Blakely. The father was of Scottish and the mother of German descent. The family came to Wayne county, Iowa, from Grundy county, Missouri, in the spring of 1853, and bought a small farm near Corydon. Their son, William T., was born September 2, 1841, in



Grundy county, Missouri. He received most of his early education at home, his father being his tutor. Rev. W. C. Martin, now of Corydon, conducted a six months' school near his home, and William T. Blakely was one of his pupils. Other than these home schools he had no educational advantages outside of his medical course. However, at the age of seventeen years he was prepared to teach school, and did so at different times until he began the practice of medicine as an undergraduate with Dr. George Hay, of Corydon, in the spring of 1866. Six years later, in the spring of 1872, he was married to Miss Lettie Zenn, who died in

1888. Two children born to them are now living: George H., and Maude.

The Doctor is a practitioner of wide experience, who has endeared himself to many families in Wayne county, where he has become a trusted counselor and friend, as well as a skillful physician. He is much esteemed by the younger physicians in the county, by whom he is frequently consulted. He has always been a republican, but has never been active in politics. He is a member of the Baptist church.

WHITE, DR. JOHN A., of Olin, Jones county, is a native of Canada, born in Catham, October 18, 1840, and has lived in Iowa since 1855, when he located in Maquoketa. He is the son of John A. White and Candace Whitzell White. His paternal grandfather, James S. White, emigrated to America from Ireland and settled in New York before the War of the Revolution, in which he served actively for seven years. His son, John A. White, moved to Canada, where he was married to the daughter of John Whitzell, a Hessian by birth, who, during the Revolutionary War, fought in the British army. About the year 1844 the White family moved to St. Clair, Michigan, in 1855 to Maquoketa and a year later to Wyoming, Jones county, Iowa, where they lived until the death of Mr. and Mrs. White, the father at the age of eighty-one and the mother at the age of eighty-eight. Their son, the subject of this sketch, practically supported himself after he was ten years old. He worked successfully at the painter's trade for sixteen years, getting what common school education he could in the meantime. He enlisted at Tipton, Iowa, in August, 1861, in Company E, Eleventh Iowa Infantry. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Bentonville and others. He was promoted first to the rank of sergeant and afterwards to be a lieutenant, for meritorious service. He is now a member of Don Carpenter Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in Olin. After the war he attended the State University at Iowa City and later took a full course in medicine in Rush Medical College in Chi-

cago. Graduating from that institution February 1, 1871, he located in Olin that spring and commenced a general practice, which he has since conducted with increasing success. He has always taken an active part in every movement for the betterment of the place and especially in the support of the public schools. He is now and has always been an ardent republican. Dr. White belongs to the Iowa Medical Society, to the Masonic order and the Knights Templar. He was married June 15, 1875, in Monticello to Virginia Herrick, a teacher in the public schools of that place, and a native of Ohio.



They have five children: John D., Candace, Seward, Virginia and Marjorie. The oldest son, who was a member of Company C, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, served during the Spanish war. He was on detached service as chief clerk in the Inspector General's office at the headquarters of the Seventh Army Corps in Jacksonville, Florida.

WILSON, ROLLIN J., of Fairfield, was for fifteen years the senior member of the representative law firm of Wilson & Hinkle at Fairfield, Jefferson county, and aside from

his individual worth and personal accomplishment there is peculiar propriety in giving place to a record of his life in this connection, on the score that he is a native son of Iowa and one whose father stood as a pioneer of the county and state, as one of the foremost statesmen of Iowa, as one of the highest intellectual and professional attainments, and as a man of exalted nobility of character—an honored citizen whose death was mourned not alone by a community, but by an entire commonwealth.

Rollin J. Wilson was born in the village of Fairfield, Iowa, on the 18th of October, 1853, and is the son of the late Hon. James F. Wilson, United States Senator from Iowa. Hon. James F. Wilson died at his home in Fairfield on the 22d of April, 1895, and his widow, who was Mary A. K. Jewett, still maintains her home in the old family residence, which is hallowed by the tender associations of many years. Rollin J. received his fundamental education in the public schools of his native town, completing the high school course in 1870. He then became a student in the literary department of the State University at Iowa City, and was there graduated in 1875. He then returned to his home and began reading law under the direction of his talented father, subsequently continuing his work of technical preparation in the office of Slagle & Achison, prominent attorneys of Fairfield. He secured admission to the bar of the state upon examination before the circuit court, at its regular session in the fall of 1877, and entered upon the active practice of his profession in Fairfield, entering into partnership with George A. Rutherford. This association continued one year, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Wilson then formed a professional alliance with J. M. Hinkle, the practice of the firm extending into all the courts of the state, and into the federal courts, and continued down to January, 1897, since which time Mr. Wilson has been alone in the practice, having succeeded to the entire business of the firm. He retains a representative clientele and is recognized among the ablest attorneys at the bar of the state. For fifteen years his firm acted as attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railways, as well as of

the First National Bank of Fairfield, a circumstance which alone determined their relative precedence. In his political proclivities, Mr. Wilson renders a stalwart allegiance to the republican party, and he has been called upon to serve in offices of public trust and responsibility. For seven and one-half years he held the office of county attorney, his incumbency having been under the old law and having extended for some time after the enactment of the new law covering this branch of the public service. In a more purely local sense he served for the period of nine years as a member of the board of directors of the independent school district of Fairfield, during two years of which time he was president of the board. Mr. Wilson maintains an active interest in national and state politics, and has rendered valuable aid to his party in various campaigns, being a forceful and convincing speaker and having stumped the state for his party on several different occasions, his services being in much demand in this field. Mr. Wilson is thoroughly identified with the material interests of Fairfield and takes public-spirited interest in all projects and enterprises tending to further its normal advancement. He is a stockholder and vice president of the First National Bank of Fairfield, and has been for years past secretary of the Jefferson County Literary Association. On the 13th of October, 1881, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Mell A. McKinney, a daughter of Joseph A. and Cynthia A. McKinney, of Fairfield, and the offspring of this union is two children: Mary Louise and Helen Cynthia.

HAWKS, SEWELL GODDARD, is a banker in Dysart. Iowa is foremost among the states in institutions of learning, but particularly in those colleges wherein young persons are given a complete and thorough business education. It is through his connection in the past with one of the prominent business college of the state that Mr. Hawks, now a banker of Dysart, is best known. He was born in the state of Maine, August 9, 1854, at St. Alban's, and removed with his parents to Iowa in 1865, settling on a farm in the vicinity of Hesper. He received a



good high school education and some special instruction in the languages and sciences. He also taught in the public schools two years. In the winter of 1876 he entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Davenport. After the completion of his course he was engaged as a teacher in that institution and was thus occupied most of the time until 1885, when he purchased a one-half interest in the school from D. R. Lillibridge. Probably the school then had the largest attendance of any business college west of Chicago. In 1887 he disposed of his interest in the business college to engage in the banking business and removed to Dysart, where he has since resided. His first position in the bank was that of cashier, but he now owns nearly all the capital stock of the concern, though no change has been made in the name of the bank or the officers thereof. He has been one of the prime factors in making Dysart a leading business point in Tama county. He has never given much attention to politics, being broad-minded and liberal in his views. While tenacious of his own opinions, he is always ready and willing to give due consideration to what others may think. He is a practical man, and while applying to his business the

principles which for so many years he inculcated in the minds of the students under his charge, yet his open-handed generosity in all things for the public good or for the relief of suffering humanity have made him very popular with the people of his town.

Mr. Hawks was married in October, 1886, to Miss Abbie A. Pierce, and in his home life is surrounded with all the comforts and conveniences that will add to the enjoyment of himself and family.

AMSBERRY, ALBERT LINCOLN, M. D. who has established a fine medical practice at Lester, Lyon county, was born in Knoxville township, Marion county, Iowa, November 24, 1866. His father, Horace Allen Amsberry, is a native of West Virginia, where he was born September 5, 1833. He owned and operated a farm, and after his day's work was done he would make and mend shoes until far into the night. Through his untiring industry he improved and stocked his farm, and in his old age lives in comfort and ease. His mother, Mary Jane Blain Amsberry, was also born in West Virginia, in 1839. In March, 1856, she married the father, and the same spring they removed to Iowa, where they still reside. They have reared a family of ten children, seven boys and three girls, of whom Dr. A. L. Amsberry is the third. The grandfather on the paternal side was born in New York, March 31, 1789, and the grandmother in Chelsea, Vermont, in 1796. They removed to West Virginia, where they brought up a large family, and in 1868 came to Marion county, Iowa, to live out their days. The maternal grandparents were natives of Ohio and Massachusetts respectively, and they also removed to Mason county, West Virginia, where they died after long and useful lives. Dr. Amsberry entered the Normal Institute in Marion county following the completion of his education in the common schools. He then engaged in school teaching, which avocation he followed from 1886 to 1889. Having selected the profession of medicine, he entered the medical department of the State University in September, 1889. He attended college and taught school alter-



nately until March, 1891, when he entered upon the duties of attendant at the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant. He served in that capacity until September 1, when he was promoted to the position of dispensary clerk. That place he held until September, 1892, when he returned to the State University and completed the medical course, receiving his diploma March 15, 1893. Immediately thereafter he located in Lester, where he has since been engaged in active practice. In August, 1894, he passed a successful examination before the State Pharmacy Board, and later purchased the drug business of Brooks & Willand. He conducted this store for one year, when he formed a partnership with C. P. Grove, under the firm name of C. P. Grove & Company, and in May, 1897, disposed of the store to Rowland Jones and retired from the drug business to devote his whole attention to his practice. He is an active member of the Lyon County Medical Society, the Sioux Valley Medical Society and the Iowa State Association of Railway Surgeons. He is a member of three secret organizations, the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and the A. O. U. W. He is Past Grand of the I. O. O. F. and secretary of the M.

W. A. He is a member of the M. E. church.

Dr. Amsberry was married to Miss Jessie L. Pingrey at Lester, Iowa, February 13, 1895. They have two children: Francis Merl and Donald Pingrey.

FEGAN, JOSEPH DEVER, of Clinton, is one of Iowa's oldest pioneers, having lived in the state since 1849. His father, Barnabas Fegan, was born August 31, 1782, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he died August 15, 1842. He was a farmer, shingle manufacturer and shoemaker, and served as a private in Captain Michael Harper's company, Colonel Snyder's regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers during the War of 1812. Hannah Dever, Captain Fegan's mother, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1788 and died in 1847. Her parents were from New Jersey, and her brother, Joseph Dever, served in the same company with Barnabas Fegan during the War of 1812. James Fegan, the Captain's grandfather, was a native of Maryland, his ancestors having settled there in 1634, coming from England with the colony of Leonard Calvert, son of Lord Baltimore. His wife was Honora Timons, and her brother Peter served in the Revolutionary War.

Captain J. D. Fegan was born July 26, 1831, in Amberson's Valley, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, within a mile of his father's birthplace. He began going to school at the age of eight, but his advantages were few, the schools being poor, and he was able to attend only during the winter. When only eleven years of age he lost his father, and after this his attendance at school was quite irregular. In the spring of 1845, when less than fourteen years old, he stopped altogether and commenced learning the tailor's trade at Shirleysburg, Huntington county, under John W. Withington. He remained two years, and after working at his trade some time, started west in 1849, walking to Pittsburg, where he took a boat on the Ohio, thence up the Mississippi by way of St. Louis to Keokuk, walking from there to Fairfield, where a brother resided.

He settled in January, 1850, at Princeton, Scott county, removing in June to Elk River,



in Clinton county, where he worked at his trade and did collecting for Stumbaugh, Cox & Company. In 1852, dissatisfied with his trade, he entered government land in Clinton county and farmed for several years. He removed to Lyons in March, 1854, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber with Stumbaugh & Cox, dealing also in farm implements. He opened a lumber yard, February 1, 1858, at Wheatland for Hon. C. C. Washburn of Wisconsin, and two years later became sole owner.

Disposing of his business he enlisted August 12, 1862, as a private in Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Iowa Volunteers, which he had helped recruit. He was made sergeant of the company, and mustered into the United States service September 30 as sergeant-major. After remaining a few weeks at Camp Kirkwood, where Clinton now stands, the regiment started south by boat October 20 under Colonel Milo Smith, stopped at Memphis to report to General Sherman, under whom it served during the entire war, and was temporarily assigned to General A. P. Hovey's division at Helena, Arkansas. During his three years in the war, Captain Fegan saw much active service, taking part in twenty-one engagements, be-

sides several long sieges. He was in the battles of Arkansas Post, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Georgia, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain; the engagements around Atlanta and many others; was in the sieges of Vicksburg, Atlanta and Savannah; served under Sherman in the second attack on Jackson, Mississippi, when General Joe Johnston was driven out, and was in the famous "March to the Sea." He was made First Lieutenant and Adjutant January 11, 1863, on the field of battle at Arkansas Post, and a year later was commissioned Captain of Company B, Twenty-sixth Iowa, and on the march to the sea was Assistant Adjutant General of the First brigade of the First division of the Fifteenth Corps. His army service was with the Fifteenth Corps. He was with the army at Raleigh in April, 1865, when Joseph E. Johnston surrendered, and marched from there to Washington, where he took part in the grand review. He was commissioned Assistant Adjutant General by President Lincoln and ordered to Louisville, and from there to Little Rock, where he was mustered out September 19, 1865. His appointment as Assistant Adjutant General by President Lincoln was made upon the recommendation of General Charles R. Woods, a regular army officer, without solicitation by Capt. Fegan. All the General had on which to base his action was Captain Fegan's record for service on the field. He is a member of the G. A. R., Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and Society of the Department and Army of the Tennessee. He was chairman of the commission appointed by Governor Jackson to locate and mark positions of Iowa troops engaged in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge; also one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Shaw in November, 1900, to locate and mark the lines of Iowa troops at Vicksburg.

Captain Fegan was originally a democrat, but since the beginning of the civil war he has been a republican. He has been a delegate to many state conventions and in 1888 was chairman of the county central committee. During his early residence in Clinton county he served as deputy sheriff and was county assessor in 1857, the only year that the county assessor's law was in force. He

was elected county recorder of Clinton county in 1866 and served two terms, retiring January 1, 1871. During the years 1883 and 1884 he spent part of his time in South Dakota, and assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Mitchell, of which he was a stockholder and vice president. Since then he has made real estate and the abstracting of titles to land his business. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1852. He belongs to no church, but is in sympathy with the Methodists. The Captain was married August 26, 1851, to Miss Annie Margaret Potts of Clinton county, Iowa, daughter of William L. Potts, who served in the Black Hawk War. Four children have been born to Captain and Mrs. Fegan: Estella M., who died before she was two years old; Charles P., now assistant general passenger agent in Texas; Bessie, wife of Ben C. Wilkins, died at Ashland, Wisconsin, in 1894, and Margaret, wife of Eugene Weston, now residing in Southern California.



JEPSON, WILLIAM, a physician and surgeon of Sioux City, was born June 29, 1863, in Aarhus, Denmark. His father was a civil engineer and subsequently a miller. In 1871 his parents emigrated to the United States, locating at Seymour, Iowa. At the age of ten he lost his father, leaving his education and career to be planned by his mother. After completing his high school course at the age of seventeen, he entered the office of Dr. W. H. Earnest of Seymour, Iowa, as his pupil, where he remained two years. At the age of nineteen he entered the medical department of the State University of Iowa, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1886. During his junior year at the University he was assistant to the chair of Physiology and Microscopy, and in his senior year he was assistant demonstrator of Anatomy. During his college course he was a pupil of Prof. W. D. Middleton, in whose office he spent his summer months.

For the first six months after his graduation he practised his profession with marked success at Oakland, Neb., but having am-

bitions beyond those susceptible of fulfillment in so small a place, he removed to Sioux City in 1886, where he has since continually resided, excepting eight months during the winter of 1890-91, when he pursued advanced studies at Jefferson Medical College and the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Both of these institutions conferred upon him the degree of M. D. In June, 1891, the University of the Northwest conferred upon him the degree of B. Sc. In the summer of 1897 he spent five months in pursuit of his professional studies in the hospitals of Europe, and while there he was granted the Licentiate degree by the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. He is attending surgeon to the St. Joseph's Mercy hospital, which position he has held since 1890.

In 1891 he was elected professor of surgery in the Sioux City College of Medicine, which position he has retained ever since. He has held a number of public trusts, having served as coroner of Woodbury county and health officer of Sioux City. He is at present president of the Midland Investment Company, and vice president of the People's Savings Bank.

He is a member of many local and state medical societies, etc. He was in attendance as a delegate from this country at the Twelfth International Congress of Medicine, which convened at Moscow, Russia, in 1897, and at the Third Pan-American Medical Congress, which convened at Havana, Cuba, in 1901.

As an evidence of the high esteem and professional ability accorded him by the profession and community, it is only necessary to mention that he was elected by the profession in attendance upon those injured by that terrible cyclone which devastated Pomeroy in 1893 as their surgeon in chief, and as such had supervision of nearly 160 patients.

In 1886 he was married to Beatrice Baker, of LeMars, Iowa. They have four children living: Roscoe, Weir, Florence and Beatrice. The first two named are dead.

Dr. Jepson has two brothers living, who are attorneys at law.



FULLERTON, DR. OSCAR JOHN, is one of the best known physicians of Waterloo, and has earned the reputation of being one of the most enterprising and public spirited citizens of that city. He has reached his present enviable position through hard work and in the face of many obstacles. He comes of a thrifty Scotch ancestry, his grandfather having been born in Glasgow. He was married in the north of Ireland and came to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania. The doctor's father, David L. Fullerton, was a well-to-do farmer and a careful and conservative business man, who possessed a good degree of executive ability. Dr. Fullerton's mother, Elizabeth Stokes, was of German parentage, and had the typical industry and determination of her nationality.

Dr. O. J. Fullerton was born March 8, 1849, in French Creek Valley, near Cambridge, Pennsylvania. He obtained his early education at the country school, and later completed a course of study at the Cambridge Academy. In 1877 he came to Iowa to continue his studies and seek a location for business in the west. He settled at Iowa

City with limited means, and there spent several years working and attending school. He graduated from the medical department of the State University with the class of 1884, of which he was elected life secretary. He afterwards pursued special studies at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland, and of Birmingham in England. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Dr. C. H. Horton, who died soon afterwards. Dr. Fullerton took as his partner in 1889 Dr. W. B. Smith, who had charge of his business while the Doctor was abroad. In April, 1896, he joined forces with Dr. E. R. Shannon, with whom he is now associated. From the first Dr. Fullerton has applied himself most devotedly to his profession and has made a marked success of it. He has been particularly gratified with the results obtained by his hypodermic consumption cure. As a citizen of Waterloo scarcely any one has done more than he to advance the interests of the city. He was one of the first parties to assist in purchasing the Cedar River Park, and to aid in establishing the Waterloo Chautauqua. Of this organization he was superintendent two years, and was then promoted

to the presidency, which he still holds.

In politics the Doctor has always been a democrat. During Cleveland's first administration he held the office of United States pension examiner. He belongs to the Masonic, Odd Fellows and A. O. U. W. fraternities, and is a member of the Methodist church.

Dr. Fullerton was married December 22, 1869, to Mary I. Calkins, and they have three children: Martha Inez, Eda and Irene. Corliss Le Marne died at the age of eleven years.

STEADMAN, JOHN J., of Council Bluffs, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, April 4, 1849. He is the son of Rev. John J. Steadman, who was during his life-time one



of the most distinguished divines of the Methodist church. A preacher of great ability, a debater of renown, he became famous during the discussion of the slavery question that agitated the country more than half a century ago. In Ohio and Pennsylvania, he and Rev. Hiram Kinsley met on the forum the most pronounced advocates of slavery,

and history records that in all their public debates not once were they vanquished. As a promulgator of the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church, no man of his time excelled him. His public discussions with Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian church, are referred to in Ohio today as the most interesting and beneficial to the cause of Methodism. He belonged to a type of stalwart theologians not today much in evidence, because of the changed condition of public sentiment on matters of religion and the rights of men.

Mr. Steadman's mother's maiden name was Lydia Reader. She was well educated for the times in which she lived, and possessed mental qualities and Christian graces that made her one of the forceful women of her day. Born and reared in Ohio, she naturally acquired strong anti-slavery ideas, and during the days preceding the war sought to impress upon her children—two daughters and three sons—an ardent love of country, due regard for the rights of all men and firm religious convictions as the safe anchor for success in life.

John J. Steadman was scarcely three years old when his father died, in 1851. As is usually the case with Methodist ministers of early date, not much of worldly wealth was left the wife on which to rear and educate her five children. To obtain an education was Mr. Steadman's great ambition. It is related of him by the citizens of West Farmington, Ohio, where he was brought up, that he did odd chores to pay his tuition; that he worked on the farm in vacation, and, in fact, did whatever he could find to do in order to obtain the means to complete a course of study at the Western Reserve Seminary at West Farmington, Ohio, from which he was graduated with honors at the age of nineteen years, in both the classical and scientific courses. After his graduation from the seminary he taught school in the city of Niles, Ohio, one year, and then entered Mt. Union College, at Alliance, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1869.

During his school days at Farmington the War of the Rebellion broke out. Young Steadman became impressed with the idea that he ought to join the army, and after two

or three trials succeeded, by the aid of friends, in being accepted as a drummer in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served with his regiment until the war closed. Before he enlisted his services were much in demand on the Western Reserve as an orator at war meetings, when recruiting officers were enlisting men for the army.

After his graduation from Mt. Union College Mr. Steadman was elected principal of West Springfield Academy in Pennsylvania, a school of considerable standing and large membership of students. During this time he was married to Miss Marcie Garretson, of Mt. Union Ohio, a member of his class, who graduated with class honors and subsequently became a teacher of mathematics in the institution over which her husband presided. A successful period at this academy opened the way to a higher call, and Mr. and Mrs. Steadman went to Carrier Seminary and Normal School at Clarion, Pennsylvania. They remained in charge of this institution of learning for three years, until, health demanding a change of work for both, they turned their faces toward Iowa, the state of their adoption, and in 1873 Mr. Steadman bought the Osceola Sentinel, which he edited until he purchased the Creston Gazette in 1877. During his connection with the Osceola Sentinel, he was elected district delegate from the Seventh Congressional district to the Republican National Convention, which met at Cincinnati in 1876.

He owned and edited the Creston Gazette for seven years, and during that time founded the Daily Gazette. The Creston Daily and Weekly Gazette, under his management, developed into one of the most prosperous newspaper plants in the state and obtained a prestige among editors which it has ever since maintained. In 1884 Mr. Steadman purchased an interest in the Council Bluffs Nonpareil. This paper he edited for several years, retiring only when forced to do so by impaired health. During the years he was connected with the Osceola Sentinel, the Creston Gazette and the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, he was actively engaged on the stump in every political campaign, both national

and state. His active work as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic made him a popular candidate for Department Commander of that great organization. In 1892 he was elected to this high, responsible office, and so efficiently did he discharge his duties that a double testimonial was bestowed upon him, one by his comrades and one by the state encampment. In 1892 Mr. Steadman was appointed clerk of the United States district court for the southern district of Iowa. Mr. Steadman has always been a republican, prominent in the councils of the party and honored because of his ability to defend its principles, both in the newspaper and on the stump. He has prospered financially and today ranks among the solid and successful business men of Iowa.

SLEEPER, A. W., who has had most to do with the development of the thriving



town of Everly, Clay county, is now engaged in the general merchandise business in that city and owns about 1,400 acres of Clay county land, including an 880-acre ranch near Everly. He was born in Vincentown, New Jersey, March 30, 1852, and came to

Sheldon, Iowa, in 1878. Before he came west he had been a clerk in a store and afterward branched out for himself, conducting a general store very successfully. He engaged in the banking business in Sheldon for several years, but finally went west and again engaged in mercantile pursuits. Disposing of his stock of merchandise, he returned to Sheldon and formed a partnership with I. P. Rumsey and they purchased the townsite of Everly in 1884. Here they opened a lumber yard, which they afterwards sold, and established the Everly Bank, of which Mr. Sleeper was cashier until 1896, when they sold the bank. It was generally known as a strong financial institution. In 1886 the firm began the big ranch, which is said to be the finest body of land within the limits of Clay county. They made extensive improvements on the land and their buildings were of the best grade. The land was well fenced and, in fact, few farms are better equipped than this. The herds of stock increased until now frequently over 200 head are being fed for the Chicago market. All their stock was of the best improved breeds, including horses and hogs, as well as cattle. In 1897 Mr. Sleeper bought the interest of his partner, Mr. Rumsey, in the business and has since conducted it alone. The firm in developing the town of Everly succeeded in bringing many permanent residents, business enterprises and important industries to the town. They sought out the men who would make good citizens and showed them the advantages of the town. Mr. Sleeper is a progressive, liberal and honorable gentleman and one of the leading promoters of the prosperity of Clay county. He has shown a willingness to extend a helping hand and encouraging word to those seeking to obtain homes for themselves, and has great confidence in the future possibilities of Everly. He was a member of the Clay county board of supervisors from 1888 to January 1, 1901, and during about half that time was chairman of the board. He is now a director and vice president of the Union Bank of Sheldon. Mr. Sleeper was married January 7, 1879, to Miss Emma F. Bodine, of Pemberton, N. J., who was born February 17, 1856. They have one son, William H. Sleeper, Jr.

ATHEARN, WALTER SCOTT, Professor of Grammar, Physiology and Methods in Drake University, Des Moines, for five years principal of the public schools of the flourishing little town of Delta, Keokuk county, is a young man of marked ability in educational work and bids fair to become one of the leading public instructors of the state.

He was born in Marengo, Iowa, July 25, 1872. His father, Elisha S. Athearn, is a native of Indiana. He came to Iowa in 1842 and located in Keokuk county. He taught school and studied medicine for several years and graduated from the College of Physi-



cians and Surgeons at Keokuk in 1865, since which time he has practiced medicine with the exception of a few years which he spent in the ministry. He has been a close student all his life. He is a descendant of the Adams family and his grandmother was a first cousin of President John Quincy Adams, and also a direct descendant of Chief Justice Chase. He is now living at North English. Elisha S. Athearn was married November 19, 1867, to Susan E. Longstreth, whose mental and moral worth has made her a faithful wife and model mother. She is a native of Ohio and with her parents was

among the earliest settlers of Iowa county.

Walter S. Athearn had the advantage of graded schools, and his father being a fine scholar, he grew up surrounded by books and papers, and has been a constant student since old enough to read. He graduated from the Hedrick Normal School and was a tutor in this school one year after he graduated. He then taught school in the country one year, and returned to Hedrick and served one year as a grammar teacher in the public schools. At the close of this year he was elected principal of the Delta schools, which position he satisfactorily filled for five years. Mr. Athearn believes in making teaching a profession and not a stepping stone to some other calling. He keeps closely in touch with the most advanced methods and with the progress of his profession, through the reading of literature connected therewith. He is himself a deep student, continually broadening his mind by investigation in the fields of literature and science. He owns a professional library of 500 volumes and much other material in the line of maps, charts, models, etc. Daily preparation of all lessons before entering the class room has been a ruling element in his success. He believes in the gospel of work. "What other men can do, I can do if I work ten times as hard," is a motto which he often quotes. He succeeded in building up a school library of 950 volumes in Delta in two years, and has received many compliments from individuals and from the press for the efficient work he has done in the general upbuilding of the schools of that place. Mr. Athearn holds a state teacher's certificate. He is the author of "A Brief History of Keokuk County," a text book on county history, which is very popular and which has the endorsement of the best school men of the state. From 1895 to 1898 he was associated with the county superintendent of Keokuk county in the publication of the Keokuk County Teacher, one of the most progressive school journals in the state. In 1900 Mr. Athearn was elected Professor of Grammar, Physiology and Methods in Drake University, Des Moines. He received the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy from Drake University the preceding year.

In politics Mr. Athearn has always been a republican. He is an active member of the Christian church and of the Y. P. S. C. E. He was married June 15, 1894, to Miss Florence Royalty, a lady of culture and refinement. She is a direct descendant of Daniel Webster, being a fourth cousin. Mrs. Athearn assists her husband in all his enterprises. They have two children: Clarence R., born July 3, 1895, and Gertrude, born April 16, 1901.

ALLEN, CHARLES BARTON, M. D., of Morning Sun, Louisa county, is the son of



James Powers Allen and Martha J. Stone Allen, and was born in Antrim, Guernsey county, Ohio, November 20, 1850. His father was born in Pennsylvania of Scotch-Irish parentage, while his mother's parents both came from Loudon county, Virginia. When Charles B. Allen was but twenty months old his mother died and he and his older brother, W. S. Allen, were taken to the home of their maternal grandfather, William Stone, at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where they were brought up

as members of the family, enjoying all the benefits of a good Christian home and lacking only a mother's care.

Charles B. Allen attended the public schools of Uniontown during his boyhood and at the age of eighteen years entered Dunlap's Academy in Merrillstown, Fayette county. He made satisfactory progress in this institution and was soon prepared to enter upon more advanced studies at the university. He taught school for a time and then matriculated in the University of West Virginia, where he took an optional course. He did not graduate, but when his work there closed the educational foundation was broad and solid and served as a substantial basis for the professional training to follow. After quitting the university he engaged in teaching and other occupations to provide means for further education. This continued until 1873, when he registered as a student in the office of Dr. J. B. Ewing, of Uniontown, and began the systematic study of medicine, his chosen profession. He soon entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and completed the course. Returning to Uniontown, he entered upon the practice of his profession, but after a year's practice there he concluded to try his fortunes in the great west. Accordingly, after some delay in arranging his business affairs, he arrived in Iowa in April, 1877, and entered into partnership with his brother, Dr. W. S. Allen, at Cairo, Louisa county. They practiced together until 1883, when Dr. W. S. Allen removed to Morning Sun, where he died three years later, in 1886. Dr. C. B. Allen then went to Morning Sun, where he has since been engaged in the continuous practice of his profession. His standing as a physician may be inferred from the fact that he was made local surgeon by both the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and Iowa Central railways. His large and growing practice made it necessary for him to have assistance and in 1896 he took into partnership Dr. W. R. Smyth. Dr. Allen is a member of the Southeastern Medical Society and of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. Besides his professional training at Ann Arbor Dr. Allen took a course in the College of

Physicians and Surgeons in Keokuk. He is a republican in politics, but is not a politician. He has been a member of the Morning Sun School Board for several years. Although brought up a Presbyterian the Doctor is not a member of any church organization.

Dr. Allen was married June 19, 1882, to Miss Clara Weaver, sister of Hon. H. O. Weaver, of Wapello, and four children have been born to them: Lottie, the only daughter; Jessie, the oldest boy, who is dead; Will Stone and Harry Don.

HUNTER, EDWARD H., is probably as well known in Iowa as almost any other man in the state, because of his activity and prominence in business and political affairs for the past fifteen years. He was born September 13, 1855, in Waterloo, New York. His father was George E. Hunter, who was in the stone business, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Carney. They were Scotch-Irish people and educated their children to self-reliance, industry and morality. Edward H. attended the public schools and was a student in an academy in Waterloo. He received his business education in a Rochester business college.

When he was sixteen years old he began to learn telegraphy and in 1870 secured a position with the New York Central Railroad as operator in the town of Tribes Hill. He had held this position but a few months when Charles E. Yates, then superintendent of telegraph of the Burlington & Missouri Railway Company, with headquarters at Burlington, Iowa, came to the town to visit his mother. Young Hunter did a good deal of telegraphing for him during his visit and he became impressed with the businesslike way in which the young operator went about his work. So he offered him a position in Burlington, Iowa, if he would come west. Mr. Hunter did not think much of it then, but not long after Mr. Yates wrote, offering him a substantial advance in salary if he would come, and in this way Mr. Hunter came to Iowa and began his connection with the Burlington system. Mr. Yates is now a capitalist in Lincoln,

Nebraska, though he still retains his connection with the Burlington road, and he has never lost his interest in Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Hunter arrived in Burlington and commenced his work in April, 1872, as night operator. Later he was sent to various different stations on the Burlington road as operator and finally, in 1881, when W. J. Davenport, station agent in Corning, was appointed division freight and passenger agent, Mr. Hunter was appointed station agent, having been employed there for seven years previously as operator. He continued in this capacity until he was appointed general agent in 1887, with headquarters at Des Moines. In 1889 he removed his residence to Des Moines and continued to be general agent of the Burlington system until 1892, when he was elected vice president of the Iowa National Bank. Mr. Hunter's qualifications as a railway traffic man were of the highest quality and had he decided to remain in that branch of the service he would soon have attained high rank. His energy and grasp of affairs brought an enormous amount of business to the company. As a banker he was no less successful, for he increased the deposits and general business of the bank of which he was manager until it became one of the strongest three or four banks in Des Moines. In 1893, upon the death of B. F. Kauffman, president of the Iowa National Bank, Mr. Hunter was elected to succeed him and served until 1894, when he was appointed postmaster. Upon retiring from the postoffice he was, in 1899, again elected president of the Iowa National Bank and served two years, retiring in 1901, when, with others, he sold the bulk of his holdings in the bank and became associated with others in the organization of the Iowa State Bank of Des Moines, of which he is now vice president. Mr. Hunter is also heavily interested in four or five other banks and is president of the New York Wall Paper Company of Des Moines, a concern which is doing business on a large scale. So much for a business career which would entirely employ the activities of most men and is yet but half told.

It is as a politician that Mr. Hunter is best known in the state. He went into poli-

tics upon his acquiring a permanent residence in Corning and was actively associated with the democratic party in its organization in Adams county. He served two terms as county treasurer of Adams county, from 1882 to 1886, and was elected to represent the Eighth district on the democratic state central committee in 1884. In 1887 he was elected chairman of the committee, serving in that capacity two years, and two years more, in 1889 and 1890, as chairman of the executive committee. During the first two years Charles D. Fullen, afterward United States district attorney, was secretary of the



committee, and during the last two years was chairman, although Mr. Hunter was the controlling spirit in the operation of all four campaigns. He achieved the first election of Governor Boies and planned the campaign which resulted in electing more democratic congressmen than were ever elected in Iowa before or since. That was in 1890, when six of the eleven districts went democratic. During this time and until 1896 Mr. Hunter was undoubtedly the most active and influential democrat in Iowa. He was appointed postmaster of Des Moines by President Cleveland in 1894 and served four

years. Being a thorough sound money man he refused to follow the majority of his party in the support of free silver and Bryan and in the campaign of 1896 and again in 1900 Mr. Hunter, with his accustomed energy and genius for organization, contributed his valuable services to the sound money cause and rendered important aid in the election and re-election of William McKinley. Mr. Hunter was at the beginning of this period regarded as a sound money democrat, but he soon saw the futility of hoping to bring his party out of the position it had assumed, and not being in sympathy with its position on other matters, he has for several years considered himself a republican and has exercised no small influence in the politics of the state as an active worker for the election of Senator Gear in 1899 and 1900 and upon other occasions. He has many times been entrusted with the responsibility of looking after important business interests affected by legislation and politics and has been a most efficient and trusted representative. Few men in the state have ever gained the acquaintance or the knowledge of men and local situations throughout the state that Mr. Hunter has. He is known everywhere among friends and opponents alike as a man who keeps his word, and, having made a promise, always carries it out.

Mr. Hunter was married in Corning on Thanksgiving Day, 1881, to Miss Nellie A. Crooker. To them have been born four sons and a daughter: Trimble H., Glenn B., Kenneth B., Edward H., Jr., and Gladys.

CALKINS, ADELBERT THEODORE, of Iowa City, proprietor of the People's Steam Laundry, formerly president and manager and principal owner of the Iowa City Daily and Weekly Republican, was born September 7, 1854, in Madison county, New York. His parents were Nathaniel and Ella Calkins.

A. T. Calkins received his early education near the little hamlet of Tilden Hill, Oneida county, New York. In 1871, at the age of seventeen years, he went into the service of the New York & Oswego Midland Railway

as a brakeman and worked for one year. He then came west to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, arriving there March 1, 1872. He immediately secured a position on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway as a brakeman and served in that capacity for some months. He had an ambition to become an engineer and secured a place as fireman. After three years and six months spent in mastering the art of driving the great iron horse he was promoted and made a locomotive engineer. He served faithfully in that position until October 17, 1881, when his engine went through the Ralston Creek



bridge near Iowa City, the accident being caused by the underpinning of the bridge giving way. He was severely injured and was unable to work for eleven months, during which time the railway company paid the bills and settled with him when his injuries were repaired as well as could be, by paying him a handsome sum as damages. Mr. Calkins then returned to the service of the same company and was in control of important runs for four years and five months, when he received another terrible injury, caused by a collision, which incapacitated him for work for five months. As he had

not been to blame for either of these accidents, in either one of which he might easily have been killed, he concluded that the carelessness of others might one day cost him his life, when the payment of damages which he received both times from the railway company, would do him no good. So he decided to quit railroading and engage in some safer occupation. He then located in Iowa City and went into the oil delivery business, which he followed with success for three years, when he disposed of it and started a steam laundry, the first in Iowa City. This he conducted until July 17, 1893, when he sold it, after having made it earn him a small fortune. In 1894 he purchased the controlling interest in the Iowa City Republican, which his business tact and large acquaintance and popularity enabled him to conduct successfully in a democratic county. Through its columns and in every other way he spared no effort to work for and upbuild Iowa City, by expenditure of time, labor and money. His proprietorship of this newspaper continued until June 1, 1898, when he severed his connection with the world of journalism for an indefinite length of time, at least.

Soon after this, being a prime factor in nearly every lodge in Iowa City, he assisted in the organization of the Columbia Hearthstone, a fraternal insurance organization, which gained great strength and membership in a remarkably short time.

In June, 1900, thirsting for the activities of commercial life again, he returned to his old love, the laundry business, and started the People's Steam Laundry in the same business place that saw his initial venture successfully inaugurated and prosperously conducted. Once more prosperity is attending him and today he is owner of one of the best and most successful business enterprises of its character in Iowa.

Mr. Calkins is a prominent politician. He is a staunch republican and has frequently served his party in Johnson county, by hard, efficient work, serving for several years as chairman and treasurer of the republican county central committee.

FELL, MARION ALBERT, of Garner, is a grandson of Jacob Fell of New Jersey. The

father of Marion, Joseph D. Fell, and his mother, Jane Christie, were married at Portage City, Wisconsin, July 11, 1859, and resided at Kilburn City, Wisconsin, where he was born May 26, 1860, and is of Scotch descent. •

His parents moved to Hancock county, Iowa, in May, 1875, where they purchased a farm. He worked on the farm summers, going to school in the winter months. At an early age he established a loan and real estate business, under the firm name of Marion A. Fell & Company, which business he still conducts at Garner, Iowa.



He is a firm believer that the lands of the central and western states are as good an investment as can be found. He loans money extensively and invests heavily in real estate, buying half a township of land at a time. He has also invested in mineral lands in different sections. Mr. Fell has always been a republican in politics, frequently representing Hancock county in the district and state conventions. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and Knights of the Globe.

Mr. Fell assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Garner, Iowa, in

1892, and was elected a member of its Board of Directors. He was also one of the organizers of the State Savings Banks at Klemme, Iowa, and Goodell, Iowa. He had charge of the location of the Cedar Rapids, Garner & Northwestern Railway, and assisted in financing the enterprise to a successful termination. He also contributed, with the citizens of Garner, to the erection of a \$40,000 court house, to be given to the county.

Mr. Fell was married October 15, 1887, to Mabel, the daughter of Lieutenant George W. Robinson and Jane Crabtree Robinson. They have three children: Eva Jane, born October 18, 1889; Marion Vernon, born August 23, 1892, and Joseph George, born September 26, 1896.

ROACH, WILLIAM LEROY, of Muscatine, is a gentleman of many talents and the energy necessary to develop them and make



them of the most use to mankind. He is a native of Iowa, born in Muscatine, August 10, 1863, and the notable success which he has achieved is wholly an Iowa concern, for

all his life has been spent in this state. His father's name was William Martin Roach, and his mother's maiden name was Cella Mary Davidson. William LeRoy Roach received a good common school education, including the high school course. He stood well in his classes and excelled in mathematics. In early life he showed a taste for business and ability to take care of himself. He worked during vacations and on Saturdays from early boyhood and was very economical, husbanding his resources with ambitious ideas for the future. He began in a small way and gradually but surely built up one of the largest concerns of its kind on the Mississippi River, the Muscatine Sash and Door Company, which manufactures all kinds of doors and interior finishings, sash, blinds, moldings, etc., giving employment to a large force of men. Mr. Roach is one of the best known and most influential lumber men in the west, and is actively associated with the western organizations connected with his line of business. He is president and general manager of the company in which he is the principal stockholder.

Mr. Roach has always been an active, earnest and influential republican. He took an active part as speaker in the campaign of 1894, when George M. Curtis was elected to congress from the Second district, and surprised his friends who did not know of his ability as a speaker. He has given every year all the time to the republican party which he could possibly spare from his business. He might have had the congressional nomination and election in 1898, but declined to be a candidate or to allow his name to be used. The same is true of 1894, but he preferred to work for another rather than for himself. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster of Muscatine.

In 1900 Mr. Roach was temporary chairman of the republican state convention, which met in Des Moines August 1, and fulfilled the expectation of his friends by delivering one of the strongest convention speeches the party in Iowa has listened to. Again in 1900 the republican congressional nomination in the Second district was with difficulty avoided by Mr. Roach. He insisted upon declining it, however, largely out

of deference to his business associates, who depended upon his personal attention to the large interests in which they had invested, relying upon his management to make them successful. But he gave much of his time to the campaign, making many effective speeches in eastern Iowa.

No one appreciates a good book better than W. L. Roach, and few men have a finer collection of valuable books than he. He knows the value of books of all kinds and in his travels, which have been extensive in this country, he has picked up many rare and precious volumes. His library includes a large number of valuable first editions, selected with fine discrimination and good taste.

He is a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Wordmen, the Maccabees and the Sons of the Revolution, the latter indicating that he descended from an old revolutionary family. He was married in Kansas City, Missouri, February 21, 1887, to Margaret E. McCarthy. They have had four sons: John Edward, Robert and James, who died in childhood.

BEAM, WILNA WATSON, M. D., a practicing physician of Rolfe, Pocahontas county, is prominent in his profession and in the business and social circles of his town. He was born in Jones county, Iowa, June 26, 1858, and had the advantages of the excellent schools of that part of the state until fifteen years of age, when he entered Cornell College at Mt. Vernon and took a three years' course. His father, Dr. Willaim O. Beam, is a leading physician and surgeon of Iowa Falls, and under his instruction the son began the study of medicine when but fifteen years of age. The family resided at the time in Dysart, Iowa, and from that place in 1880, the young man departed to finish his professional education in the medical department of the Iowa State University. Immediately following graduation he located in Rolfe and here he has been engaged in active practice ever since, except such time as was spent in taking special courses in the differ-

ent branches of medical science. In 1893 he went to Chicago and took a polyclinic course. Upon his return to Rolfe a partnership was formed with William O. Beam, Jr., and the



same was continued for one year, at which time Dr. William O. Beam, Jr., removed to Moline, where he is now engaged in a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Beam is a republican and a member of the Masonic order, having been a charter member of Pilot Lodge 467, King Davis Chapter 48, Calvary Commandery 24 at Fort Dodge, and Des Moines Consistory; also El Kahir Temple, Mystic Shrine, Cedar Rapids; I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., M. W. A., Home Forum and M. Brotherhood of America, in all of which he has held important official positions. In a professional way he affiliates with the American Medical Association, Iowa State Medical Society, Northwestern Iowa Medical Society and the International Association of Railway Surgeons. The Doctor takes a special interest in surgery and is local surgeon for the C. & N. W. and the C., R. I. & P. Railway Companies. He has held these positions for about fifteen years. He is not a member of any club or purely social society, as his time is too much occupied with the du-

ties of his profession. He has a wife and two daughters to whom he is greatly devoted. Mrs. Beam, whose maiden name was Emma Brown, is a woman of culture and nobility and is a model housekeeper. They were married May 12, 1886. The two children are: L. Hazel and Wilna O.

HESS, JOHN P., of the firm of Day & Hess, Council Bluffs, dealers in first mort-



gage bonds and real estate, lives on a large farm three miles from the city, and is largely interested in horticulture. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1851, and is the son of John R. Hess and Anna Stauffer Hess. His parents were both Pennsylvania Germans and so were their ancestors for several generations back. They were mostly farmers and the family of whom we speak was in moderate financial circumstances, owning a farm of about seventy acres. As a young man the father of our Mr. Hess was a miller by trade, but after he was married went to farming. He was also a

minister in a religious denomination called Menonites, a sect that was very prominent in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and is composed almost altogether of Pennsylvania Germans. The first Mr. Hess in this country, who was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to America in 1712 and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, buying land from William Penn. Mr. Hess never had any professional training. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native county, but this training was thorough enough to enable him to obtain a certificate to teach school and he followed this occupation for a time. He was married in the spring of 1872 to Susan Konitscher, of Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and after that for about eight years he operated a farm in Lancaster county. In the spring of 1879 he went to Grundy county, Iowa, where he remained for six months, and in September went to Council Bluffs and located on the beautiful Elmwood fruit farm where he now lives. This was then considered a worn out tract, as it had been formerly occupied by the early Mormon settlers. The farm originally consisted of 160 acres, but Mr. Hess has added forty acres. The greater part of it is planted in fruit, and Mr. Hess has proven the property anything but waste land, for he has been very successful in the fruit business. Soon after he secured the farm he saw that the soil was well adapted to fruit culture and he planted extensively. The farm includes all kinds of fruit that can be grown in that locality, and the owner has been well repaid for the investment. He is prominently connected with the Southwestern Iowa Horticultural Society, and was president of the society in 1896-97. He is also connected with the Council Bluffs Fruit Growers' Shipping Association. The proceedings of the horticultural society shows that Mr. Hess has actively participated in the discussions. For a number of years after coming to Council Bluffs Mr. Hess made investments for New England capitalists, buying real estate mortgages, and the growth of this business made it necessary for him to open an office in Council Bluffs, and finally the formation of a partnership between himself and Mr. F. J. Day of Council

Bluffs, who has been in the real estate and loan business for a number of years. They joined their interests in 1880, and have since been actively engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business.

Mr. Hess has always been a republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for president in 1872. He has never held any office except as a member of the school board, school treasurer, and such minor offices. He has been frequently urged by friends to accept more important offices, but has always declined. Mr. Hess and his family belong to the First Presbyterian church of Council Bluffs. The growth of his business in the city has not deprived Mr. Hess of all interest in the farm, which has always been a source of pleasure as well as profit to him. Mr. and Mrs. Hess have three children. The oldest, J. J. Hess, is now practicing law in Council Bluffs, having graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University in 1895. E. A. Hess is the superintendent of the farm, and Adam K. Hess is also at home.

her parents to Indiana, and from there to Waukon, Iowa. She was married to Mr. Daily in the fall of 1855, just before his removal to Minnesota.

Dr. Milton Daily was born on his father's farm at Le Roy, Moner county, Minnesota, October 26, 1869. He began his education in the country school, and after completing a high school course entered Carlton college at Northfield, Minnesota, in 1889. He attended the institution three years, during which time he was a member of the Philomathean society. He left Carlton college in the spring of 1892, and entered the medical

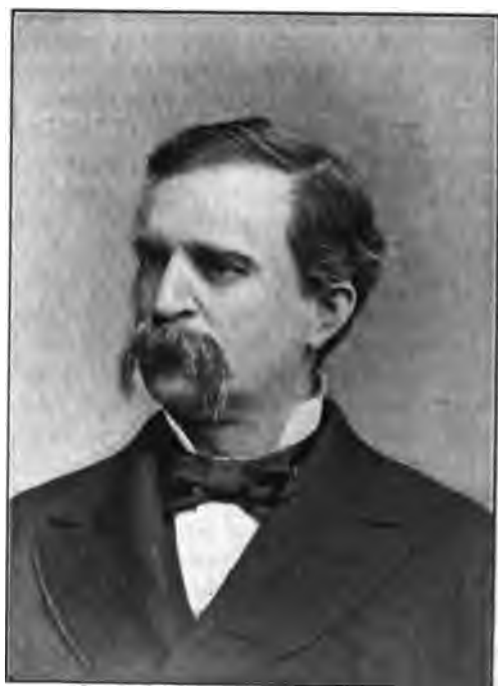


DAILY, DR. MILTON, of Sheldon, is a well-trained and most promising young physician. He is the son of Ziba B. Daily, a well-to-do farmer, worth about \$40,000. Dr. Daily's father was born in 1830 in Northmoreland, Pennsylvania, and is of American parentage. At the age of eighteen he began learning the tanner's and courier's trade, and worked at it for seven years, at the end of which time, in 1852, he came west, settling first at Thornton, Indiana, where he remained until April 1, 1855, when he came to Waukon, Iowa, for a few months, and finally located on a farm near Le Roy, Moner county, Minnesota, where he has since resided. For many years he taught school during the winter time. The Doctor's mother, Jane C. Vargason, was born in 1836 at Sharon, Michigan, and is of German parentage. She was brought up and lived on a farm until 1854, when she moved with

department of Hamline university at Minneapolis, where he completed a course in medicine, graduating in the spring of 1895 with the degree of M. D. C. M. Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. F. R. Woodard, at 211 Franklin avenue, Minneapolis. Here he remained the balance of the year, and on January 1, 1896, he opened up an office of his own at Sheldon, O'Brien county, Iowa, where he still remains, enjoying a good practice.

WEAVER, GENERAL JAMES B. Prominent as a statesman and in political and military circles, General Weaver, now a resident of Colfax, is known throughout the nation. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833, and is a son of Abram and Susan Imley Weaver, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of New Jersey, and descended from honored Colonial Revolutionary stock. The paternal great-grandfather, William Weaver, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and the grandfather, Henry Weaver, while a lad in his teens, also served in the latter years of that war. He also served in the War of 1812. He had command of Fort Washington at Cincinnati at one time and remained in the service until the close of hostilities. For a number of years he filled the position of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county, Ohio, and died at an advanced age. The maternal grandfather, George Imley, was long a resident in New Jersey, came of a family of English manufacturers, and was also a soldier in the War of 1812. The parents of the General had thirteen children, of whom seven are now living. General Weaver was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, October 17, 1847. His parents were there spent the first eight years of his life in the Buckeye state and in Michigan and then was brought by his parents to Iowa, where he has since made his home. He was reared on a farm and began his education in a log school house such as frontier settlements afforded, but he early realized the need of an education and determined to pursue a thorough classical course. His abilities, talents and tastes seemed to call him to a learned profession, and he studied law. After two years' private study, Mr. Weaver entered the law department of Cincinnati College and graduated in the spring of 1855 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then returned home, entered upon the practice of his chosen profession and took an active part in the organization of the republican party in his section of the state. The home life of General Weaver has been very pleasant. He was happily married July 14, 1858, to Miss Clara Vinson, a daughter of Cuthbert and Deborah Sewers Vinson. Her father belonged to a distinguished Maryland family, extensively

engaged in marine traffic. Eight children have been born to General and Mrs. Weaver, three sons and five daughters, seven of whom are now living, Paul, the seventh, having died at the age of three years. General and Mrs. Weaver are members of the Methodist church, and she is a prominent worker in the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Socially, he is connected with the Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. His political connection has been with two parties. His father was a Jackson democrat, but James B. joined the republican party, which he supported until 1877, since



which time he has been connected with the Peter Cooper, or Greenback movement, under whatever name it has been known. For ten years he edited the Iowa Tribune.

When Sumpter was fired upon no one responded with greater promptness to the call of the government than General Weaver, and few rendered more real service, or had a more brilliant career. He enlisted as a private in April, 1861, in Company G, Second Iowa Infantry. He was elected first lieutenant by his company and at once entered upon active service. The Second was a renowned regiment and the General was never

off duty. Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth were all glorious but sanguinary occasions for the Second. The evening before the bloody battle of Corinth, he was commissioned Major of his regiment. The next day his colonel, James Baker, was mortally wounded, leaving Major Weaver second in command. By the first volley the day following, Lieutenant Colonel Mills was also mortally wounded. This left Weaver in command, and he led his regiment gallantly and triumphantly through the day's battle, and was recommended for Colonel and at once commissioned. He commanded the regiment longer than any other officer and frequently commanded his brigade. His was a brilliant service. He was brevetted Brigadier General, for conspicuous services and gallantry on the field, and at the close of the war he was honorably discharged.

In peace the General was even more distinguished than in war. In 1866 he was elected District Attorney for the Second judicial district and declined a second term. For six years he was internal revenue assessor for the First district of Iowa. In 1875 he was the choice of the republicans for governor, but at the convention the majority was forced by the minority, through intrigue and manipulation, to leave their choice and consent to the nomination of Samuel J. Kirkwood. In 1878 he ran as Greenback candidate for congress in the Sixth district against the republican nominee, Judge Sampson, and with a normal republican majority of 4,000 to overcome he beat his opponent 2,100 votes. In the Forty-sixth congress he became national by his famous debate with Garfield, and his thirteen weeks' struggle with Speaker Randall for recognition, in which Weaver was successful, and as a result he was nominated by the national party in 1880 for the presidency of the United States. In the canvass, which was a brilliant one, he received 357,000 votes. In 1884 he again ran for congress and was elected. In 1886 he was re-elected against Hon. John Donnell. In 1888 John F. Lacey beat him, after a heated contest. In 1892 he was again nominated for the presidency, at Omaha, by the People's Party. In this memorable contest he received twenty

two electoral votes that were counted and several that through technicalities were not counted. In 1894 he was again nominated for congress by the populists and endorsed by the democrats in the Ninth district, and although he received many more votes than the combined vote of the two supporting parties, he was defeated. It falls to the lot of but few men in any generation to have experienced such a career. But such is the military and civil history of General Weaver, all too briefly told. A volume might be written full of interest and replete with instructive lessons. For the past five years he has led the life of a retired philosopher at Colfax, confining himself largely to study, and occasionally writing for the magazines and newspapers, but always ready for a campaign. He published a book in 1892, entitled, "A Call to Action," which attracted a great deal of attention and reached a wide sale. He is a man of the people and for the people under all circumstances. A majority of the people of Iowa and the nation, perhaps, disagree with General Weaver on his political views, but a very large minority of both endorse them, and all believe in his sincerity and devotion to what he believes to be right. General Weaver is an ardent supporter of Mr. Bryan. He was again the nominee of his followers for congress in the Sixth district in 1898, and gave John F. Lacey, the republican nominee, the hardest race he has experienced during his career.

SHEPARDSON, JARED B., a leading business man of Marble Rock, has been president of the Marble Rock Bank for more than twenty-five years—every since its establishment in 1874. He comes of good New England ancestors and possesses the typical thrift of the Yankee. His parents were both natives of Virginia. His father was William Shepardson, and his mother's maiden name was Hannah Eaton.

Jared B. Shepardson was born December 4, 1830, on a farm, where he grew to manhood and was trained to hard work from his earliest years. He had no great educational advantages, as the only schooling he had was

obtained at the common district school, which at that time was none too good. But he secured the rudiments here, adding much to his store of knowledge by habits of study and observation in after life. At twenty he began working out as a farm hand, receiving as wages the sum of twelve dollars per month. Mr. Shepardson came to Iowa in 1862 from Illinois. He settled on a farm near Marble Rock, his present home. His means were pretty limited just at this time, and for a time he lived in a log house with a sod roof. He continued to farm for twelve years and was prosperous and successful. In



1874 he left the farm and moved to the town of Marble Rock, where he was one of the leading organizers of the bank, of which he has been president ever since. During recent years he has spent the winters either in the South or in California, where he owns an orange orchard of thirty acres, which bears abundantly and is one of his many sources of income.

Mr. Shepardson has always been a republican, having voted the ticket ever since the organization of the party in 1856. He has held numerous local offices, such as justice of the peace and county supervisor, and in

1876 represented his district in the lower house of the Sixteenth General Assembly of Iowa.

Mr. Shepardson is married and has two children: a daughter, Mamie, who lives in California, and a son, who is cashier of the Marble Rock Bank.

MCVEY, ALFRED HENRY, a successful lawyer of Des Moines, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, and is the son of Edmund and Sarah Eastlack McVey. The McVey family (the name then being spelled MacVeagh) came to America from Scotland about the year 1654, and the grandfather of A. H. McVey removed from Pennsylvania to southern Ohio about 1800. Mr. McVey's mother is descended from an old English family. Her father, Marmaduke Eastlack, located in New Jersey about the time the McVey family settled in Ohio.

In his boyhood Alfred H. McVey was a pupil in the public schools in Ohio and was prepared for college at the Southwestern Normal school in Lebanon, Ohio. His education was interrupted by the Civil War, for although he was only a boy, he enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served faithfully as a private soldier until he was honorably mustered out. Returning from the war, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, in Delaware, Ohio, and was graduated in the classical course in 1868 with honors. For a time he was a teacher in that college, but soon entered the law department of Cincinnati College, which was then the oldest law school west of the Alleghanies, from which he was graduated in due course. He at once began the practice of his profession in Wilmington, Ohio, and was successful from the start. Removing to Toledo, Ohio, three years later, he became general counsel for the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, and besides had a large local practice, chiefly in the United States courts.

In 1883 Mr. McVey yielded to a desire he had long cherished, and coming west, he located in Des Moines, where he had since practiced with increasing success. He was

for a number of years a member of the distinguished firm of Cole, McVey & Clark, but in 1896 he took into partnership his son, Edmund H. McVey. Ever since he came to Des Moines, Mr. McVey has been considered one of the leading lawyers of the city and he has had a large and select list of clients. He has given especial attention to corporation and insurance law, and it is as an insurance lawyer that he is best known throughout the West. His practice extends into several states. The firm engaged also in the general practice of the law. The firm of McVey & McVey has finely equipped offices, with an unusually good library, in the Good Block in Des Moines.



In December, 1901, he was appointed district judge in Polk County by Governor Leslie M. Shaw.

Mr. McVey was married in January, 1869, to Miss Anna Holmes, daughter of Rev. William Holmes, who is a direct descendant of Obadiah Holmes, who came from England in 1639 and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. He assisted Roger Williams in founding the Baptist church in America and was one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, where he secured extensive grants from the English

crown. Mr. and Mrs. McVey have five children. Frank L., born in 1870, was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1893 and from Yale University in 1896 with the degree of Ph. D. He is now professor of political economy in the University of Minnesota. Edmund H., born in 1871, is a graduate of Yale University, where he earned high honors, and is now his father's law partner. William P., born in 1873, was graduated from Des Moines College and from Drew Theological Seminary in Madison, New Jersey, where he took first honors. He studied for a time in the University of Leipzig, Germany, and is now a leading pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. Kate, born in 1880, is a graduate of the Women's College in Baltimore. Charles, born in 1882, is a student in Drake University.

The McVey home, on North Fourth street in Des Moines, is one of the most attractive in the city. Both Mr. and Mrs. McVey are cultured people, and they have brought up their children surrounded by a large library of good books, and helpful influences.

BISHOP, JUDGE CHARLES ALVORD, district judge of the Ninth judicial district, has been for twenty-five years a leader in the legal profession in Iowa, part of the time as a practicing lawyer, but for a number of years one of the ablest district judges. His father was Matthew P. Bishop, a teacher and farmer, who was born in Vermont and came to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, when a young man. He afterwards removed to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1883. His wife, Judge Bishop's mother, was Roxana Alvord. Their son, Charles A., was born in Eagle, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, May 22, 1854. His education was received in the common schools of Wisconsin, although he applied himself to higher studies at home and has always been of studious habits. He read law at home on the farm and while teaching school winters. As a farmer's boy, his youth was not marked by any special incidents, and his first earnings came from work in the harvest field. He was admitted to the bar at

Waupaca, Wisconsin, in 1875, and the next year came to La Porte City, Black Hawk county, Iowa, where for a year he practiced law with his uncle, George Bishop. The latter retired from the practice and his nephew



continued alone for several years, when he took Cato Sells as a partner until 1883. At this time he formed a partnership with Judge S. Bagg, of Waterloo, and shortly afterward they removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota. About a year later Judge Bagg died, and Mr. Bishop returned to Iowa, going to Cherokee, where for a few months he was editor of the Cherokee Times. He had previous newspaper experience in La Porte City, where, in addition to practicing law, he had been editor of the Review for about two years.

Not desiring to abandon the profession of the law, Mr. Bishop remained in the Cherokee newspaper office but a short time, and in about six months he took advantage of an offer to enter the office of Baker & Kavanaugh in Des Moines. This firm was composed of A. J. Baker, then attorney general, and Marcus Kavanaugh, then city solicitor. Shortly afterward Kavanaugh became district judge and retired from the firm.

Alvin Haskins was taken in and the firm became Baker, Bishop & Haskins. About a year later Mr. Bishop went out of the firm and became assistant attorney general. He was specially employed in connection with the work of the board of railroad commissioners and in the enforcement of the new railroad tariff law. He assisted Attorney General Baker in preparing the Pullman car tax cases, the Sweney corporation bill case, several cases growing out of the railroad law and prohibitory liquor law, all of which were carried to the United States supreme court and there determined. Early in 1879 Mr. Bishop opened an office for general practice in Des Moines, continuing as assistant to the attorney general, then John Y. Stone. He was employed by Governor Larabee to defend him against the criminal indictment for libel growing out of what was known as the Chester Turney case, the governor having been indicted by the grand jury of Polk county at the instigation of Mrs. Turney, mother of the convict in the penitentiary whom the governor had declined to pardon. The governor was acquitted.

When Judge Josiah Given was appointed supreme judge in March, 1889, Mr. Bishop was appointed district judge in the Ninth district, county of Polk, upon the request of the bar of the county, and served out the rest of the term, which expired December 31, 1894. In the latter year Judge Bishop was nominated with W. L. Read and J. H. Deitrich upon a non-partisan bar ticket, the lawyers desiring to take the judiciary out of politics. The ticket was endorsed by the democratic county convention, but the republican convention nominated a straight ticket, which was elected, as the county was very heavily republican. Upon retiring from the bench, Judge Bishop again resumed practice, first in the firm of Bishop & Wilcoxon, and later at the head of one of the strongest firms in the city—Bishop, Bowen & Fleming. This firm had a very large and lucrative practice, and the services of Judge Bishop were in constant demand in important trials. He preferred, however, to serve on the bench, although this entailed financial sacrifice. In 1897 he was again appointed to the district bench to succeed Judge W. A. Spurrier, who had resigned. This appoint-

ment also came at the unanimous request of the Des Moines bar. At the election in 1898 Judge Bishop was elected for the full term, which expires December 31, 1902. The unanimous verdict of those competent to judge is that Judge Bishop is admirably fitted for the discharge of judicial duties. He possesses the judicial quality of mind, and besides, is a thorough student, a scholarly man and one who takes pride in the quality of his work. He has often been considered available for the supreme bench, and in the present year (1901) was early presented as a candidate to succeed Judge Given for supreme judge. Had it not been for a local complication in the form of a candidacy for governor, which absorbed the claims of the county, he would have had little or no opposition for this nomination, which under these circumstances, went to another.

Judge Bishop has always been a republican and has often been honored by the party, which he has served in many ways. In 1878 and 1879 he was mayor of La Porte City. He was a member of the house of representatives from Black Hawk county in 1882. The Judge belongs to the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has been Eminent Commander of Temple Commandery, No. 4, and is now Prelate of that commandery. He was First Exalted Ruler of the Des Moines lodge of Elks, and is a member of the Grant Club. He is an active member of the Unitarian church.

Judge Bishop was married November 3, 1873, to Della M. Dow, who died January 12, 1900. Three children were born to them: Alvord L., born in 1877; Lura J., born in 1879, and Josephine K., born in 1888.

MOORE, MILTON A., of Le Mars, is one of the early pioneers of Iowa, and holds a prominent place among the state's most successful and prosperous business men. His energy and thrift are typical of the people from whom he is descended, for his ancestors were among the sturdy Puritans who came to this country during the seventeenth century. They settled first in Massachusetts,

but soon after the Revolution removed to Vermont. Mr. Moore's father, Martin Moore, was a farmer of moderate circumstances, who was born in 1803, and died in 1878. His mother, Dolly Dean Moore, died in 1862, aged 59 years.

M. A. Moore was born August 19, 1845, in Dumeston, Vermont. His early education was obtained at the crude little country school house of the neighborhood, and he afterwards spent two years in an academy at Brattleboro, Vermont. He left school at the age of sixteen, and at seventeen found his way to Boston, with but a dollar in his pocket. Here he found his way to Boston, with but a dollar in his pocket. Here he secured a position as clerk in a wholesale produce store and remained three years—from 1862 to 1865. In January, 1866, he came to Iowa, and located at Dubuque, where he engaged in the wholesale lumber and grain business with a brother, under the firm name of M. H. Moore & Company—this before he was twenty-one years old. In the fall of the same



year he helped organize the Dubuque Lumber Company, serving as its secretary until January 1, 1879, when he resigned to locate in Le Mars. For ten years, beginning in 1876, he was at the head of the firm of Moore

Loring Company, engaged in selling lumber and coal at Le Mars. The firm dissolved in 1886, and since then Mr. Moore has been interested in the lumber and coal business at Kingsley, Merville, Remsen and Akron, Iowa, and Elk Point, South Dakota, maintaining at the same time a business in Le Mars in partnership with F. H. Post, under the firm name of M. A. Moore & Company. He has been connected with nearly all the important corporations organized at Le Mars, and at present holds prominent offices in the following: The Union Hotel Company, Normal School Association, Improvement Company, First National Bank and Plymouth Milling Company. He has always been interested in every public enterprise of the city, and has done more than his share to promote the welfare of such undertakings, believing that it is the first duty of every public-spirited citizen to do all he can for his home town or city.

In politics Mr. Moore has always been a republican. He held the office of mayor of Le Mars for five years, retiring in 1889. He is not a member of any religious denomination, but attends the Congregational church, and at present is chairman of the board of trustees at Le Mars.

Mr. Moore was married January 9, 1873, at McGregor, to Miss Mary Brady. They have four daughters: Lillie M., born June 18, 1874, now Mrs. Olin H. Round; Alice E., born June 12, 1876; Sybill J., born August 24, 1878, and Ceila B., born December 17, 1881.

NASH, JOHN ALASCO, of Audubon, is a son of a well known pioneer preacher, Rev. John A. Nash, D. D., of Des Moines, and was born in Des Moines May 9, 1854. His mother was Mary E. Hepburn, a cousin of Congressman Hepburn. Mr. Nash was educated in Des Moines, having the benefit of the excellent public schools, and completing the course in Des Moines College, which was then known as the University of Des Moines. He graduated there in 1873. He graduated in law from Simpson College, Indianola, in 1876, and went to Audubon June 21, 1878, and commenced the practice of law with B. S. Phelps, with whom he is still in partner-



ship. They do a real estate and loan business in addition to their law practice. Previous to entering upon the practice of law, Mr. Nash had been engaged in the nursery business. He was married September 1, 1880, to Gertrude E. Russell, of Audubon. They have two children: Beatrice, born June 11, 1881, and Gretchen, born August 25, 1883. He was a member of Company A, Third Regiment, Iowa National Guard, and was advanced from private to captain. He belongs to the Masons, Knights Templars, Shriners, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen, and is captain of the Audubon division of the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias. He has always been a republican and cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes. He has been prominent in the party conventions. In the McKinley campaign of 1896 he changed the politics of his county from 300 democratic to 400 republican. Mr. Nash is a direct descendant of Edward Nash of Lancaster, England, who settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1648, and afterwards moved to Norfolk. He had a son John and the subject of this sketch is the seventh generation, the oldest in each case being named John.

M'CRARY, ALVIN JASPER, late judge of the First judicial district of Iowa, one of the best known lawyers in the state, is a native of Iowa and comes from an old historic family. He is the son of Abner H. and Narcissa Mangum McCrary. They were married in 1834 and came to Van Buren county when Iowa was still a territory. A. H. McCrary was truly a state builder, for he was representative and senator from Van Buren county during the formative period of the state. He helped to organize the republican party in Iowa City in 1856, and has steadily and enthusiastically supported it ever since. Father and Mother McCrary have passed their sixty-third wedding anniversary, and are still living together like two lovers in their honeymoon. They sit by their fireside in perfect peace and happiness, enjoying the savings of an industrious and frugal farmer's life. The pleasure they derive from the frequent visits of their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren amply compensates them for the struggles of their early life when they were laying the foundation for this home and for the state itself.

Alvin Jasper McCrary, the third son and fourth child of Abner H. and Narcissa M. McCrary, is descended from a long line of Scotch-Irish, Protestant ancestry, running back to 1730 in America. They landed at New Castle, Delaware, and soon went to Chester county, Pennsylvania, and later to Adams and York counties. The battle of Gettysburg was fought on their ancestral grounds. The best manhood of the family was given to the cause of freedom in the War of the Revolution and subsequently in 1812; also in the strife with the Indians, then so frequent. The subject of this sketch was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, just before the territory emerged into statehood. He was educated in the common schools and the academy of Daniel Lane in Keosauqua, and later attended Oskaloosa College. The fever for enlistment in the war of the rebellion seized him in his early youth, before he could be passed for enlistment, being of slight build and delicate physical strength. He was accepted, however, in 1864, and served until mustered out by order of the War Department in the fall of that year. He at once entered upon the study of law



under the instruction of Hon. George G. Wright, then a judge of the supreme court of Iowa. In the fall of 1865, he entered the office of Rankin & McCrary in Keokuk, with which he has been connected since that time, making his home in Keokuk. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1866, and in the United States court by Justice Samuel F. Miller in Des Moines the following October. From that time to the present he has been engaged in an arduous, continuous practice. In February, 1895, Governor Jackson appointed Mr. McCrary to succeed Judge J. M. Casey, deceased, as judge of the First judicial district. The appointment was unanimously requested by the bar of the district, which had decided upon Mr. McCrary as the best man to bring the neglected work of the courts up to date, and he did not disappoint them. His judicial career was marked by a very small percentage of appeals, and nearly all the appeals were affirmed. He was strongly presented by the bar and by others who knew him for the republican nomination for supreme judge in 1895, and would undoubtedly have been nominated had it not been for the fact that Judge Josiah Given was a candidate for a second

term. The law firm of which Judge McClary is the successor is a historic one, going back fifty years. In 1847 it was Curtis, Rankin & Love, the latter being the one who was appointed judge of the United States district court in 1856. The firm changes and history are as follows: 1851, Rankin & Love; 1856, Rankin & Miller; 1857, Rankin, Miller & Enster; 1862, Rankin & McCrary; 1868, Rankin & McCrarys; 1870, McCrary, Miller & McCrary; 1874, George & A. J. McCrary; 1876, McCrary, Hagerman & McCrary; 1882, Hagerman, McCrary & Hagerman; 1884, McCrary & Hagerman; 1886, Craig, McCrary & Craig; 1893, McCrary & Craig; 1896, A. J. McCrary. Justice Samuel F. Miller of the United States supreme court was a member of this firm, and so was George W. McCrary, judge of the United States circuit court for the Eighth circuit, who resigned to become general solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.

Judge McCrary has been much interested in educational and literary matters, having served on the boards of three colleges. He was one of the professors in the Keokuk College of Law. In 1894-5 he was president of the Iowa State Bar Association, also a member of the American Bar Association, representing Iowa in the general council of that association for several years. His life has seemed too much filled with answering the demands of his profession to give much time to secret societies; but he has given much time to, and helped with his means, the religious work in the state, having been for five years president of the Iowa State Baptist Convention, the state organization of the church with which he has been connected for many years. He was married in New York state, June 24, 1868, to Annie C. Ford of Oneonta, New York, who has ever since been his efficient helpmeet. Their home in Keokuk has long been the center of a large circle of cultured and refined friends. They have two daughters, Grace and Inez, whose education in music and literature makes their home a delight to all their friends.

HORNSTEIN, JOHN, of Boone, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 8, 1847. His father,

Simon Hornstein, was a native of Austria, and a graduate of the Prague University. He married Charlotte Goldman of Nachod, Bohemia, in 1845, and the young couple set out for America, the land of promise for poor men. The elder Hornstein, a man of fine education, was ill fitted for the struggles of a new country. He had been a tutor in the old country and his education did not fit him for the scramble for wealth on this side of the water. He was for three years employed as a draughtsman on the building of the Brooklyn Navy yard, taught school some time, and at last drifted into small



merchandising. His life was a struggle to support his large family, which consisted of nine children—six boys and three girls—eight of whom grew up. John, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest child. After a struggle of ten years in New York and Brooklyn, the elder Hornstein concluded to try his fortune in the west, and in 1856 removed with his family to Wisconsin, settling in West Bend. Here the boy John passed his early youth and enjoyed the very limited school facilities of a primitive town in the fifties. The family being poor, higher education was not to be thought of, and in 1862,

before he was fourteen, he was apprenticed to a printer. Having felt all through life the need of a practical education or special training or trade as a means of earning a livelihood, the father determined that his boys should be taught some calling in which they would be assured of a living. Each was therefore put to some trade as soon as old enough.

The West Bend Democrat was the printing office in which young Hornstein learned his trade. For his services as "printer's devil" he received the munificent salary of \$50 the first year, boarding himself at home. The second year he was paid \$100, and the third, \$150. By that time he had learned the trade sufficiently well to start out as a journeyman, which he did, and worked in printing offices in Milwaukee and Chicago. Going back to West Bend in 1865, he was competent to take charge of the office in which he had served his apprenticeship, and remained there about two years.

Desirous of seeing something of the world, and anxious to supplement his limited education with at least a practical knowledge, he went to New York City in 1867. Now a competent printer, he had no difficulty in procuring employment and made good wages. Knowing that he had no influential friends to assist him and that if he succeeded it must be by his own unaided efforts, he commenced from the first to save a portion of his wages. The struggle was at times a hard one. For a young man who was proud spirited and wanted to be well thought of by his fellows, it was irritating to be unable, or rather, unwilling, to spend all his earnings. But there was no middle ground. It was either save sufficient money to be able to start in business or be a tramp printer all his life. The firmness or obstinacy of young Hornstein overcame many obstacles. While not miserly and enjoying a reasonable share of the good things of life from the excellent wages he was now earning, he managed to save \$1,000, which was the amount he considered essential to start with. In June, 1870, having gotten together this sum, and feeling richer than he ever felt before or since, he turned his face to the west and came back to his home in West Bend, Wisconsin, for a visit. He was now on the look out for a business open-

ing. One was not found at once, but hearing that the Boone County Democrat, of Boone, Iowa, was for sale, he entered into correspondence with L. Raguet, the owner. Going to Boone he purchased a half interest in the office. The firm of Raguet & Hornstein lasted about three months, when Mr. Raguet sold his interest to C. D. Waldo. The firm then became Hornstein & Waldo. Mr. Waldo was one of the owners of the West Bend Democrat when Mr. Hornstein entered its offices as an apprentice in 1862.

The partnership of Hornstein and Waldo lasted a little over two years, and in 1872 Mr. Hornstein purchased his partner's interest and became sole proprietor of the Democrat. He continued to publish the paper until August 25, 1895, when he sold out, the bill of sale, by a singular coincidence, being dated just twenty-five years to a day from the date he first bought an interest in the paper and became a resident of Boone—rounding out an even quarter of a century in the editorial harness. The early day primitive printing office had in the meantime grown to be a valuable plant.

August 15, 1882, J. Hornstein and Miss Lina Schleiter were married in Boone. The union has been a peculiarly fortunate one, and their married life a dream of happiness. One child, a boy, Frederick G., came to bless them in 1884. Mrs. Hornstein is an intelligent, cultured woman, in every sense a helpmeet to her husband.

Politically Mr. Hornstein has always been a democrat. In 1886 he was appointed postmaster of Boone by President Cleveland, serving until 1891. In 1893 he was elected mayor of Boone, being elected as the candidate on the business men's ticket. Though Boone has always been a republican city, he was elected by a fair majority. Under his administration the city was changed from a country village to a modern city. Mr. Hornstein's theory was that a city should be run in the same manner as his own private business. That is, there should be no hesitancy in spending money, provided there was something to show for it; that judiciously expended funds made the property of the city more valuable. Hence he favored all improvements that were permanent. While he was mayor a sewer system was put in, the

business streets paved, a reservoir put in at the water works, the water system extended, a new jail put in the city hall, the police uniformed, the city lighted with electric lights, and other valuable improvements made. Mr. Hornstein declined to be a candidate for re-election. After selling the Democrat in 1895 he took a rest for a year. On October 1, 1896, he was again appointed postmaster of Boone, which position he held until January, 1899.

Mr. Hornstein is as noted for his fine social qualities as for his energy and careful business judgment. No inland city was ever blessed with a better mayor.

BOOTH, EDMUND, the well known editor of the Anamosa Eureka, has wielded a forceful pen in Iowa for about forty years. He came to the state in 1839, and in company with a brother-in-law, built the first frame house in Jones county. Except for five years, from 1849 to 1854, during which he was engaged in mining in California, he has been a resident of Jones county. During all this time he has been a positive force in the community, and since he entered the newspaper field, has been an influential factor in state politics.

Mr. Booth was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, August 24, 1810. He lost his hearing by sickness at the age of four years and was educated at the American School for the Deaf, in Hartford, Connecticut, where he was afterwards for some years a teacher. He had no college education, but the honorary degree of A. M. has been conferred upon him by Gallaudet College for the Deaf in Washington, D. C. His parents were Peter Booth, a farmer and rope-maker in comfortable circumstances, and Martha Eyre Booth. The family is descended on the father's side from Robert Boothe, who came from England and settled in Saco, Maine, in 1643. A descendant of this Robert Boothe, Captain Joseph Booth, was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and the subject of this sketch is his grandson. On his mother's side the family descended from Thomas Eyre, of Norwich, Connecticut, who came from Liverpool, England, and subsequently settled

in Springfield, Massachusetts. He was a teacher by profession and the family in England was wealthy. His daughter was Edmund Booth's mother.

Without business or professional training, Mr. Booth began farming when he came to Iowa. He had worked on the farm in boyhood and after graduating taught for seven years in the Hartford School for the Deaf. He followed farming in Jones county for ten years and was married July 26, 1840, to Mary Ann Walworth, a deaf mute, educated at the Hartford school.



Mr. Booth was one of the famous California "Forty-niners," but five years was sufficient to bring him back to his Iowa farm as the most reliable source of wealth. Soon after he became editor of the Anamosa Eureka. He was for four years associated in the publication of the paper with Matt. Parrott, afterwards state senator and lieutenant governor, and then editor of the Waterloo Reporter. Subsequently his son, Thomas E. Booth, was taken into partnership, though he had worked with his father since March, 1858, and continuously thereafter, with the exception of twenty months, in building up the paper, a period of nearly forty years.

He is a practical printer and an editorial writer of force who has aided greatly in bringing the paper to the high standard which it has attained.

The Eureka was a radical Abolition paper, one of the very best known in the state in this respect. It was afterwards, and always has been, a vigorous advocate of the principles of the republican party. Mr. Booth was originally a whig and next a republican. He was county recorder for six years, and was enrolling and engrossing clerk in the Iowa legislature in 1844. He was the originator of a movement to secure the education of the deaf children of Iowa in the school at Jacksonville, Illinois, in the early years before Iowa had a school for the deaf. He was chairman of the National Convention of Deaf Mutes in Cincinnati in 1880. He does not belong to any church, but has a strong belief in an overruling Providence and in the high destiny of the race.

It was Edmund Booth who gave to his home town the name, Anamosa. In the early pioneer days an Indian family stopped at his home. Among them was a beautiful Indian girl. Mr. Booth inquired her name and was told it was An-a-mo-sah, meaning White Fawn. Soon after this a movement was started to change the name of the village, then known as Lexington, to something less common. Mr. Booth suggested the name "Anamosa," and it was at once adopted.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth have four children: Thomas Eyre Booth, born February 11, 1844; Harriet Booth, born February 22, 1846, died July 31, 1847; Harriet Emma Booth Leclere, born July 17, 1848, the wife of a prominent and widely known Presbyterian clergyman in northern Texas, and Frank Walworth Booth, born July 27, 1855, who has been a teacher for twenty years, and is now principal of a department in the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf in Philadelphia.

Wood. He was born in Montgomery county, New York, in 1835, and died in Washington, D. C., November 19, 1894. His parents were Milton and Angelica Wood. The father was of English and the mother of Irish descent. Mr. Wood was educated in the common schools and in Carlisle College, New York. After his collegiate course, his occupation was that of teaching school. This he pursued until 1862, when he embarked in the grocery business. He came to Illinois in 1855 and to Iowa in 1859, embarking in the grocery business in Brooklyn



in the latter year, and subsequently entered the hardware business in one of the first stores built near the railway depot, then known as West Brooklyn. He was always a very successful business man and acquired a considerable fortune.

He was a republican from the organization of that party and a political leader in Poweshiek county. He was for a number of years justice of the peace, member of the board of education, member of the board of supervisors and for two terms was the representative of his county in the Iowa legislature, being in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies, in 1878 and 1880 respectively. He was a man of independ-

WOOD, ANDREW J., deceased. Among the names of those who have passed into the great beyond in Poweshiek county, there is no name held in more kindly reverence or more highly honored than that of Hon. A. J.

ent thought and action, one whose integrity and honor were universally respected and honored by his fellow men. His work as a legislator was especially commendable and won for him the highest praise. The house of representatives of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, at the time of the special session held during the winter and spring of 1897, appointed a committee, of which Hon. W. G. Ray of Poweshiek county was chairman, to draft resolutions relative to the death of Mr. Wood. The resolutions, which were unanimously adopted March 3, 1897, by a rising vote, were as follows:

"Whereas, an all-wise Providence has removed by death the Hon. A. J. Wood, a worthy member of this house, from Poweshiek county, in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies; therefore, be it,

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that in his death Iowa mourns the loss of an upright citizen of incorruptible character and pure manhood, one whose sympathies were always with the toiling masses, whose record as a legislator is without stain, and whose life is reflected as a rich heritage in the best laws of the state, which in honoring him exalted true citizenship.

"Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved relatives, and that these resolutions be spread on the House Journal, and a copy forwarded to the widow by the clerk of this house.

"W. G. RAY.

J. J. LOWRY.

"C. C. DOWELL."

Mr. Wood was a leading member of the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. fraternities and an active member of the Presbyterian church. His wife, whom he married in 1862, and who now survives him, was Fadilla I. Carson, of Iowa City. To them were born two daughters, Cora Bell and Anna Margaret. Mr. Wood was a good example of a self made man who raised himself from poverty to competence and influence by his own unaided exertions. He was one of the best political managers in the state, one of the most successful business men and a man of integrity and uprightness, whose character may well be emulated by young men.

WHALEY, ALVIN M., former senator from Butler county, was born in Wyoming county, New York, May 14, 1838. As a child he was a pupil in the common or district schools of his native county until at the age of fifteen he became a student in Middlebury Academy, in Wyoming county. He was also a teacher in the schools during five successive winters, earning the means thereby to complete his scholastic training.

While thus engaged in peaceful pursuits, with no harder battles before him than those incident to the teaching of a school of learning, came the call of a terrible and bloody conflict. The War of the Rebellion came upon a startled people. Always prompt and patriotic, he gave a quick and decided response to that call. With several of his classmates he was among the first to volunteer for the defense of the Union. Having been accepted as a private in Company K, Seventeenth regiment, New York Volunteer Infan-



try, though lacking experience, he was elected by his comrades second lieutenant of the company, and went immediately to the front. From this on he participated in all the campaigns of the army of the Potomac, rejoic-

ing in its victories and never disheartened by its misfortunes. For bravery and meritorious conduct he was successively and rapidly promoted to first lieutenant and then captain.

While during the fierce and bloody battle of Fredericksburg, Capt. Whaley was leading his men in an assault upon the rebel works, he was struck in the head by a musket ball, and it was supposed by all his career was then to end and his was to be another of the many thousands of lives ended on the battle field that their country might live. His skull was fractured and several large pieces were taken from the wound. Prompt and skillful medical aid saved his life, much to the surprise and gratification of his comrades and friends. The nature of his wound, his treatment and recovery, were so remarkable, that his case was reported at length and published in full in the *Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion*, while portions of his fractured skull are now in the Medical Museum at Washington. As a friend remarked at the time: "The rebs got away with a portion of the Captain's head, but they left the brains all there," and active ones they always have been and are now. After being discharged from the hospital at Georgetown he went home on a furlough. Returning to Washington, he was discharged with his regiment and mustered out at New York. The regiment veteranized, and he was commissioned quartermaster and served as assistant quartermaster general; was ordered to Alabama, from there to Vicksburg; was in Sherman's Meridian raid; went via Decatur and Huntsville to Atlanta, where they joined Sherman. In the battle of Jonesboro nearly one-half of his regiment was killed, including its gallant Colonel Grover. When they reached Savannah he resigned, and returning home engaged in farming in his native county. He came to Iowa in 1869, settling at Aplington in Butler county, where he now resides.

He is a republican in politics, and has been repeatedly honored by his party. In 1877 he was elected to represent Butler county in the state legislature, and re-elected in 1879. He served his constituents so faithfully while in the house, that upon the death of Senator W. B. Gaylord he was elected to

fill the vacancy as senator from the Forty-sixth senatorial district, which included Butler, Floyd and Mitchell counties. At the expiration of the term he was re-elected, serving out the second term with credit to himself and honor to the friends who elected him. After the election of President McKinley he was appointed postmaster at Aplington, which position he holds at the present time. His oldest son, C. G., is his assistant. Mr. Whaley has been, and is, a useful man in social and religious circles, although positive in his convictions, he is yet broad-minded enough to concede the rights of others, thus establishing himself firmly in the hearts of his friends, and it has frequently been said that those who know him best love him most. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained to the honor of the Knights Templar degree, and the Mystic Shrine. His best work is done in connection with the church. As an elder in the Presbyterian church he has repeatedly represented that body in presbtery, and in 1898 he was a delegate to the General Assembly from Waterloo Presbytery. For years he has served as superintendent of the Sabbath School, and is an active member of the Y. P. S. C. E.

He was married October 17, 1871, to Miss Jane H. Smith, daughter of George B. Smith, who was one of the prominent early settlers of Butler county. They have four boys: C. G., G. A., H. H. and Wayne S. For many years Mr. Whaley was actively engaged in business, a large portion of the time as dealer in lumber and grain, and later in the banking business, but of late years had retired until the duties of postmaster called him into active service again.

Public spirited and always interested in the welfare of those about him, he well deserves a place among the Progressive Men of Iowa.

WAITE, JOHN LEMAN, editor of the *Burlington Hawk-Eye* and postmaster of Burlington, is known throughout Iowa as one of the leaders in the profession of journalism and for the high standard he has set and maintained for the editorial management of the *Hawk-Eye*, with which he has been connected

since 1869. Mr. Waite was born in Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, August 29, 1840. He is the son of John and Martha A. (Clark) Waite, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ohio. John L. is the oldest of their three children, one of whom died; the other, Mary E., is the wife of R. M. Hartzell, of Peru, Kansas. John Waite in his early life was a cooper by trade but in 1867 he removed to Burlington and engaged in the grocery business. For a time he was a commission merchant and at last a farmer. He died while on a visit to Kansas in June, 1894, at the age of eighty-four



years. His wife died February 26, 1898. The family were members of the Methodist church. During his residence in Ohio and Iowa Mr. Waite was several times honored by his neighbors with local offices of trust. The Waite family came to this country from England and first settled in Connecticut in colonial days. John Waite, the present editor's grandfather, was born in New York, where he was a farmer and contractor, and served as a private in the War of 1812. He went to Michigan about 1830 and after some years of active life in that state, moved to Ohio, where he lived with his son and died at the age of eighty-two years. Ephriam

Clark, Mr. Waite's grandfather on his mother's side, was born in Connecticut and was one of the pioneers of northern Ohio. He located on a farm in Talmage, Summit county, but moved to Ravenna where he operated a large carriage factory for many years and lived to be more than eighty years old. Like John Waite, he was an achieving man and never failed in what he tried to do. At the same time these pioneers of Ohio were honorable in the finest degree and gave to their descendants a sterling type of character that has left its impression upon all business with which they had to do.

John L. Waite was educated in the public schools of Ravenna and attended a business college in Chicago. For twelve years he was a telegraph operator in Lebanon and Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago and Burlington. His first services in Burlington were for the Illinois & Mississippi Company and then for the Western Union. He assisted in projecting and constructing the Burlington & Missouri River Railway Company's road telegraph and was superintendent of the line. His natural taste for newspaper work led him into a connection with the Hawk-Eye in 1869. In that year he was made city editor and book-keeper. In 1874 when Frank Hutton bought the Hawk-Eye, Mr. Waite was made associate editor and in 1877 was promoted to be managing editor. In this responsible position he served with recognized ability until 1881, when he was appointed postmaster of Burlington. After four years in the postoffice he returned to the Hawk-Eye in 1885, as editor-in-chief and manager. He is now editor and publisher, ably assisted in the business department by Mr. W. B. Southwell, manager, and his son, Clay M. Waite, business manager. In 1898 Mr. Waite was again made postmaster of Burlington in recognition of services rendered the republican party as editor of the Hawk-Eye.

Mr. Waite was married September 21, 1864, to Miss Letitia C. Williams, daughter of Thomas M. and Letitia Benning Williams of Burlington. Four children have been born to them, one of whom died in infancy. Clay M., born October 9, 1864, is now business manager of the Hawk-Eye. Jessie Benning, born June 11, 1875, is well

known in the state for her literary work and her connection with women's organization. She is editor of the "Woman's Page" of the Burlington Hawk-Eye and was secretary of the Iowa State Federation of Women's Clubs for two years, and was recently appointed by Governor Shaw to be a member of the state library commission. She and her younger sister, Lola, born August 29, 1877, live at home with their parents. Clay M. Waite was married March 9, 1892, to Miss Ida M. Southwell. The Waites are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in which they are active workers. Mr. Waite is a trustee and secretary of the board. All of his life he has been an active republican, many times a delegate to state conventions and one whose counsel is sought by the leaders of the party when important questions of policy are to be considered. In his home city he is recognized as an important factor in the advancement of the public interests and is always to be depended upon to assist in promoting public enterprises.

CROWELL, CHARLES C., of Des Moines, who has been prominent in life insurance circles in the state for the past twenty years, having been during that time the organizer of one life insurance company, is the son of David and Phoebe Shotwell Crowell. His father disappeared mysteriously in 1849, and his mother, a woman of great force of character and determination of purpose, removed with her six children, of whom this subject was the youngest, to the Shaker settlement at Groveland, New York, where she remained until 1860. By that time the children, except Charles C., had reached manhood and womanhood. He was then twelve years old, and becoming discontented with the close confinement and restricted liberties of Shaker life, persuaded his mother to remove to Centerville, New York. There Charles received the education afforded by the common schools. His life was spent in working on the farm and going to school, until at the age of twenty-one, he had accumulated a few hundred dollars. With this money he attended Starkey College at Eddytown, Yates county, New York, for one year. He came

to Iowa in July, 1871, and located at the small town of Rudd, with about one hundred dollars in his pocket. He obtained employment at once in the harvest field at three dollars per day. He taught a country school the following winter at twenty-eight dollars per month. This sum appeared large to him at the time, he having spent the early years of his life, first at a salary of eighteen cents per day, and later as a card boy in a woolen factory at a small advance of that figure.

He removed to Charles City in 1875, and taught school one winter. He then entered the fire insurance business in partnership



with C. B. Sampson. This was continued for one year, when he purchased his partner's interest, and conducted the business alone for four years. He then engaged with the New York Life Insurance Company as local agent and the following year was made district agent. The third year he was promoted to general agent, with jurisdiction over forty counties in Iowa and seven in Wisconsin. After having remained with that company for seventeen years, he conceived the idea of forming a company for the express purpose of protecting small savings in a safe, and at the same time, profitable manner. His plans

were carried into effect in 1896, when he organized the Northwestern Life and Savings Company, of which he was the first secretary.

In politics, Mr. Crowell is and ever has been a staunch republican. He became a member of the Methodist church in 1868, and in 1888 represented that denomination, or the branch of it known as the Upper Iowa Conference, as lay delegate in the General Conference held in New York City.

He was married to Miss Ruth L. Luther of Ulster, Iowa, December 11, 1872. They have three children: Emmett J., Rhoda M., and Fred C.

BISSELL, PROFESSOR GEORGE W., of the Iowa State College at Ames, was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, July 14, 1866.



When he had finished the common schools of Poughkeepsie, he took a four years' course in mechanical engineering at Cornell University. He had been there but three years, however, when a call was extended by the Iowa State College to the position of assistant professor in mechanical engineering,

which was accepted. When he had served in the capacity of assistant for one year he was elected to first place in the mechanical engineering department.

Professor Bissell is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Naval Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and the Societe Internationale pour l'Essai des Materiaux. He is united with the Episcopal church. On June 25, 1889, he was married to Miss Fannie H. Speed.

GILBERT, GEORGE, the leading grain dealer of Rhodes, Marshall county, is one of the old pioneer business men of Iowa, having been a resident of the state since 1857, now over forty years. His parents were



Truman Gilbert, a farmer in good financial circumstances, and also a manufacturer of cheese, and A. Smith Gilbert, both of whom died while George was quite young.

George Gilbert was born September 1, 1827, in Tully, Omadagua county, New York, but was brought up in Chadron, Geauga

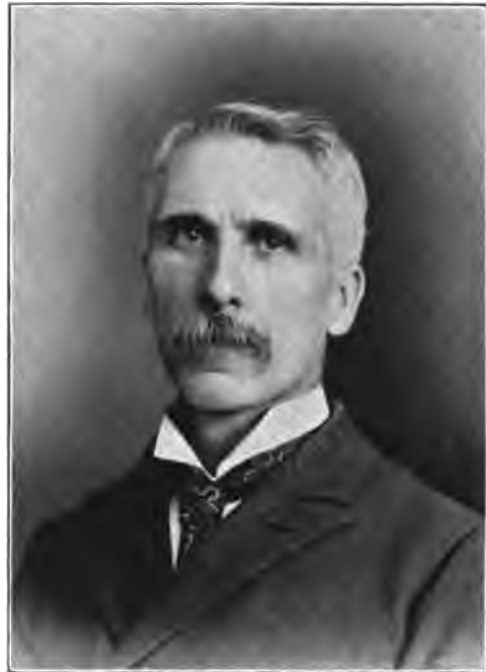
county, Ohio, where he received his early education in the public schools. In 1849, when he was a young man of twenty-two, he was seized with the gold fever and went to California, where for six years he mined, but not enjoying phenomenal success, he returned east and for a year remained in Pennsylvania. He came to Iowa the following year and bought a farm in Jones county. Here he farmed for five years, and in 1862, at Wyoming, Iowa, enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, and for three years was actively engaged in the war, serving as a private and second corporal. He was in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hill, Siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, in Mississippi; at Cane River, Bayou du Tusch, Bayou Carrión Crow, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill and Mansfield, in Louisiana; at Berry Hill, Fort Fisher, Winchester, Cedar Creek and Woodstock, in Virginia. He was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in 1865, having been off duty only nine days during his whole service of three years.

At the close of the war Mr. Gilbert sold his farm and entered the mercantile business in partnership with his brother, R. Gilbert, at Wyoming, Iowa. This connection was dissolved in 1869, when he began the manufacture of cheese, in company with his brother, Charles S. Gilbert. They were indeed pioneers in this work, as their factory was the first of its kind in the state. They also did a large business in grain and stock, and in 1874 Mr. Gilbert became sole proprietor and successfully managed the business for eleven years. In 1885 he removed to Rhodes, his present home, where he engaged in the grain business in company with his son, George Gilbert, Jr. In 1893 Mr. Gilbert assumed full control of the business, and has since continued to conduct it. During his long career Mr. Gilbert has always maintained a high standing in the mercantile world, never failing to meet promptly all demands made upon him.

Mr. Gilbert has always been a republican, but has never held office. He is a member of no clubs or societies and does not belong to any church. He was married March 6, 1856, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to Miss Hannah R. Hackett. They have had three

children: George, born February 15, 1858; Anna, born January 29, 1860, who died July 13, 1891, and Emma, born January 29, 1860, who died January 23, 1889.

HOPKINS, FREDERICK. If it is true that "clothes make the man," and that assertion is often made, then belongs to Fred Hopkins of Marshalltown much of the credit for the improvement in mankind wrought by neat and stylish dress. He is sometimes termed the "Worth" of Iowa, and to be found



wearing a garment manufactured by him is, per se, to be well dressed. Mr. Hopkins is of English and French descent. His parents were Charles and Saharh Boucher Hopkins. His father was born at Durham, Wiltshire, England, and followed agriculture all his life. The genealogy of his mother's family can be traced to the perilous days of the Huguenots. Fred Hopkins was born in Bath, Somersetshire, England, March 21, 1847. He came to the United States in 1868 and settled in Dubuque county, where he went to work on a farm near Epworth. He returned to England in 1872, where he spent

three years in the large establishments from which this country secures its highest grade of imported goods. While there he was married to Miss Elizabeth Anna Reeves, daughter of William Reeves, of Swindon, Wiltshire, September 13, 1873. This union has resulted in twelve children, of whom ten are now living: Frederick W., aged twenty-six years; Nellie, aged twenty-three; Irving, aged twenty-one; Harry, aged nineteen; Florence, aged seventeen; Grace, aged fifteen; Bessie, aged thirteen; Stanley, aged eleven; Marguerite, aged eight; Byron, aged five years.

Returning to Iowa in 1876, Mr. Hopkins settled in Marshalltown, where he began business in a small way. Through the quality of work done, and by careful and close attention to the wants of his trade, his business prospered and grew until now he has one of the largest stocks to be found in the state, and among his customers many leading professional and business men who are noted for their taste and style in dress.

Mr. Hopkins was firmly grounded in the republican faith and has never departed from the tenets of his party to follow after the isms that have frequently been created to divide party strength. He is an A. F. & A. M., a Knight Templar and a member of the B. P. O. E. He had taken quite an active part in the political campaigns of the past.

HAMILTON, BERT, editor of the Northwood Anchor, has been a resident of Iowa for more than twenty years, and received his newspaper education in this state. His parents, Daniel P. and Mercy Adams Hamilton, were in moderate circumstances financially. Daniel P. Hamilton was born on a farm in Franklin county, Vermont, and when the War of the Rebellion broke out he enlisted in the Tenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, was soon made a wagon-master and served nearly four years, or until the close of the war. He was a native of Vermont, and was of Scotch-Irish extraction. Mercy Adams Hamilton was born in Vermont. Her ancestors were Scotch-Irish and were among the early settlers of northern Vermont, where they resided for many years.

Bert Hamilton was born in Newport, Orleans county, Vermont, November 16, 1861. He received a common school education in the public schools of Vermont and Connecticut, but his parents could not afford to give him a college education. At the age of five years he began attending school in the town of Richford, Franklin county, Vermont, to which place his parents had removed from



Newport. In 1870 the family removed to New London county, Connecticut, and here Bert went to work on a farm for his board, working on the farm in the summer and going to school in the village of Lebanon in the winter. In the fall of 1877 he came west with his parents to Iowa, locating in the new town of Reinbeck. Bert soon after went to work as an apprentice in the office of the Grundy Center Arugs, where he remained until the fall of 1882, when he went to Sutherland, O'Brien county, to take a position in the Courier office. In less than a year he bought the paper and published it until September 1, 1893, when he sold the property. The following April he purchased the Northwood Anchor, taking it when it was in a very much depressed condition with very small patronage. He de-

veloped it, however, into a valuable property, and it is now one of the leading papers in northern Iowa. Undoubtedly one element in his success is the fact that he thoroughly understands the mechanical part of the business and gives his personal attention to it. He still does work at the 'case' when occasion requires.

Through all his newspaper career Mr. Hamilton has been a steady and earnest supporter of the republican party. He has never been an office seeker, and has never held any other than municipal offices. He was recorder of the town of Sutherland, O'Brien county, for several terms. He was elected mayor of Northwood in March, 1896, and re-elected in 1897 and 1898, without opposition, indicating that he gave good satisfaction. Mr. Hamilton belongs to the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen, and is a member of the First Universalist church of Northwood.

November 10, 1889, he was married to Miss Mabel Messer, of Sheldon, Iowa. They have one child, Claire Max, born April 4, 1891.

LYON, COL. DELOS E., one of the leading members of the legal profession in Iowa, who is now, and has been for forty years, successfully engaged in practice in Dubuque, was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 14th day of November, 1832. His fame in his profession is not limited to Dubuque, but reaches through Iowa and the Northwest.

He comes of an old New England ancestry. His great-grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary army; also having been in the French and Indian wars, in colonial times. His grandfather, Joseph C. Lyon, was a native of Connecticut. His maternal grandfather, Caleb Perkins, was a native of the same state, and both were descendants of old New England families.

These two grandparents had several children born to them, and about the year 1810, with their children, they removed to Ostego county, New York. His father, Jonathan H. Lyon, was born in Connecticut in 1796. Harriet Perkins, daughter of Caleb Perkins, was born in Connecticut in 1800. In 1819

Jonathan H. Lyon and Harriet Perkins were married at New Berlin, New York, and at once started for a new home, settling at Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York, then a dense wilderness. Col. Lyon's father there followed merchandising and manufacturing, and there, in a beautiful spot, on what was then a frontier, were born their seven children, amid the rigors and hardships of a pioneer life.

The boyhood days of Delos E. Lyon, their fifth child, were passed in the schools at Franklinville and Buffalo until he reached the age of fifteen, when he obtained a clerk-



ship in a country store, where he remained until 1848, going from there to Oberlin, Ohio, where he passed three years in study. In 1851 he became proprietor of quite an extensive store at Franklinville, which he successfully conducted until 1857. Being in New York City in this year, 1857, the day the Ohio Life and Trust Company made its great failure, and believing that a financial panic was inevitable, he returned to his home and sold out his mercantile business, paid off all liabilities and with small capital decided to start anew in a professional life.

He had, while a merchant, mastered many of the principles of commercial law which led him to desire to enter the legal profession, and to that end he devoted all the time possible in the study of the elementary principles of law. On May 18, 1859, he was graduated and admitted to the practice of the law at Buffalo, in the same class with Henry C. Tucker, Grover Cleveland, and seven other young and aspiring lawyer. Admission to the bar was at that time no easy task, but this accomplished and with no other capital save a rich legacy of pluck and endurance, young Lyon began his life work.

In 1858, before his admission to the bar, Col. Lyon visited the west, and among other parts of Iowa, Dubuque. He became convinced that the unlimited resources of the great Northwest would soon give that section a prominent place in the affairs of the republic.

After his admission to the bar he traveled extensively through several of the northern states, and finally, in October, 1859, permanently located at Dubuque, and entered at once upon the practice of the law. He opened an office at the corner of Fifth and Main streets of that city, and has there carried on his professional work to the present time, practicing in the state and federal courts, including the United States supreme court.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, Col. Lyon was untiring in his efforts in recruiting for Iowa regiments, devoting much time to this service, voluntarily and without compensation. He proposed to volunteer as a private in the Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, and later in the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, but in both cases at the request of the Adjutant General, he remained in the recruiting service. His valuable services in this work led to his appointment on the staff of the Provost Marshal, and later, on the staff of William M. Stone, Iowa's last war governor, one of whose aides he was with the rank of colonel. It was in this position that he saw most of his active service. The position of Paymaster in the volunteer service was tendered him by Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, but at the request of Governor Stone, was declined.

In 1859 Col. Lyon was united in marriage to Miss Cecelia A. Howard, of Freemont,

Ohio, who died in November, 1866, leaving three children. In January, 1868, he was married to Miss Eunice A. Taylor, of Dubuque, and to them have been born two children.

Col. and Mrs. Lyon reside in a commodious and pleasant home at 1005 Bluff street, which is ever open to the wants of the needy and for the reception of their many friends.

In politics Col. Lyon has ever been a stalwart republican; never for the purpose of seeking public office, but from a firm belief in the principles that party has always advocated. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, and from that time has been an ardent supporter of the principles of republicanism. Not contenting himself with simply casting his vote for the nominees of that party, but devoting his time and talents to advocating those principles on the stump in nearly every campaign since 1860, he has been a power in the party, as he himself says, "a wheel-horse for good government." Honorable public offices have been repeatedly tendered him, but always declined, as he preferred to devote himself to professional work, rather than enter the political arena.

His extensive law practice has required the greater part of his time. He has the reputation, and deservedly, of being in rank one of the leading lawyers of the state. He has never let the lack of money wherewith to pay for his services stand in the way of his duty to a poor but deserving client, always remembering the injunction, "The poor ye have with you always."

PRESTON, JOSEPH HAMILTON, the well known attorney of Cedar Rapids, has been for more than sixty years a resident of Iowa. He was born in Benton Center, Yates county, New York, July 9, 1838. His paternal grandfather came from England and settled in Vermont before the Revolutionary War, and took part in that conflict. Isaac M. Preston, father of Joseph H., was a prominent democrat, one of the leading lawyers of Iowa up to the date of his death, March 6, 1880, and was United States district attorney for Iowa when it was a territory. The Judge's mother, Mary J. Facer Preston, was a fitting

helpmeet to her husband during all his residence in the Territory of Iowa and ever since the existence of the state. She died March 8, 1901, at the age of eighty-six years. Her father came from England and settled in New York City, but afterwards moved to the country and became a farmer.

Joseph H. Preston, when a child, came with his father to Iowa City during the latter part of the year 1840, and after a brief residence there they moved in 1842 to Marion, Linn county. The common frontier schools of that early day afforded young Preston instruction which was meritorious



and lasting. He attended Cornell College at Mt. Vernon in 1858 and 1859, and was a member of the Amphyction Society, but did not complete the course. Thence he went to the Ohio State and Union Law College at Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated in July, 1860. In September he was admitted to the bar at Marion, Iowa, and immediately commenced the practice of law. Here he remained in partnership with his father until 1869, when he removed to Waterloo, where he practiced alone until 1873, when he formed a partnership with O. C. Miller, under the firm name of Miller & Preston, which continued until February, 1881. When

Judge Preston began the practice of law the Ninth Iowa was the latest Supreme Court Report, and since that date the firms with which he has been connected have been represented in all the Iowa Reports.

Judge Preston has always been a democrat, and was elected district attorney in the Eighth judicial district for the term of four years. He was later elected judge of the Eighteenth judicial district, and served for nearly two terms, resigning September 1, 1894, to resume the practice of his profession. He removed to Cedar Rapids February, 1881, and is now a member of the firm of Preston & Moffit. The Judge is a member of the Occidental Club of Cedar Rapids.

He was married September 4, 1860, to Adeline L. Wood, who is a native of Swansea, Massachusetts, born July 27, 1840. Her ancestors took part in the Revolution and she is a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have no children.

PACKARD, JEFFREY GRIFFITH, of Cedar Falls, was born in Dubuque, May 21, 1860. His father, S. H. Packard, was a son of S. H. and Clarissa Wadsworth Packard, of Welsh and English descent, the mother being a direct descendant of the noted Captain Wadsworth, who, during the reign of King James II., hid the royal charter in the oak tree. S. H. Packard Sr., J. G. Packard's grandfather, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and for a time was Brigadier Inspector of the volunteer militia. S. H. Packard Jr., father of the subject of this sketch, was born and educated in Rochester, New York, and at the age of seventeen began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1854 he removed to Cedar Falls, where he opened a law office in partnership with W. H. McClure. In connection with their legal practice, Mr. Packard published the Cedar Falls Banner, which paper is supposed to be the first published in Black Hawk county. He was city clerk for many years, served as postmaster, and was a commissioner of the United States courts. He died September 10, 1888. J. G. Packard's mother's maiden name was Zebettah C. Barnes. She was a daughter of L. H. Barnes, who moved with

his family to Cedar Falls in 1856, and was the owner of a line of stage coaches in the early days. Zebettah Barnes was born at Rice Lake, Canada, in 1835. She died November 11, 1893. She, as well as her husband, was a consistent member and untiring worker of the Episcopal church.



Jeffrey G. Packard received his education in the public schools of Cedar Falls. He gained the high school, but just before graduation yielded to a commendable desire to learn something for himself and entered the service of the Illinois Central Railway, continuing in its services until 1885. Notwithstanding the several promotions the company had granted him in its employ, he was not satisfied and quit the business. He then accepted the agency for the United States Express Company, which position he still holds. His next financial move was the purchase of one of the prettiest theaters in that portion of the state. He still owns and manages this property. In 1889 he founded the Cedar Falls Globe, which enjoys a well merited patronage.

He was married January 12, 1886, to Miss Hattie M. Streeter, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Streeter, who shares his interest in every pursuit, and deserves her share of

credit for the success he has won. In 1893 Mr. Packard built a beautiful home for himself, wife and two daughters—Florence Helen and Harriet Mildred. Mr. Packard belongs to the order of United Workmen, Knights of Pythias and Masons, and affiliates with the democratic party.

SPRENG, THEODORE F. H., M. D.

Among the progressive men of Iowa are to be found, very naturally, a great many who are members of the medical profession. None is more deserving to be thus classed than is Dr. Spreng of Sioux City. He was born at Cleveland, Ohio, February 20, 1853. His father, Rev. George F. Spreng, was a circuit rider in the forties, and presiding elder for twenty-four successive years in the Evangelical Association. Having reached the age of seventy-seven, he is now out of active



work, and is spending the closing years of a useful life at his home in Dayton, Ohio. He is a native of Germany, and came to the United States when but eight years of age. The mother of Dr. Spreng is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and is still hale and hearty, though fast approaching the four score point.

Dr. Spreng attended the public schools at Cleveland and afterwards entered the Northwestern College at Napersville, Illinois. At the close of his junior year he left this institution to become a teacher in the Beaver Female Seminary. In 1875 he began the study of medicine, and in 1876 entered Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he received his degree in 1879. As the result of a competitive examination he received the appointment of hospital surgeon to the college hospital, in which capacity he served for one year. He then entered into partnership with the venerable Dr. A. E. Small, who was then president of the college. This partnership continued for three years, during which time a large and lucrative practice was established in the World's Fair city. In the fall of 1883 the Doctor concluded to remove to Buchanan, Michigan, and for the next five years he was engaged in a practice which extended over a large area of the southwestern portion of Michigan and into northern Indiana. By reason of exposure and overwork his physical strength gave way, and he was compelled to confine himself to a city practice. He selected Sioux City as a desirable point, and located there in January, 1889, and was soon again firmly established in the practice of his profession, which neither arduous labor nor failing health could compel him to abandon. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, a member and ex-vice president of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Iowa and president of the Sioux City Homeopathic Medical Society. The Doctor is a member of the First Congregational church, and his political affiliations are with the republican party. He was married to Miss Ida M. Pears of Buchanan, Michigan, on February 5, 1887. She was the daughter of William Pears, a prominent capitalist and banker. On June 24, 1892, was born to them a son, who has been christened Theodore Pears Spreng.

STONE, JOHN Y., of Glenwood, former attorney general of Iowa, was born on a farm in Sangamon county, Illinois, twelve miles north of Springfield, April 23, 1843. He is the son of William L. and Mary E. McLe-more Stone. His mother died at Athens,

Illinois, in February, 1856. His father was a farmer and died in August, 1899. This branch of the Stone family settled in Virginia in early times, whence it spread into Illinois and Kentucky. William L. Stone came to Iowa in 1856, settling on a farm in Mills county, on which his son grew up to manhood. His education began in the common schools of Illinois. After the family came to this state he again entered the public school near his home and later on took a private course in Greek, Latin, philosophy, history and the higher mathematics, and he has ever been a student.



In October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, General Belknap's regiment. During the following year he was promoted to be orderly sergeant and then second lieutenant. He took part in all the battles in which General Crocker's famous Iowa brigade participated, from Shiloh to Savannah, and was with General Sherman in that gigantic feat of arms, the march "From Atlanta to the Sea." He served as a brigade staff officer from April, 1864, till his discharge in December of that year. In the great battles before Atlanta, where two horses were killed under him, he performed the dangerous duties of an aide-de-camp. He was near General McPherson when that

great soldier fell, mortally wounded. He was often commended for gallantry and efficiency. General Belknap, on whose staff he served, had a high opinion of him and often praised him for bravery and efficiency.

Returning from the war in 1865, Mr. Stone studied law, in which profession he was to take a leading position. In 1867 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, where he made so creditable a record that he was re-elected. At the expiration of his second term he was chosen state senator for the district then including Mills, Montgomery and Pottawattamie counties, serving the regular term of four years, beginning in January, 1872. He was then returned by Mills county to the house, where he served as chairman of the judiciary committee, a position which custom awards to the foremost lawyer in that body. In 1877 he was again elected to the house, where he was nominated in the republican caucus by acclamation for the speakership. He was made one of the republican delegates from the state of Iowa to the republican convention of 1876, and in 1884, having been honored with the same position, was elected as chairman of the delegation. From 1876 to 1880 he was the Iowa member of the national republican committee, and was a member of its executive committee. In 1888 Mr. Stone was elected by a large majority to be attorney general of the state, and was re-elected in 1890 and 1892. When the legislature in 1894 selected a commission of five of the best lawyers in the state to codify the laws, preparatory to a revision, Mr. Stone was at once agreed upon as one of the five, and he renpublic record makes it unnecessary to remark dered valuable service in this position. His that he has enjoyed the confidence of the people of his state as few others have. He has always been a favorite of the republican party, prominent in its councils and active and efficient in its service. Every responsibility placed upon him has been faithfully and capably discharged. Before he was of age he had made a proud record as a soldier. A gentleman of broad culture and refinement, Mr. Stone has shown widely diversified talents outside his profession. He became interested in horticulture, and at one time had near his Glenwood home the larg-

est orchard in Iowa, including more than 100,000 trees, and a vineyard of 75,000 grape vines, which he had planted. His extensive operations did much to develop horticulture in the state. It was said a long time ago that "He is a benefactor who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before." How much more so is he who has contributed so much toward making Iowa the foremost state in the West in certain branches of fruit culture. Mr. Stone is now actively engaged in the practice of law in Council Bluffs and Glenwood in partnership with Emmet Tinley.

Mr. Stone was married January 8, 1868, to Miss Harriet Solomon. They have one surviving child, John Carrence, born May 5, 1871, who was married October 4, 1894, to Miss Jessie DeLashmutt. The latter have two children, John Ernest, born July 4, 1895, and Laurence, born September 9, 1897.

SINGLETON, EUSTACE MONETT, M. D. of Marshalltown, was born January 17, 1864, at Eyota, Olmsted county, Minnesota, where his parents, Joseph and Eliza Ware Singleton, still reside. Joseph Singleton came from England in 1850, and first settled at Ripon, Wisconsin, but later, in 1860, removed to Minnesota, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising on a large scale until 1869, when he retired. Much of his agricultural training was gained during his youth and boyhood in England. His people were stewards for the landlord of a large estate, and were prominent people in the community, and they gave their son a good education, as well as practical training in farming. In 1852, at Ripon, Wisconsin, he was married to Eliza Ware, a native of New England, who was born in Portland, Maine, and came to Wisconsin with her parents while young.

E. M. Singleton's early education was obtained in the common schools of Olmsted county, which ranked very high. He first attended the district school near his home, but in 1884 he entered the Eyota high school, from which he was graduated in 1886. All his school vacations were spent on the home farm, and it is here that he earned his first

money, trapping pocket gophers. For a short time after graduating from the high school he worked in a drug store, but having decided to study medicine, he entered Chicago Medical College in September, 1888, and after a thorough course was graduated from this institution April 28, 1891, ranking well in his class. His thesis on "Electro-Therapeutics" won for him the McIntosh prize, valued at one hundred dollars. After graduating Dr. Singleton spent his time in further study at hospitals and post graduate schools until September 4, 1891, when he came to Iowa to take a position as assistant physician in



the Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant. Here he labored hard among the afflicted ones. He also spent much time in the laboratory with microscope and camera, making a special study of the eye and ear in connection with nervous and mental diseases. He was promoted to be second assistant physician in the Mt. Pleasant hospital, but on October 6, 1894, he resigned that position to enter private practice, and located at Marshalltown. Since removing to Marshalltown he has made diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat a specialty, and his reputation extends from one end of the state to the other. In 1895 Dr. Singleton was elected city phy-

sician of Marshalltown, serving in this capacity five years, also serving two years as physician to the county asylum. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the First Baptist church of Marshalltown.

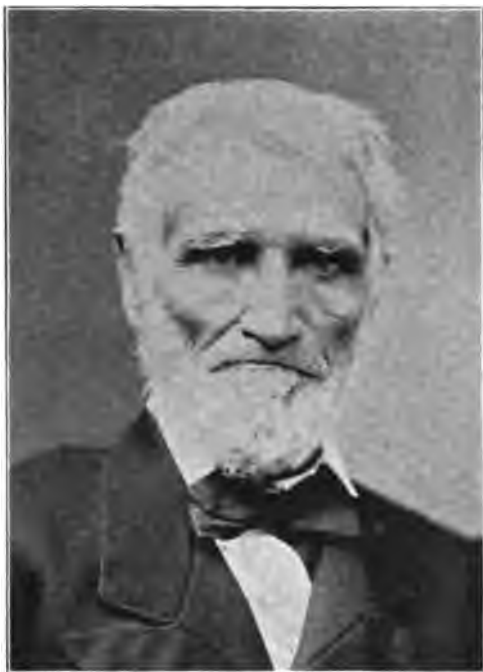
November 17, 1894, the doctor was married to Cornelia Miller of Davenport. November 18, 1898, a daughter, Miriam Louise, was born.

SAUNDERS, PRESLEY, late of Mt. Pleasant, the first pioneer, the first settler, the founder of Henry county and of the city of Mt. Pleasant, the first merchant in the state and the oldest known merchant in the Northwest, the first banker, and for fifty-five years an esteemed citizen of Mt. Pleasant, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, in 1809, and was a resident of that state until 1827, when he emigrated to Springfield, Illinois, and engaged in farming until the breaking out of the Black Hawk War in 1832. He enlisted in Captain Moffet's company and was an active participant in the events following, which led to the capture of Black Hawk, the treaty of 1833 and the subsequent settlement of this territory by the whites. He was in the fight of the Heights of Wisconsin and at the battle of Bad Axe. Abraham Lincoln was a member of the same regiment and both served until the capture of Black Hawk, and were intimate personal friends. In 1823, he, with four companions, started west. It was his first intention to locate near the Mississippi, but a wholesome dread of the ague, inseparable in that day from the banks of the river, drove him farther inland, and the little company kept on over the prairie until the present site of Mt. Pleasant was reached. Struck with the beauty of the place, and finding water convenient, Mr. Saunders drove his stakes right there. The selection proved a fortunate one for him. In February, 1835, he brought his family from Illinois, and knowing this to be a center of the new country when formed, he laid out a plat for a village which he called Mt. Pleasant, a most appropriate name.

In 1836 he opened up a store in the new village and there began the business life which he followed with strict integrity, and

always successfully, for fifty-two consecutive years, making him the oldest merchant in the state, if not in the entire Northwest.

Besides the original one, Mr. Saunders platted two additions to the town which he had founded. The county was organized by the territorial legislature in 1838, and under an old law giving the county the right to a quarter section for county purposes, Mr. Saunders gave up almost half of his lots in the village for court house, buildings, etc. The land not yet having been surveyed, he sold the remainder of the lots to purchasers with a bond guaranteeing a deed when



the title was secured from the government. From this time on the healthy growth of the city was assured and Mr. Saunders reaped the reward of his foresight. His property rapidly increased in value, and that and the legitimate gains from a carefully conducted business made him a wealthy man at the time of his death.

In 1862, desiring to enlarge his business, he formed a partnership with James M. Kibben and established a private bank under the name of Saunders & Kibben. This was the forerunner of the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, which was organized under the national banking law, and of which he

was president up to the time of his death. Notwithstanding his prominence in the city and county, Mr. Saunders steadfastly refused to hold any public office but gave his attention exclusively to business matters. His duties as a citizen he discharged in a quiet, unostentatious manner, and many are the quiet good deeds recorded of him by those who knew him best, accounting in a measure for the regard in which he was held by the people of Henry county.

Mr. Saunders was twice married, first in Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1830, to Miss Edith Hooper, a native of Tennessee. Mrs. Saunders died in Mt. Pleasant in 1836, leaving three children, of whom a daughter, Mary, now a resident of Colorado, is the sole survivor. Mrs. Saunders was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a very estimable lady, holding the high respect of all who knew her. The second marriage of Pressley Saunders was the first within the bounds of Henry county. It was solemnized in 1837. His wife was Huldah Bowen, who now survives him, and with whom he passed a happy wedded life of over half a century. Mrs. Saunders was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1819. She is a member of the Christian church, in which she is an active worker, and of which she is a liberal supporter. Her long life spent with her husband before his death has been one of content and happiness. Their union was blessed with four children, all now living, namely: Smith, who is married to Emily Jenness and is a dealer in real estate in Council Bluffs; Alvin B., who married Alice Saunders and is now managing the store that belonged to his father in Mt. Pleasant; Eliza, the wife of John Bowman, and Etna, the wife of Fred Hope, both residents of Mt. Pleasant.

As an illustration of the changes that took place during the long residence of Mr. Saunders in Henry county, we cite the fact that he had one child born in the Territory of Michigan, one in the Territory of Wisconsin, one in the Territory of Iowa, and one in the state of Iowa, and during all the time wherein these births occurred, he was living on the same quarter section—an extraordinary incident, probably without a parallel. The history of the life of Mr. Saunders

should be an incentive to all young men who have an earnest desire to succeed and are possessed of the necessary qualifications. His capital at the start was a good constitution, temperance and frugal habits, industry and unquestioned integrity of character, with unbounded pluck and perseverance, and but five dollars in money. From these humble beginnings he raised himself to the position of prominence and wealth which he sustained at the time of his death, which occurred Friday morning, July 19, 1889, at seven o'clock. The funeral, which took place at three o'clock on the following Monday, was the largest concourse that ever followed the remains of a citizen to his last resting place in Henry county. His exemplary and conscientious life and his integrity and honest dealings with his fellow men were such that he died without leaving an enemy. He was kind to every one and was always ready to extend a helping hand when actual need existed, and no citizen of Mt. Pleasant has ever been taken away by death who has left more sorrowing hearts behind.

STOUT, FRANK D., of Dubuque, son of Henry L. Stout, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, was born in Dubuque, March 27, 1854, and has resided in that city all his life.

His education was received in Dubuque institutions, the high school and the business college, but the practical education which has enabled him to successfully handle large enterprises was obtained in the best school, viz., that of actual experience. Some years ago his energetic and forceful business methods made the names of "Nutwood" and of "Highland Stock Farm" household words among the lovers of high grade trotters and pacers throughout America. Since the death of his father, on July 17, 1900, and his acceptance of the office of president of the large lumbering corporation, the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, his responsibilities have greatly increased, said company having vast interests both in the North and South.

Mr. Stout is also president of the Iowa Trust and Savings Bank, one of the strongest in the state, president of the Union Elec-

tric Company, which owns and operates the combined street car and electric lighting systems of Dubuque, president and treasurer of the Julien Hotel Company, and is largely interested in many other enterprises. His public spiritedness is evinced by his recent offer to the city of Dubuque of a valuable tract of about 70 acres for park purposes, and his gift of a site for the Carnegie-Stout free library of Dubuque.



Mr. Stout is a republican. He does not, however, actively participate in politics. His domestic tastes incline him to devote to his family such time as he can gain from business. He was married in 1889 to Clara H. Wales. They have four children: Harry L., aged 11; Katharine H., aged 9; Calista W., aged 7 and Eleanor D., aged 4.

SANDERS, CHARLES WILLARD, a successful physician and surgeon of Manly, Worth county, was born at Vinton, Iowa, March 28, 1860. His father, John W. Sanders, was a native of Virginia, having been born and reared near the famous Natural Bridge in what is now West Virginia. He came to Vinton in 1858 with his wife, Sarah J.

Kearns Sanders, who was born in Lafayette, Indiana, to which place her parents had removed from Charleston, South Carolina. John W. Sanders engaged in farming, and followed this occupation with success until a few years ago, when he retired.

Charles W. Sanders attended the district school until he was seventeen, and at the age of twenty graduated from Tiford Academy in Vinton. He then attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1884. He at once began the practice of his chosen profession in the town of Manly, where he has met with all the encouragements due a man who, by the qualities of a



noble manhood, makes for himself a place in the front rank of citizens. Dr. Sanders is a good republican and is influential in his town and county. He is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society and of the Austin Flint local society. He is a Baptist in religion.

He was married in 1886 to Hattie J. Brown of Vinton, who died in 1892, leaving two children: Jennie, born May 8, 1888; and Clifford, born August 4, 1890, who died in 1894. Dr. Sanders was married again in 1894, to Miss Bertha V. Blackmore of Northwood.

SANBORN, GEORGE, editor and publisher of the Fonda Times, is a veteran, not only in war, but in that peaceful avocation which follows next in glory—journalism. In the one he fought to preserve the nation; in the other labored for the enlightenment and progress of its people. He was born at Jefferson, Wisconsin, March 1, 1842. His father, William Sanborn, was a native of Vermont, having been born near Wheelock in that state, and served a term in the legislature. He moved with his family to Wisconsin in 1839 and died there in 1876. Most of his life was devoted to farming, but he took an active interest in politics and held many important offices in the township and county. He also built several of the important buildings of Jefferson, among which were the court house and jail, and one of the early hotels. The hotel is at this time one of the leading ones of the city. His mother, Mary Page Sanborn, was born near the same town as was her husband and was of Scotch descent. Not much is known concerning the early ancestors of either except that the Sanborns are descended from three brothers who came from England before the Revolutionary War. The name was originally "Sandborn."

George Sanborn came to Iowa in 1869 and located on a homestead adjoining the present townsite of Fonda, where he resided until 1880, when he moved into Fonda to take charge of the newspaper property previously purchased. Although he did not have the opportunity of securing a college education, he is acknowledged to be among the ablest writers of the state. In a business way, too, he is possessed of ability of a high order, and through good management has been able to add to the homestead until it now consists of three hundred acres, the value of which may be estimated when it is said that it adjoins the city of Fonda.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Sanborn enlisted as a private in Company E, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He re-enlisted January 1, 1864, in the same company and regiment, which had previously been transferred to the cavalry department and was known as the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry. The regiment was finally discharged June 19, 1866, after a continuous service of

five years and six days. The first six months of service was in and about Baltimore, guarding bridges, building forts and campaigning on the "Eastern Shore" of Virginia. In the spring of 1862 the regiment went with General Butler to Ship Island and New Orleans, and took a prominent part in the capture of Forts Morgan and St. Philip and New Orleans. The Fourth Wisconsin and the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts were the first Federal troops to enter the city after its surrender. The regiment took an important part in the operations against Vicksburg under Butler in 1862, and assisted in digging the famous cut-off which has made



that place an island city since. During 1863 it was engaged in western Louisiana and on the Red River, and in the siege of Port Hudson, June 28 to July 8. On June 14, while making a charge on the enemy's works, Mr. Sanborn was twice wounded and being made a prisoner, was held by the rebels until the fort surrendered. The regiment was stationed at Baton Rouge much of the time thereafter. It operated in Alabama in the spring of 1865, then marched from Montgomery, Alabama, to Fort Larado, Texas, and this was probably the longest continuous march made by any regiment during the

war. The object in going to Texas was to be near the seat of the Maximilian trouble. In the spring of 1866 the regiment was ordered to Wisconsin for discharge.

Mr. Sanborn is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having joined the order in the fall of 1866, and has held all the important offices in the post organization, including commander. He took an active interest in the first Lincoln campaign, and cast his first vote for the martyr president for a second term, while at Baton Rouge. He has voted for every republican candidate since. He has not been a place hunter, but in 1889 was appointed postmaster at Fonda, which office he held until September 1, 1896. He is a member of several societies, including the Odd Fellows, Iowa Legion of Honor, I. O. G. T. and G. A. R., and has filled the principal offices in all of them. He is not a member of any church, but has contributed to the erection of nearly every church in his county, and assists in the support of those in Fonda.

He was married November 28, 1866, to Miss L. A. Crandall at Farmington, Wisconsin. Seven children have been born to them, all but two of whom, Lula A., born November 26, 1873, and George B., born October 26, 1876, are dead. Lula, after graduating at Epworth College, in 1897 married A. E. Rigby, a graduate of Cornell College, then principal of the Manchester high school, pastor of the M. E. church at Elk Point, S. D., and now instructor in the M. E. Mission College at Nagasaki, Japan.

TAYLOR, DR. JAMES F., of Salix, Woodbury county, is a son of Samuel Taylor, one of the earliest settlers in that section of the state. He removed to Woodbury county in the year 1867 from Wisconsin, and he engaged in farming, in which he was very successful. His wife was Sarah E. Fitzmaurice. James F. Taylor was born October 16, 1866, in Markasan, Wisconsin, and during his early years attended the district schools. He was first employed as a clerk, but choosing the practice of medicine for his profession, he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City, where he

graduated March 27, 1892. He had previously received a business education in the Iowa City Business College.

Dr. Taylor is a practical druggist and a registered pharmacist in New York City, Iowa and Nebraska. As Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy he has lectured for three years before the Sioux City College of Medicine, and his thorough preparation for his work, together with native ability and industry have brought him recognized success. Dr. Taylor is a Master Mason, K. P. and I. O. O. F. In politics he was for-



merly a democrat, but not endorsing the financial policy of William J. Bryan, he cast his vote for William McKinley in 1896. Dr. Taylor was married June 22, 1898, to Miss Frances B. Thatcher of Crab Orchard, Nebraska. One child, a daughter, Gwendolin, has been born to them.

Dr. Taylor is also local surgeon for the S. C. & P. and F. E. & M. R. Railways, having been appointed in 1897. He is a member of the American Medical Society, the State Association of Railway Surgeons and the State Medical Society.

TOLERTON, JAMES JARED, Judge of the Tenth judicial district, resides at Cedar Falls, and has been there since 1866. His father, Hill Tolerton, was a prosperous and successful farmer of Salem, Ohio, whose parents came to that state from County Antrim, Ireland, and settled in 1808. They were of Scotch-Irish descent, and in religious belief were Quakers. The grandmother's maiden name was Douglas and she was a member of the noted Scotch family of that name. Judge Tolerton's mother was Lucy Mary Warner before her marriage. Her



father was a New England Yankee who settled in Ohio at a very early date and afterwards removed to Grant county, Wisconsin. Her mother was of Scotch origin and a native of Pennsylvania, her maiden name being Ramsey.

James J. Tolerton was born on the home farm, near Salem, Ohio, June 22, 1840. He attended the district school until fourteen years of age and then entered a private seminary in Salem and prepared for college. In 1860 he entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and was graduated

from the classical course in 1864. He then began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1866, locating at Cedar Falls, Iowa, in the same year. Each year during his college course young Tolerton worked in the harvest field and in the winter taught school to aid in paying expenses. In the practice of law the Judge has never formed a partnership, as lawyers frequently do, but has stood alone on his own merits and has enjoyed a very satisfactory business. He has always taken a very considerable interest in political affairs, and, although his early education and inherited sympathies were democratic, he has now been for more than thirty years actively connected with the republican party. His political work has been done in conventions and locally during the campaigns. In 1894 he was elected Judge of the Tenth judicial district, comprising the splendid counties of Delaware, Buchanan, Grundy and Black Hawk, commencing his duties as district judge January 1, 1895.

The Judge is a prominent member of the Masonic order and a Knight Templar. For over forty years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

June 12, 1867, he was married to Margaret Taylor, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and they have two daughters: Mary E. Tolerton, born April 11, 1869, married to Harry E. Aldrich of Cedar Falls, Iowa, July 1, 1896, and Margaret Ernestine Tolerton, born April 14, 1878.

They had three children, of whom Francis M., born March 13, 1825, in the vicinity of Penn Mar on the northern boundary line of Maryland and southern of Pennsylvania, was the oldest. When Francis was about twelve years old the family removed to southwestern Pennsylvania, where the father had become possessed of a small tract of rough, unfertile land, which, by unremitting toil, good management and frugal economy, supported the family in all the comforts and advantages of a home, where the kindest parental care and affection, with religious instruction, were bestowed, but with only the



YOST, FRANCIS MARION, M. D., of Center Point, Linn county, is one of the pioneer physicians who came to Iowa in 1855 and rode across the prairies on horseback in all kinds of weather to alleviate the sufferings of the pioneers scattered over a sparsely settled country. The Yost family came to America from Germany eight or ten years prior to the Revolutionary War, and the first in the male line was one of the soldiers in Washington's camp at Valley Forge and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. His mother's ancestors were Scotch on the paternal and Irish on the maternal side. His father's name was Bartley Yost. His mother's maiden name was Jane McClure.

educational advantages to be derived from parental instruction in the elementary branches. Francis attended a high school, or select school, for about a year, at the age of fifteen years, and shortly afterward commenced to paddle his own canoe. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1853 and in the spring of 1855 located where he is now practicing and ministered to the needs of the widely scattered pioneers. In 1857 he was married to Charlotte A. Gitchell; daughter of Benjamin and Asenath Gitchell. Her paternal grandfather came from Scotland and married a Miss Gallup, a New England girl of English descent. His son was

the father of the present Mrs. Yost. They have had six children, four of whom are living, viz.: Jessie May, now Mrs. W. G. Porter of Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Frank L., living in Center Point; Bartley B. and Charles G., both graduates of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Yost is a believer in the doctrine of Platonism and also of the divinity of Christ and his sacrificial atonement. Politically, he is a Jeffersonian democrat. Believing that every civil right grows out of a natural right; that exercise of the natural rights of every man should have no other restrictions than those which are necessary to secure to every other man the free exercise of the same rights—and these limits to be determined only by law enacted in conformity with the principles of the constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence—he is, therefore, opposed to territorial acquisition and government by military conquest or Christianization on the Mahomedan plan of conversion—by the sword.

WRIGHT, CARROLL, who represents the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company as its attorney for Iowa, lives in Des Moines, and belongs to the distinguished family of which his father, the late George G. Wright, was the head. Carroll Wright was born in Keosauqua, October 21, 1854, and his education, professional training and career are all of Iowa. His mother's family name was well known. Her name was Hannah M. Dibble and she was the daughter of Thomas Dibble, a native of New York, who came to Iowa in 1838 and located in Van Buren county, where his ability and worth were soon recognized and he was made a member of the first constitutional convention held in Iowa City in 1844. He attained considerable prominence in his section of the state and was respected by all who knew him. He was a tall, spare man of genial disposition and vigorous mind, in politics a war democrat and in religion a Universalist. He reared a family of six children, and died in 1864, when about eighty years of age.

Judge George G. Wright, father of Carroll Wright, was the first of the family in Iowa to attract state and national attention. He came from Indiana, where he was a charity student in the University of Indiana, and settled in Van Buren county about 1840. He had a hard struggle at first, but as soon



as he had an opportunity to show what was in him, he went rapidly up the ladder of fame. He practiced law successfully in Van Buren county until in 1856 he was appointed by the governor and in the same year elected by the people to the supreme bench, where he served for fifteen years. In January, 1870, Judge Wright was elected United States senator and served six years, from March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1877, when he voluntarily retired to return to his law practice in which he was associated at different times with his sons, the late Thomas S. Wright and Carroll Wright, and A. B. Cummins. During the latter years of his life he retired from active law practice and was president of the Polk County Savings Bank and of the Security Loan & Trust Company. He died January 11, 1896, having earned by a lifetime of loyal and brainy service to his state the title of "The Grand Old Man of Iowa." The family removed to Des

Moines in 1865. Judge and Mrs. Wright were the parents of seven children: Thomas S., who became general solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company and died in 1895; Craig L., the leading lawyer in Sioux City; Carroll and George G., both residents of Des Moines; Mary D., widow of F. H. Peavey of Minneapolis, Lucia H., wife of E. H. Stone of Sioux City, and Willie, who died at the age of eleven years.

Carroll Wright attended the common schools in Keosauqua until the family moved to Des Moines. He entered the State University at Iowa City in 1870 and was graduated from the collegiate department in 1875. Upon his return from college he was appointed consular clerk to the consul general at Rome, but he declined this position and commenced work on the Iowa State Register as a reporter. In the fall of 1876 he left the Register and went into the law office of Wright, Gatch & Wright, as a student. He attended the Simpson Centenary College of Law in Des Moines during this time and graduated there in 1878 as the valedictorian of his class. A partnership was then formed, consisting of his father, Judge George G. Wright, and the oldest brother, Thomas S., under the firm name of Wright & Wright. This continued until 1881, when A. B. Cummins was admitted to the firm.

Several changes subsequently occurred in the firm by the withdrawal of Judge Wright from active practice and by Thomas S. Wright becoming division solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway and subsequently its general attorney and removing to Chicago. When he became division solicitor the firm was changed to Cummins & Wright, consisting of A. B. Cummins and Carroll Wright. They continued in practice together until August 1, 1896, when Mr. Wright was appointed attorney for Iowa for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, having charge of all its legal business in Iowa. He therefore retired from the firm and from general practice, but again resumed connection with the firm in 1902, when Mr. Cummins became governor of Iowa, being associated with James Hewitt and Craig T. Wright, son of Thos. S. Wright. Carroll Wright is a remarkably successful lawyer, not only because of the native ability

which he possesses, but because of the industry with which he prepares his cases for trial. He has a rule of always putting himself in the position of the attorney of the other side when he is getting ready for trial, seeking to find all the weak points in his own case so that he may prepare in advance against any attack which may be made. He gives advice conservatively and never without thoroughly understanding all the facts and the law in the case. Having an unusual capacity for details, nothing is ever neglected and he is never caught napping.

Mr. Wright has always been an active republican. He participates in the conventions and in the councils of his party and is a most valued worker. He is not in politics for his own advantage and has not been a candidate for any office, yet he is a recognized power in Iowa politics. The only official position he ever held was that of regent of the State University, to which position he has been twice elected, the last time in 1900 for a term of six years. He is connected with various republican organizations and clubs in the state and has often served his party as a campaign speaker. Mr. Wright is secretary of the Des Moines & Ft. Dodge Railroad, a director in the Hawkeye Investment Company and is interested in various enterprises of the city of Des Moines, where he has been during all of his active life prominently connected with public affairs. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias order. On the 18th of June, 1879, Mr. Wright was married to Miss Nellie Elliott, daughter of the late John A. and Mattie Henderson Elliott. Mr. Elliott was for six years auditor of state and later president of the State Insurance Company. He died in 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have one child living, Carroll Wright, Jr., born January 25, 1895. They live in a beautiful home on West Grand avenue.

WOLF, JUDGE WILLIAM PENN, late of Tipton, Cedar county, judge of the Eighteenth judicial district, has had much to do with the making of Iowa, and for several years was one of the leaders of the republican party in the state. He was speaker of

the house in the Twentieth General Assembly, chairman of the republican state central committee in the great presidential campaign of 1884, and has held many other positions of honor and trust. Judge James H. Rothrock, of Cedar Rapids, for many years judge of the supreme court, was Judge Wolf's law partner and nearest neighbor in Tipton for many years before Judge Rothrock went on the bench. At the time of Judge Wolf's death, in September, 1896, Judge Rothrock said of him: "There never was a man of more kindly nature and generous impulses. His daily life was a rare example of the upright man without guile of malice in his heart. I believe if he had been reduced to poverty he would have divided his last crust of bread with his bitterest enemy. But he had no enemies in the common acceptance of the term. He had rivalry in his public life. As a member of the senate of this state; as the speaker of its house of representatives; as a member of congress and as judge of the district court he had opposition common to political contests, but no man had cause to question his honor or the purity of his character. He was an able lawyer. I never knew a man at the Iowa bar who could try a case so well with so little time for preparation. He was not an orator in the popular sense; he was more than that. He was endowed by nature with the very strongest reasoning power, and in a plain, unostentatious manner he presented every feature of his case with all the force of strong, logical and convincing argument. Few men possessed more general information than he had." Higher tribute than this very few men live to earn, as Judge Wolf did.

He was born in Harrisburgh, Stark county, Ohio, December 1, 1833. His father was Jacob Wolf, a school teacher and merchant in moderate circumstances. His mother's maiden name was Ann Catherine Smith. They lived on a farm in that county, in which is the city of Canton, for some years, and William attended common school, seminary and high school in Marlboro, and afterward taught there and elsewhere in the state. He studied law in the office of Bierce & Pease, in Canton, and at the age of twenty-three, in 1856, came with his parents to Cedar county, where they settled on a farm. Here

William assisted on the farm, taught school, and continued his law studies with Rush Clark of Iowa City. John Brown, the famous "Old John Brown of Osawattomie," with some of his sons and followers, spent some time in and about Springdale, in Cedar county, about this time, and young Mr. Wolf came to know them well and took an active and enthusiastic part in their operations, running off negroes, riding in the night at much peril to himself, to baffle the plans of those who were trying to defeat Brown's purposes.



Mr. Wolf began the practice of law in Tipton in 1859, and was married that year to Alice Macey. He was asked to teach the grammar school there and did so, also being elected to the office of county superintendent, but declined further work in this line, desiring to give all his time to his law practice. He was elected to the legislature first in 1863. In the summer of 1864 he responded to the call for Iowa soldiers, raised a company, Co. I, 46th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, was elected its captain and went immediately into the enemy's country, near Memphis, Tennessee. While guarding a railway his command was ambuscaded, he was shot and left for dead on the field. Some Union

women found him after some hours, and, aided by negroes, took him in an ox cart to the Union forces, where he was cared for. He carried that rebel bullet all his life. It was supposed to have lodged in his liver; it partially paralyzed one leg and was the cause of a slight peculiarity of gait, for he never ceased to suffer from it, and it shortened his life. Returning from the war, he entered into the law partnership with James H. Rothrock in Tipton. He was deputy internal revenue collector under Lincoln, was editor of the Tipton Advertiser during about six months, in 1866, which was one of the first newspapers in the country to show up Andrew Johnson for treachery to his party. He was elected state senator in 1867, representing Cedar county. In 1870 he was elected to fill the unexpired term of William Smythe as congressman from the Fifth district. In 1882 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature and in 1884 was re-elected and was speaker of the house the first session in the new state house. He made a record as speaker in keeping with the reputation he had made for conscientious and able public service, and it was one of the things he was most proud of. In that house were such men as W. I. Babb, Charles Doerr, B. F. Clayton, W. O. Schmidt, C. S. Ranck, N. B. Holbrook, Thomas McCall, S. M. Weaver, C. C. Carpenter, and it was one of the most important legislatures in the state's history. That same year Speaker Wolf managed the state campaign for the republican party. After Judge Rothrock went on the bench, Mr. Wolf had S. V. Landt for a law partner, and when the latter went to California, his place was taken by T. B. Hanley, and that relation continued until Mr. Wolf became district judge in 1894. He was an able, as well as a popular judge, and this was his dearest ambition. Judge Wolf always had a leaning toward the poor and unfortunate, and would give their affairs his best attention without pay, at the expense of his own business, so he never became wealthy. But when he died, September 19, 1896, after a long illness of Bright's disease and complications, the bar, the courts and the press, as well as his friends and the people who knew him best, covered his grave with eulogy.

They paid the deserved tribute to a life well lived.

Judge Wolf was married to Miss Alice Macey in 1859. Six children were born to them, as follows: Mrs. Mary Snyder, California; Mrs. Lucy Bowers, Keokuk; Mrs. Clara Ward, California; Louis of St. Joseph, Mo.; William and Miss Edith, who live at home in Tipton. Mrs. Wolf died in 1881, and Mr. Wolf was married to Miss Bertha Redfield, daughter of the late Colonel Redfield, the founder of the town of Redfield, Iowa, October 21, 1885. Two children were born to them: Louise Redfield, born March 6, 1891, and Walter Paul, born February 17, 1893. Judge Wolf was a member of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion.

Since this sketch was written an incident occurred showing the tender relations that existed in the family of Judge Wolf. His little son, six years old, was heard to say, "When I die I wish I would die with a book in my hand." When asked why, he replied, "So papa could hear me read."

WATERBURY, CHARLES DANN, is a successful banker in Dayton, Iowa, where he located in September, 1881, and started the Bank of Dayton. His early education was mostly in the public schools of Polo, Ogle county, Illinois, where he was born. He graduated from the high school in that town in 1876, having been very active as a debater in the literary society. The week after he graduated he started for California, where he spent three years, teaching most of the time. In 1879 he returned to Polo to study law, but came to Iowa before completing the course and was admitted to the bar at Fort Dodge at the December term of court in 1881, but did not at any time intend to enter the practice actively. His bank was a private bank until the fall of 1886, when he became associated with a number of Fort Dodge gentlemen and formed the State Bank of Dayton, of which he has since been cashier. In 1900 the bank was converted into the First National Bank of Dayton. He is also interested in a drug store in Dayton. Mr. Waterbury has been a republican ever since

the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, of which he has a vivid recollection. He was a delegate to the state convention that first nominated William Larrabee for governor. In 1885 he was elected mayor of Dayton and served one year. He is a member of the Masonic order, but of no other secret society. Though Mr. Waterbury is not a member of any church and his religious views are in harmony with the Unitarians, he is one of the trustees of the Grace M. E. church in Dayton and assisted in its erection. Mr.



Waterbury was married in 1886 to E. Frances LeValley of Knox county, Illinois. Mrs. Waterbury died in the spring of 1895, leaving two girls, now six and eight years of age. Mr. Waterbury's parents were John Waterbury, Jr., and Electa Mallory Waterbury. The father was a farmer and stock raiser in comfortable circumstances near Polo, Illinois. He was the oldest of six sons of John Waterbury, coming with them from Delaware county, New York, in 1836. He served in the War of the Rebellion in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry as battalion commissary sergeant and musician. He was a staunch abolitionist and republican, who died in 1871. His wife was a native of Sullivan county, New York, and was born in

1830. She was married to John Waterbury, Jr., in 1849, and is now married a second time to Arah Leonard. Daniel Waterbury, a great-grandfather of Charles D. Waterbury, served in the Revolutionary War, and the great-grandfather of Daniel Waterbury came to America from Wales, settling in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1646.

WELCH, IRA L., M. D. the oldest medical practitioner in Humboldt county, was born in Cortland county, New York, on December 18, 1828. His father, Cornelius Welch, was a German of more than ordinary ability. It is said that his opinions and advice were given with an earnest sincerity and conscientious judgment rarely, if ever, wrong. He identified himself with the whig party. He was a great admirer of Henry Clay, but had much sympathy for the Free Soil movement, and at the organization of the republican party he espoused its cause and worked for its success until his death. Dr. Welch was one of a family of twelve children, eight of whom attained adult age. Three of the sons enlisted as volunteers in the late war; one of these, the youngest son in the family, was mortally wounded at Gettysburg. Another son is now a citizen of Baraboo, Wisconsin, and has represented his district in both houses of the legislature. Another son died suddenly from heart disease, contracted in the army, soon after the war closed.

Dr. Welch came with his father's family from Cortland county, New York, to Cleveland, Ohio, when about three years of age. He was educated in Seville Academy at Seville, Ohio, and at Oberlin College, in the same state. He entered upon his duties at these institutions of learning with a zealous hope of obtaining a liberal education, but after two years of immoderate application, he was obliged to abandon his plans on account of failing health. With returning health he began the study of medicine and later took a course of lectures in Charity Hospital Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio. He subsequently took a course of lectures in the University of Wooster, and in 1879 graduated from that institution. He has been in constant practice since 1867. He was

married to Miss Susan E. Dix on April 19, 1854, in Seville, Ohio. They have three children: Frank M., George W. and Sarah Charlena, wife of Fred H. Taft of California, all now living. The doctor is not actively identified with any church, but his sympathies are largely with liberal Christianity. He is a member and ex-president of the Fort Dodge Medical Society, member and ex-president of the Boone Valley Medical Society, member of the Iowa State Medical Society and the American Medical Asso-



ciation. He gives as much of his time to the meetings of these societies as his professional duties will permit. He was for several years Worshipful Master of the Masonic lodge at Humboldt, and also a member of Delta Chapter No. 51, Royal Arch Masons, at Fort Dodge and of Cavalry Commandery, No. 24, as well. His interests have been identified with Humboldt county since 1868. He served as county treasurer for four years following January 1, 1874, and was a member of the house of representatives representing the district then composed of Humboldt and Wright counties in the Twenty-first General Assembly. In politics he is a republican who firmly adheres to the doctrine of protection, reciprocity and sound

money, yet considerate and reasonable in his attitude toward those holding different views.

By close attention to business and the conscientious discharge of his duties as a physician, the doctor has earned a professional reputation that is not confined to Humboldt county. His time, energies and best thought have always been devoted to his practice and the interests of his patients. He is noted for his generosity, and it is said his practice would be much more remunerative if his collections were made in accordance with strict business principles, but to force an account seems to be entirely without the good doctor's province.

On account of a painful and progressive disease of the bones of the leg below the knee he has been laid up and totally disabled since about the middle of November, 1899. During the latter part of the winter the knee joint became involved to the extent of confining him to the bed much of the time and rendering surgical interference necessary. As a last resort he suffered the amputation of his left leg about six inches above the knee on March 26, 1900, since which time his general health has improved so that at the present time, May 21, 1900, his condition gives fair promise of complete recovery to health.

ZINK, TOWNSEND MURPHY, is a prominent lawyer of Le Mars. He is a son of James Zink and Clarissa Murphy Zink. Mr. Zink was born December 28, 1858, near Clear Creek, Highland county, Ohio. He had the usual education of that pioneer period and location until 1867, when at the age of nine he removed with his parents to a farm seven miles southeast of Newton, Jasper county. Here he passed his boyhood and young manhood, acquiring a good general education and beginning the study of law at home from books prescribed in the course at the State University. He entered the law department of the University of Iowa City, in 1882, graduating June 19, 1883. He at once located at Le Mars, August 7 following and began the practice of his profession. Always a close student, applying himself constantly and consuming very little time in amusement or recreation, he was

soon able to demonstrate his ability and make for himself a place in the practice of that city and county. Possessed of a strong physique and the steadiest of nerves, good reasoning powers and force of oratory, Mr. Zink is especially adapted to trial work. He has taken a high rank in his profession.



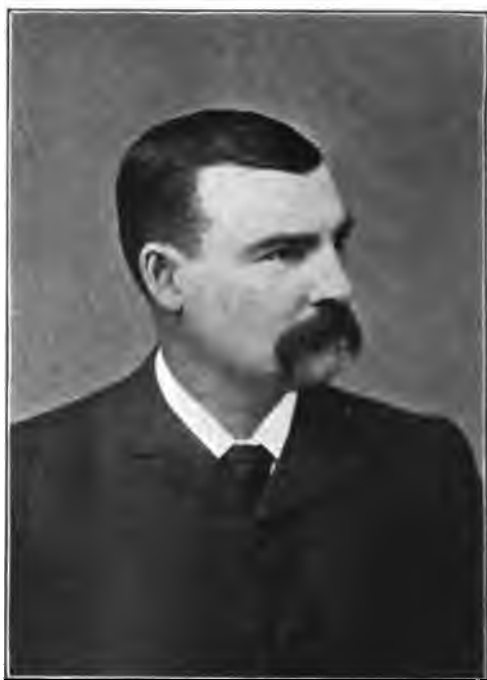
He is a member of no club and holds no church membership, but is liberal in all his views, believing in the union of all sects and denominations to accomplish the most good for humanity.

He was married December 2, 1886, to Emma Margretta Nix. They have one child, Margretta T. Mrs. Zink is a member of the Congregational church, a fine singer and prominent in society.

WEBSTER, J. C., a successful business man and one of the earnest political workers of Howard county, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1856, and was brought by his parents to Winneshiek county, Iowa, in the same year. Mr. Webster had the experiences common to Iowa farmers' boys and secured a good education in the public schools, the Decorah Institute, which he at-

tended three years, and in Slack's Commercial College in Decorah. He was graduated from the latter institution. He devoted his attention first to teaching school and was highly successful in educational work. While principal of the Riceville schools he was elected county superintendent of Howard county in 1887 and served two terms. His activity as a republican was thus rewarded and his ability as an educator recognized.

In 1895 Mr. Webster was selected by the republicans of Howard county to manage the campaign in that county during that heated campaign. He made an extraordinary record in this difficult position. At the close of the campaign it was discovered that his work had that year been productive of the best results of any county chairman in the state, for Howard county won the Tippecanoe banner for having made the largest gain on the republican state ticket over the previous year of any county in the state. He



was re-elected to the chairmanship in 1896 and again in 1897 in recognition of the valuable services which he had rendered the party. His work in organizing the county in the presidential campaign of 1896 was said by the district chairman, Henry Meyer, of El-

kader, to be one of the best in the district.

Mr. Webster has been no less successful since he embarked in business as president of the American Loan & Trust Company of Cresco, which handles land in Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas and transacts a large business along the lines indicated in the name of the company. Mr. Webster is also one of the leading tow manufacturers of the United States.

In 1879 Mr. Webster was married to Della Hardy. They have one child, Winifred Cecil, born March 21, 1888.

WOODBURY, DR. EDMUND ISRAEL, of Council Bluffs, was born in Bolton, Massachusetts, March 7, 1830, in the homestead built and originally occupied by his great-grandfather, afterwards owned by his father, adjoining the estate of his grandfather, who served in the War of the Revolution. His father, Israel Woodbury, Jr., was born in Bolton, Massachusetts, November 13, 1785, and died April 6, 1852. His early life was spent on a farm and later he taught school winters while learning and following his trade as a mason during the summers. He was in business in Bolton, Massachusetts, as a contractor and builder for many years, having business also in the surrounding towns and in Boston. He took much interest in military affairs, and in early life was a major of militia. He was twice married. His first wife's name was Tabitha Wilder and of this marriage five children were born, one son and four daughters. His second marriage was to Mrs. Olive Snow, widow of Edmund F. Snow of Boston, who died less than a year after her marriage to him. Her maiden name was Olive Berry. Of this marriage ten children were born, five daughters and five sons, among whom was Dr. Woodbury, who was the third child. Israel Woodbury, his grandfather, was born April 13, 1756, and died August 23, 1847. His wife's name was Annie Morgan and they had ten children. He was a Revolutionary soldier, serving with distinction to the end of the war, when he settled on a large farm, a part of his father's estate. He received a lieutenant's commission from Governor

Sumner of Massachusetts, September 4, 1797. This commission is now in the possession of Dr. Woodbury. Another historical family document which the Doctor highly prizes is the original muster call issued in his Majesty's name by Captain Robert Woodbury to his son, Corporal Robert Woodbury, Jr., requiring him to call his squad of soldiers together fully equipped for review in Beverly, Massachusetts, June 14, 1731. The Woodbury family are descendants of "Ye Ancient Familie of Woodbury," Devonshire, England, where a common and castle still



bear the Woodbury name, which is represented in America by the numerous descendants of John and William Woodbury, of that part of Salem, Massachusetts, which is now Beverly. John Woodbury, who appeared at Cape Ann, 1623-4, Salem, 1626, was identified with most of the important interests in the early settlement of the Salem colony, and with Roger Conant, stood next to Governor Endicott in civil matters. In 1627 he was sent as agent to England, returning in 1628, "bringing a comfortable answer to them that sent him." September 28, 1630, "John Woodbury is chosen constable of Salem." He was one of the original members of the first church built in

Salem, Massachusetts, in 1626. In 1635 and 1638 he attended the General Court as Deputy for Salem, and the same year received a grant of land from the ruling magistrate. William Woodbury built the first dwelling house at Beverly, a garrison house, in 1630; and, after the death of his elder brother, John, in 1641, succeeded him in many important offices. The Woodbury family were prominently identified with the early civil and military history of New England.

Dr. Edmund Israel Woodbury was educated in the common schools of New England and received his professional education as a dentist at Worcester, Massachusetts, obtaining his degree in September, 1852. Thence he went to Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he practiced his profession for five years, moving to Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 1, 1858. He was the first established dentist in that place or in western Iowa. He was among the first members of the Iowa State Dental Society, prominently connected with this organization and active in its work. In 1872 he was president of the society. He was a charter member and one of the first presidents of the Missouri Valley Dental Society. Dr. Woodbury is still active in his profession and is one of the instructors and lecturers in the dental department of the University of Omaha. There are few men in the entire West who are better known in the profession. He has invented and is manufacturing several dental specialties of recognized worth. Although busily occupied in his profession, he has found time to devote to public enterprises, being one of the early promoters of the city of Council Bluffs, taking great interest in its growth and prosperity, having built several of the best business and residence properties in the city. For several years he was in partnership with O. H. Brown in the drug business, was also quite prominent in western Iowa as a horticulturist, demonstrating the fact that fruit could be successfully grown on the hills along the Missouri river. In spite of opposition he planted his orchard and lived to see his hopes realized.

Dr. Woodbury has been a life long republican, but has never been an aspirant to official position. He believes, however, that it is a duty every good citizen owes to his coun-

try to vote his principles at the caucus, primaries and election. He is a prominent and active member of the Presbyterian church, becoming a member in 1863. He was elected elder in 1873 and in 1893 he was a commissioner to the General Assembly of that church at Washington, D. C. He was married on May 25, 1854, to Elizabeth Whitney of West Townsend, Massachusetts. Her ancestors came from England in 1635 and were prominent in early colonial and Revolutionary history. They had born to them six children: Edmund Nathan, born January 31, 1857, died November 4, 1863; Herbert, Arthur, born July 9, 1859, graduated at Council Bluffs high school in 1876, graduated from Boston Dental College in 1880, associating with his father in business at Council Bluffs, Iowa, he helped to organize and was professor of operative dentistry in the dental department of the University of Omaha, and was dean of that institution. He was married June 6, 1900, to Elizabeth L. Conklin; Elizabeth Olive, born August 9, 1863, graduated at Council Bluffs high school and was afterwards a student of Wellesley College, teaching for several years in Council Bluffs high school and on January 12, 1888, was married to Rev. T. B. Greenlee; Charles Elmer, born January 11, 1866, graduated from Council Bluffs high school in 1883 and from Boston Dental College in 1887; now in successful practice in Council Bluffs, on November 3, 1891, being married to Miss Nellie Webster; Cora Louise, born July 20, 1868, educated in Council Bluffs and Albert Lea College, now living at home; Ernest Irving, born November 25, 1870, graduated from Chicago Homeopath Medical College in 1896 had two years hospital and post graduate course in surgery and is now practicing medicine at Burlington, Iowa.

Surrounded by a devoted family, all successful in the lines of work to which they aspired, Dr. and Mrs. Woodbury find their fondest hopes realized. They enjoy the respect and esteem of all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance and heaven's richest blessing seems to be with them. Their home is a model of devotion and the writer of this sketch trusts that many more years of happiness will be allotted to them.

COLLIER, A. D., Brigadier-General and Judge Advocate General of the Iowa National Guard, was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, November 3, 1840, while the great commonwealth was yet a territory. His father, Samuel H. Collier, had come to the territory two years previously from the state of New York, of which he was a native. He held a captain's commission from Governor Robert Lucas of the Territory of Iowa, issued January 14, 1840, during the border troubles between Iowa and Missouri over the boundary line between the two states, so General Collier inherited a military spirit.



Young Collier was left to shift for himself by the death of his illustrious father in 1852, consequently his success in life has been self-earned. In 1857 he joined a party of young men who were bound for Kansas to take up claims. This was during the troublesome times when Kansas earned the soubriquet of "Bleeding Kansas." He returned to Iowa in 1860 and entered Western College, and had just completed the first year when the war broke out. He enlisted in what was afterwards Company K, First Iowa Infantry, and served with the regiment through the Missouri and Kansas campaigns under General Lyons. He was a participant in the bat-

tle of Wilson's Creek, although that struggle took place after his term of enlistment expired. After his return home he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the recruiting service by Governor Kirkwood and Adjutant General N. B. Baker, and served in that capacity during 1862-3. Later he served in the Forty-fourth Iowa, being finally discharged September 15, 1864. The war ended, he re-entered college and graduated with the degree B. S. and the degree of M. E. in course. He subsequently studied law and was admitted to the bar by Judge Rothrock, March 26, 1867, since which time he has been engaged in practice. He has been for four years assistant solicitor for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, and at present lives in Sioux City.

General Collier is a prominent member of the G. A. R. and in 1895 was commander of General Hancock Post, No. 22, Department of Iowa, and has long been connected with the Iowa National Guard. He was one of the first company commanders in the state; he was commissioned captain of the Baker Guards in June, 1873, and in 1874 lieutenant colonel of cavalry and aide-de-camp on Commander-in-Chief Governor Carpenter's staff; was again captain of Company C, First Regiment in 1878; assistant inspector general, First Brigade, General Banks, commanding, in 1881; re-elected major of the First Regiment in 1884, and commissioned brigadier general and judge advocate general on Governor Jackson's staff February 1, 1894, where he served two years. Prior to 1879 there had been but little done of a practical nature for the betterment of the Guard, and at a military convention held at Marshalltown in May of that year a committee was appointed to secure a revision of the military law, Mr. Collier being chosen chairman. He spent the entire winter of 1879-80 in attendance upon the legislature, and succeeded in having enacted a law appropriating the sum of \$20,000 per annum for the support of the Guard. The bill was drafted by him, and was the means of getting the first dollar from the state for such a purpose. There was great rejoicing along the line and in recognition of his labors he was especially detailed by Gen. W. L. Alexander, by order of Governor Gear, to make

an inspection and muster of the Guard for payment of uniforms. The result was that a number of companies throughout the state not coming up to the required standard, were mustered out of the service by Collier, the standard of efficiency being thereby materially raised. He still takes great pride in the Guard, and is the same staunch friend and worker as of old. General Collier is still in the active practice of law and in the very prime of life.

CRAIG, SENATOR GEORGE M., leading lawyer and republican politician of Allison, Butler county, is a native of Waukegan, Illinois, where he was born June 18, 1844. He was the son of George W. Craig and Mary E. Moore Craig, who were in moderate circumstances. The father went to California in 1850, but died shortly after his arrival



in the Golden State, without having made the fortune he went there to secure. His youth was spent much the same as that of other boys of that time, working on a farm and attending the public schools, where he received a fair elementary education. He enlisted August 12, 1862, at the age of eigh-

teen, in Company H, Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which took part in the engagements at Stone River, December 30 and 31, 1862, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1863, and at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. In the last battle he was severely wounded and left in the hands of the enemy until September 29, when he was paroled and sent through the lines to Chattanooga. He is now a member of Lieutenant Braden Post No. 356, G. A. R., in Allison. He came out of the army in 1864 and settled in Butler Center, Butler county, Iowa, still suffering severely from his wound and having but little cash. He served an apprenticeship at the harness making trade and afterward ran a shop in one room of the old court house in Butler Center until the spring of 1867, when he sold out and received the appointment of deputy county recorder. He was afterward appointed recorder upon the resignation of his chief and held that position until January, 1873, when he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with Lore Alford of Waterloo, who subsequently became speaker of the House of Representatives. This partnership was dissolved in September, 1875. January 7, 1881, the county seat of Butler county was removed from Butler Center to Allison, and Mr. Craig removed his office to Allison the same day the county records were removed. In 1881 Mr. Craig formed a partnership with A. I. Smith of Northwood, which continued until the fall of 1887, when Mr. Smith retired and went to Kansas City. Senator Craig's partners now are W. F. Ray and W. E. Hyde, and they enjoy a good practice in a prosperous agricultural county, where the farmers are not inclined to go into litigation. Senator Craig has always been an active republican. He was elected to the Senate to fill a vacancy in 1893 and was re-elected for the full term in 1895, and again re-elected in 1899. So he has been a member of the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth General Assemblies. Senator Craig occupied a position of influence in the legislature, owing to the fact that he was soon found to possess excellent judgment and he had no disposition to needlessly occupy the time of the senate. He was one of the industrious members,

faithful in committee work and valuable in consultation. He belongs to the Masonic order and is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge.

Senator Craig was married September 26, 1867, to Frances M. Bailey, who died in November, 1878. He was married to his present wife, Mary E. Chapline, October 29, 1869. The children by the first wife were Carrie E. Craig, now Mrs. G. H. Cheever of Hardy, Iowa, and Elmira M. Craig, now Mrs. John W. Arbuckle of Waterloo. The children by his second wife are Lois M., born July 23, 1882; Marshall B., born July 26, 1884, and Rosamond, born July 10, 1899.

ANUNDSEN, BRYNILD, founder and owner of the Decorah-Posten and Ved Arnen, has by his business ability and steadfast devotion to a single purpose succeeded in establishing one of the greatest journalistic successes in this country. He fought poverty and adversity of endless variety for seventeen years before he won the victory, but he never thought of giving up but stuck to his purpose to establish a first-class Scandinavian paper, and now he is at the head of the class, having a circulation of more than 38,000. Mr. Anundsen was born in the suburbs of the city of Skien, Norway, December 29, 1844. His school privileges were very limited in boyhood, because being just outside of the city he did not have the right to attend its schools. He worked with his father at the stonemason's trade or at whatever employment he could secure. In 1859 he learned the compositor's trade in the office of Correspondenten, a paper published in Skien. In 1862 and 1863 he was a sailor on a vessel between Norway and England, but this he did not enjoy. In 1864 his father provided him with passage to Quebec, where he landed with a cash capital, as he says, of "two big copper cents." He earned the money to pay his way to Milwaukee by helping to unload the vessel on which he came over. From Milwaukee he went to Dodge county, Wisconsin, and worked on a farm for two months. On the 1st of August he began to work as a compositor on the Faedrelandet, a Norwegian paper in LaCrosse. In Janu-

ary, 1865, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-second Volunteer Infantry, and served until July 3, 1865.

In October, 1866, Mr. Anundsen began his first publication called Ved Arnen, meaning By the Fireside, at LaCrosse, Wisconsin. It was the first Norwegian literary



periodical in the United States. It was a monthly magazine, publishing novels, stories, poems, etc., by the best authors. Now began the long, trying struggle which was to be finally crowned with success. The first few issues were printed in the Faedrelandet office, the editor working at his case on that paper during the day time and editing and printing his own paper at night. He soon had to abandon the job that paid him wages and give all his time to his own business. He got a little type of his own and a second-hand army press, the office being located in the garret of his residence. The problem of obtaining paper on which to print his little magazine was often a very hard one to solve and in these emergencies the ambitious publisher was aided by his faithful wife, who knit and sold babies' jackets to help keep things going. The last number of the first year was delayed two weeks because the publisher had no money to buy paper. His wife

and his friends urged him to abandon the hopeless undertaking. Instead of doing this he announced that the paper would be greatly enlarged and improved and announced certain changes which he then had no money to make. But he bravely went to work as a laborer on a new wagon road between La Crosse and North LaCrosse and in three weeks he earned \$27 with which to purchase the necessary type and borders and paper and the publisher's promises were made good. In December, 1867, his business and plant were moved to Decorah, Iowa, whence the church paper of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod had been removed, and Mr. Anundsen was given the job of printing it. This he held until 1875. Ven Arnen was abandoned in December, 1870, because it had never paid and the publisher could bear the burden no longer. In 1871 a Scandinavian periodical called *For Hjemmet* was established and Mr. Anundsen took the job of printing it.

The Decorah-Posten was first printed September 18, 1874. It was a little, four page paper, five columns to the page, and sold for fifty cents a year. It was a newspaper and in three months had 1,000 paid subscribers. In 1877 the Lutheran Synod started a printing establishment of its own and Mr. Anundsen lost a large part of his revenue. The result of that year showed a net loss of \$465. The publisher concluded he was to make a showing of prosperity and improvement, so he enlarged and improved the paper and the people concluded it was a permanent thing. Still it required the most unremitting toil and the cleverest ingenuity to keep the little paper out of the hands of the sheriff. Its business grew steadily and finally the appearance of a story called *Husmandsgutten* so popularized the paper that in January, 1884, its success was assured. Mr. Anundsen has pursued the policy of making improvements from year to year. In 1885 *Ved Arnen* was revived and issued as a supplement to the Decorah-Posten. In 1876 *Posten* had 2,000 subscribers, in 1884, it had 12,000 and in February, 1900, its sworn circulation was 38,000, and still increasing. It is more widely read and has a larger circulation than any other Scandinavian publication. In 1888 the paper was moved into

a large brick building of its own and is now printed on a Scott perfecting press with a capacity of 11,000 eight page papers per hour, and has all the modern machinery of a great daily paper, including Mergenthaler linotypes. A duplicate printing outfit is maintained in another building, so that in case of fire or other damage the paper will not be delayed. About thirty persons are employed in the production of the *Posten*, which is now an eight column, eight page semi-weekly newspaper. It is printed entirely in the Norwegian language and is absolutely independent in religion and politics. An able editorial force is employed and the matter contained in *Posten* is of the highest literary quality, besides having all the variety demanded in a thoroughly up-to-date newspaper. No man could have a better or more lasting monument than this splendid achievement, which is due to the courage and persistence as well as to the native ability of one man and his wife, for Mr. Anundsen never fails to give credit to his faithful wife for her share in the success of his enterprise.

MERRIAM, FRANK FINLEY, Auditor of the state of Iowa, is one of the first of native Iowans to be elected to an important state office. Auditor Merriam was born on a farm near Hopkinton, Delaware county, December 22, 1865. He inherits many sterling qualities which characterize the life and deeds of his father, who is an honored citizen well worthy of emulation.

Henry C. Merriam, his father, was born in Princeton, Massachusetts, in 1838, and his ancestors came to Massachusetts from England at an early day. He came to Hopkinton in 1856, following an elder brother who had preceded him two years. At that time it was necessary to travel by stage from Galena to Dubuque and Rockville; from thence to Hopkinton he was obliged to walk. In 1860, imbued with the spirit of adventure, he joined the gold seekers and drove an ox team to Pike's Peak. Returning in the same manner, the same year, he engaged in farming. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Merriam enlisted in Company K of the famous Twelfth Iowa, of which he was after-

ward made lieutenant. He was captured in the battle of Shiloh and confined in Libby and other rebel prisons, from which he was discharged in time to re-enter and take part in the Vicksburg campaign. In March, 1865, he was married to Anna E. Finley, a native of Pike county, Missouri, who was born in 1843, of Irish parentage. Her parents were early settlers in Virginia, removing later to Missouri. She came to Hopkinton in 1861 and lived with her brother, Dr. Finley. After the close of the war Mr. Merriam engaged at first in farming, then in the lumber business; and, in 1888, removed to Coggon, Linn county, where he is still engaged in the lumber and hardware business. He has recently been appointed postmaster at Coggon.

Frank F. Merriam attended the common schools and Lenox College, from which institution he graduated in 1888. He won the prize in the oratorical contest in 1888, and represented the college in the State Oratorical Association. He earned his own way through college by teaching, and at times was obliged to engage in various other occupations temporarily, in order to procure funds to meet his school expenses. Immediately after graduation from Lenox College, he was elected principal of the Hopkinton graded schools, where he remained for three years. In the winter of 1892 he was clerk of the house committee on appropriations. He was then elected superintendent of schools at Wisner, Nebraska, and was re-elected for the ensuing year, but resigned to take charge of the speakers' department of the republican state central committee, under the chairmanship of Hon. James E. Blythe, in the presidential campaign of 1892. He then returned to teaching, being principal of the Hesper, Iowa, schools; and then superintendent of the Postville, Iowa, schools.

He finally left school work to take charge of the *Hopkinton Leader*, July 1, 1893, which he had previously purchased. He was clerk of the Senate committee on judiciary in 1894, and in 1895 was elected on the republican ticket as representative from Delaware county, and two years later, re-elected. During his first term he was a member of the committee on appropriations and chairman of the committee on compensation of public

officers. He was the author of the bill requiring the publication of all expenditures made by the state, and succeeded in having several important amendments made to the building and loan law. In the special session of the legislature which revised the Code, he was the especial champion of the resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate state institutions. He was afterward made chairman of the house part of that committee, and secretary of the joint committee. This committee performed a very valuable service to the state, its work resulting in the passage of



the Board of Control law. Mr. Merriam was also a prominent member of the printing committee and took a leading part in securing a just solution of that difficult problem.

In the 27th General Assembly, Mr. Merriam was one of the leaders of the house as chairman of the most important committee of that session—the committee on appropriations. He insisted upon economy in state expenditures, but was careful not to cripple the state institutions. He was not known as a speech-maker, but was an industrious and valued worker in committees.

In 1898 he was nominated for Auditor of State by the republican state convention in

Dubuque on the first ballot, although he had two strong competitors; and at the election in November of that year he received 64,170 majority over the fusion candidate.

In the winter of 1900, while on a business trip in San Francisco, Mr. Merriam was taken sick with typhoid fever and narrowly escaped death. He was a very sick man for many months, though his determination not to shirk responsibility brought him back to his office long before he was well. He had no opposition for a second term, being re-nominated by acclamation by the republican state convention August 1, 1900, and re-elected by nearly 100,000 majority over the fusion nominee.

Mr. Merriam belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Masonic lodges and to the Grant Club; is secretary and member of the board of trustees of Lenox College of Hopkinton; and is a deacon in the Presbyterian church.

He was married July 10, 1889, to Elnora N. Hitchcock, who was born in the adjoining county of Jones, October 16, 1867. Mrs. Merriam was educated in the public schools and in Monmouth College, Illinois; and was a teacher for a number of years. They have had three children, two of whom died in infancy. The oldest, Frank Howard, born April 23, 1890, is a bright, healthy boy.

While Mr. Merriam now holds one of the most important of the offices of the state, secured by native ability and determination, and that at the early age of thirty-three, it is but reasonable to assume that he will attain still greater prominence in state and national affairs.

ANDERSON, JOHN E., of Forest City, is in the best sense of the word a Western man. In his financial success, unblemished political record and steadily expanding field of usefulness in life's pursuits, Forest City and Iowa may well feel a personal interest.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." Mr. Anderson probably did not take his political and business cue in life from Brutus, but it is safe to say that he possessed so keen an intuitive sense, if not practical knowledge, of the ebb and flow of life's currents that he took them at the flood. He is a na-

tive of Sweden, where he was born March 24, 1846. In 1852 he came with his parents to America, and after spending three years in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, removed to Whiteside county, Illinois, where they spent two years on a farm, then resided three years in Lyons, Iowa. In 1860 they



located on a farm in Winnebago county, and it is there Mr. Anderson has grown to manhood. When he had finished the common schools, he entered the Upper Iowa University in 1866, and there pursued his studies persistently for three years. This was followed with a classical and scientific course in the Iowa State University, from which he graduated with high honors in 1872. His ambition still not satisfied, he matriculated in the law department of the last named institution, and in 1876 we find him a graduate in the profession of Blackstone. His wisdom in securing both a classical and law education is shown in the good use to which his knowledge in these directions has been put. In 1881 he was elected to represent Winnebago, Worth, Hancock and Wright counties in the legislature, and his professional knowledge of the law and the schools was given a fitting recognition by a chairman-

ship and a membership in the following important committees: Judiciary, schools, library, claims, State University, compensation of public officers, constitutional amendments and senatorial and representative districts. He is a parliamentarian of recognized ability, an able writer and a graceful and convincing speaker. In many struggles on the floor of the house, he was an active participant, and his words always commanded the marked attention of that body. Having been elected on the republican ticket he continued to affiliate with that party until the birth of the people's party in 1891, when he embraced the new faith and was made chairman of the first state convention, which met in Des Moines in that year. He was a delegate at large from the state of Iowa to the populist national convention held in Omaha in 1892, and in St. Louis in 1896, and in Sioux Falls in 1900. He was the populist party candidate for congress from the Tenth district in 1892, its candidate for lieutenant governor in 1893, its candidate for judge of the supreme court in 1894, chairman of the state central committee in 1895-6, and he is now a member of both state and national committees, and is on the roll of national campaign speakers. He was also the demo-populist candidate for judge of the Twelfth judicial district in 1898. Mr. Anderson has been a farmer, teacher, lawyer, author, editor and lecturer. In 1872-5 he visited nearly every state in the Union and delivered lectures to the students in more than three hundred colleges, on a work of which he is the author, entitled, "Common Sense Applied to Numbers, etc." Every work of true reform has had him among its most unflinching advocates. He was a strong, popular and useful member of the General Assembly of Iowa, and made for himself a worthy and honorable reputation. He is genial and sociable by nature, and has many friends who like him for his good and sterling qualities.

Mr. Anderson was married on September 3, 1875, to Miss Martha A. Johnson, of Decorah, a daughter of Nelson and Anna Johnson and sister of Hon. M. N. Johnson of North Dakota. They have five children: Rudolph M., Irving B., Horace E., Mary S. and William P. Anderson. Mr. and Mrs.

Anderson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In secret society circles he is well known, being a member of nearly all the principal orders, viz.: A. F. & A. M., both chapter and commandery; Odd Fellows; A. O. U. W.; B. A. Y.; M. W. A., and the Kaaba Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Anderson has for many years been engaged in the law, loan, land and abstract business. He is also the editor and proprietor of the Independent, a newspaper of large circulation and wide influence, which he established about fourteen years ago.

The democratic, populist, free silver republican allied parties of the state of Iowa, on August 16, 1900, nominated him as their candidate for the office of railroad commissioner.

BOPP, JACOB W., now engaged in the real estate and loan business in West Union, was for a number of years widely known in Iowa as a newspaper writer, and is to this day. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 28, 1853. His father, Michael, was a native of Darmstadt, Germany, born in 1822, and his mother, Margaret Smith, was born in the same German village in 1828. His grandfather on the paternal side was an officer under Napoleon for eight years, participated in the battles preceding the march to Moscow and was one of the few who survived the terrible retreat from Moscow. Mr. and Mrs. Bopp located on a farm in Windsor township, Fayette county, in 1854, and are still living there. Eleven of their fourteen children are yet living, an honor to themselves and their parents and valuable members of the community. They have contributed not a little to the development of northeastern Iowa. Jacob worked on the farm until he was nineteen years old, when he went to town and fitted himself by two years' academic study to teach school. In this profession by the earnest energy that has characterized his life he won the fullest success. After two years of teaching he entered the collegiate department of the State University and two years later the Upper Iowa University at Fayette. In 1880 he went to Mason City, where he entered newspaper work. He was employed on a local paper and organized

a correspondence bureau, serving several of the leading dailies of the Northwest. He succeeded so well in the newspaper field that at the opening of the legislature in 1883 he went to Des Moines to report the legislature for a large number of papers, including some of the prominent dailies circulating in the state. He was one of the pioneers of this work now carried on so extensively.

Mr. Bopp graduated from the law department of the State University in 1883, having previously read law in the office of Miller & Cliggett of Mason City. Though he never practiced law, he has found the knowledge and training of this course to be of great value in other lines of work. During the college life he was editor of the *Vidette-Reporter*, the University organ. In the campaign of 1883 he rendered important service to the republican party under the direction of the state central committee. In this connection he was engaged with Herbert S. Fair-



all in compiling the "Manual of Iowa Politics," out of which has developed the indispensable "Iowa Official Register." Governor Larrabee made Mr. Bopp a delegate to the Deep Harbor convention and he was appointed an expert in the Smith McPherson con-

troversy, in which he gave entire satisfaction. For five years he assumed management of his father's farm, meeting with success in this as in all other things. At this time he began to edit a farm department in the *West Union Gazette*, which attracted wide attention on account of its practical character and practical adaptation to Iowa conditions. In response to a general demand this department was extended to other papers and became a much valued feature in many county papers. In 1896 Mr. Bopp settled in West Union and engaged in the real estate and loan business and has enjoyed extraordinary prosperity and success. As a result of his first two years' business he erected one of the handsomest business blocks in that part of the state. He is still writing for the newspapers and responding to the demands for addresses before farmers' institutes in his own and neighboring counties. No gathering of the editorial craft of northeastern Iowa is complete without his presence and participation. An address which he delivered before the association in March, 1889, was reproduced in many Iowa papers and in the trade journals of Chicago. Mr. Bopp has been an extensive traveler, one who finds sermons in stones and books in running brooks. In the summer of 1900 in the companionship of his brother, Charles W. Bopp, the Hawkeye banker, Mr. Bopp made an extended tour of Europe, including especially the home of his forefathers in Germany. They visited Oberammergau, the Paris exposition and historic points in the British Isles. His friends and readers of the papers for which he writes have reaped the benefit of his close observation and ability to make others see what he has seen. Mr. Bopp has never married, though he is not lacking in appreciation of the fair sex. Some of his friends say that the fact is not unlikely due to an excess of this appreciation by which he is unwilling to discriminate. Whatever degree of success has attended the efforts of Mr. Bopp in his business career can be credited entirely to himself, as he is the sole architect of his own fortune. Unlike many self made men, Mr. Bopp has no more self esteem than rightfully belongs to the average successful business man.

CURTIS, GEORGE MARTIN, of Clinton, former member of Congress from the Second district, was born in Oxford, Chenango county, New York, April 1, 1844, and has lived in Clinton since 1867. His father, John S. Curtis, was a farmer in moderate circumstances. His ancestors were Connecticut people. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth M. Carpenter, and her people came from Massachusetts. Both parents were born in Oxford, Chenango county, New York, and their parents were both of English ancestry. The family moved west to Ogle county, Illinois, in the year 1856. Mr. Curtis spent most of his youth on a farm, going to public school when opportunity offered and attending Rock River Seminary in Mt. Morris, Illinois. He taught school in the winter of 1861-2 and 1863-4 and in this way earned his first money at \$15 a month and "boarded around." In 1864-5 he was a mercantile clerk in Rochelle, Illinois, and was subsequently in the coal business in Cortland, Illinois. In 1867 he came to Clinton and engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds on a small scale. The company has since then developed until the business is one of the largest in the western states. Associated with Mr. Curtis are his brother, C. F. Curtis, and J. E. Carpenter, under the company name of Curtis Brothers & Company. Mr. Curtis sought to enlist in an Illinois regiment during the Civil War in 1864, but was rejected on physical grounds. He has always been a republican and an active one in a county and district that had for many years been democratic until he succeeded in redeeming both and securing a republican majority. In 1887 he was elected to the legislature from Clinton county as a republican, overcoming a democratic majority of over 2,200. In 1894 he defeated Walter I. Hayes for Congress from the Second district, overcoming a majority that had ranged from 6,000 to 9,000. The vote on that election was: Curtis, republican, 18,710; Hayes, democrat, 18,274; Charles A. Lloyd, populist, 1,573; N. J. Kraemer, socialist-labor, 135. In 1896 Mr. Curtis was re-elected, although the democrats and populists effected a better fusion than before. He received 23,202 votes against 19,882 for Alfred Hurst, democrat; 639 for

Charles A. Lloyd, populist, and 230 for N. J. Kraemer, socialist-labor. Politicians have generally agreed that Mr. Curtis was about the only man who could have achieved this wonderful success in this district. His record in Congress was so satisfactory in 1898, although he declared early in the spring he



did not desire a renomination, the general feeling throughout the district was that he should again be the nominee. He persisted in his desire to retire, however, for business reasons, and J. R. Lane of Davenport, republican, was elected to succeed him. He was a delegate to the republican national convention in Minneapolis in 1892. Mr. Curtis is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is a prominent Mason, having attained to the Thirty-second degree in 1871. He has held high official positions in the Scottish Rite Masons. In 1872 Mr. Curtis was married to Etta L. Lewis. They have two children living, George L., born in 1878, and Eugene J., born in 1884.

CLANCY, ALBERT WORTHINGTON, though now a resident of Chicago, was for a number of years a very prominent and influential

resident of Iowa. He came to the state from Indiana as the representative of A. S. Barnes & Co., the great school book publishers, and later had charge of the interests of the American Book Company. During his residence in Iowa, covering a period of about fifteen years, Major Clancy, as he is best known, demonstrated his extraordinary abilities as an organizer and used his talents in business and in politics. He has many times been pronounced the most unconquerable political organizer in the state. He lived in Des Moines and was all the time an active factor in the politics of the city and state. In 1892



he organized the great Blaine demonstration from Iowa that produced such a sensation at the republican national convention in Minneapolis.

Major Clancy had first-class political training in his youth, in the state where politics is a part of the daily life of every able-bodied man, the state of Indiana. Born in Ohio, he led the rugged life of a farmer's boy till he began to teach school and went to Indiana to advance in his profession. Here he grew in his chosen life work and learned the art of politics from such masters as Morton, Brown, Baker, Harrison and Porter, for whom he worked and with whom he was

associated. His experience as a teacher and the knowledge of men which he acquired in politics thoroughly prepared him for the important business which he later undertook.

The management of the American Book Company soon saw in Major Clancy a man who was needed for a larger field than one state, so in 1892 he was called to Chicago and has held one of the most responsible positions with the company, having charge of the business in several of the largest cities, including Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and St. Paul. He is known all over the country as a king in his line. Loyalty to friends, tremendous energy and a keen insight into the minds of men have been the chief factors in his success. No man in his business is more popular with the teaching profession, because he knows how to meet every one and interest him.

He had hardly located in Chicago before his political genius began to make itself felt. He became interested and prominent in local politics and when the republican party in the nation was looking for a presidential candidate for the campaign of 1896, Major Clancy took an early and pronounced stand for Major McKinley, the candidate of his native state, Ohio. During the six months preceding the St. Louis convention in 1896, which nominated McKinley, Major Clancy put his shoulder to the wheel, organized clubs and became one of the most active organizers in Illinois in the interest of McKinley. His work was effective, too, and resulted in bringing powerful support to his candidate. Asking nothing for himself, he exerted a very large influence, and his work was thoroughly appreciated, for he played no small part in bringing Illinois into the McKinley column and thus making his nomination certain. The Major is a member of the Union League club and several other clubs, political and social, in Chicago and elsewhere. His interest in literature and literary work is well known, and he takes a prominent part in the literary clubs of Chicago.

In 1888 Mr. Clancy was married in Minneapolis to Miss Rochelle Henderson of that city.

They reside in Chicago in one of the literary and social centers of the South Side,

their home being in the Hampden building, which is also the home of the famous Oakland Culture Club, of which they are among the most active members.

EWING, DAVID RITTENHOUSE, the well known lumber merchant of Des Moines, was born in Dow Run, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1834. His father was David B. Ewing, a school teacher and bookkeeper in modest circumstances, who served in the War of 1812. His mother, whose maiden name was Abbie McCowen, was born and reared in Havre de Grace, Maryland, and was of Scotch parentage. The McCowen family were seafaring men. Two of Mrs. Ewing's brothers were in the West India trade for many years, sailing out of Baltimore in their own ships. The Ewing family came from the north of Ireland. Mr. Ewing's grandfather, with three brothers, settled in West Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 1772. There he built the first Presbyterian church in the county on ground which he donated, and the ground is still occupied by that denomination. These young men had hardly arrived in America before they were called upon to fight for our freedom, and they all served in the Revolutionary War.

David R. Ewing attended the public schools of Village Green, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and while the discipline was severe, he thinks this early training had much to do with his subsequent success in business. He was apprenticed to one of the best builders in Philadelphia, Mr. William Grub. At this time nearly all work was done by hand. Very little machinery was used and this gave the apprentice a good opportunity to become familiar with the use of tools and all kinds of construction work. At the age of nineteen, having served his apprenticeship, young Ewing sailed from Philadelphia in September, 1853, with three other young men, for Charlestown, S. C. They were engaged to work for a firm of builders in Augusta, Georgia, at fifteen dollars a week. His companions becoming dissatisfied, they went to Montgomery, Alabama, to secure better wages and there saw men and women sold as chat-

tels to the highest bidder, a sight which shocked the young men very much. They soon left Montgomery on a boat on the Alabama river, for there were no railways south of Montgomery then, and went to New Orleans. Finding the building business very dull here, they went up the river after having seen the sights in New Orleans. On the way up two of the boys concluded to go home, but Mr. Ewing and another kept on to St. Louis, hoping to join Kit Carson, who was fitting out an expedition under government supervision for a more thorough exploration of the Rocky Mountains. But they were too



late, as the expedition had left St. Louis when they arrived. Here they were engaged for some time building a freight depot in East St. Louis. At that time there were no railways running into St. Louis on the west side of the river, but the wharves were lined with steamboats for miles. The boys next went to Helena, Arkansas, also on a boat. Just before arriving there Mr. Ewing suggested that they should invest their last twenty-five cents in having their boots blacked. His companion was astounded, but finally yielded to the argument that it would be a good business investment. And so it

proved, for they made a good impression upon their arrival and were well received at the American hotel. They told the proprietor they wished to engage board by the month, and after looking them over, he told them he would be pleased to have them remain with him as long as they desired to stay in town. They soon secured work at three dollars per day. Chills and fever attacked Mr. Ewing as the hot weather came on, and his companion became very homesick and insisted upon going home, which he did about the first of July, leaving Mr. Ewing alone. He has never seen his friend since. In the winter of 1854 he secured a contract for building a gin house and cotton press in Mississippi, through an acquaintance with the owner's brother in Helena. This took him three months and he was offered other work, but his health would not permit his staying. He returned to Helena and in May went to St. Louis, where he was married July 19, 1855, to Lucinda E. Bunting. A few days later they took passage for Keokuk, Iowa, and went from there by stage to Oskaloosa. Not being able to secure a house there, they went to Eddyville, where they lived nine years.

Desiring to secure a larger field in the building business, Mr. Ewing selected Des Moines and in March, 1864, they moved by wagon to that city, then a small town. In 1876 Mr. Ewing retired from the building business, and with his wife and daughter spent six months at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia. For a short time he was in the real estate business and was a stockholder and director in the Industrial Exposition Company and was its superintendent one year. In June, 1879, he formed a partnership with George A. Jewett and Ed Chandler in the lumber business. Mr. Chandler has since retired and the firm is now well known as Ewing & Jewett. They have been members of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Retail Association from its organization. Mr. Ewing has been president of the Retail Lumbermen's Insurance Association since it was organized. This association has given its members the safest and lowest cost insurance of any similar association doing business in the country, and has accumulated a large surplus which belongs to the policy holders.

In 1895 Mr. Ewing purchased a fine farm of 355 acres four miles south of Des Moines, and has been living on that farm since. He is giving it his personal attention and has made many valuable improvements in the way of buildings and has also beautified the place. He was determined to make this farm pay 10 per cent on an investment of \$50,000, and has demonstrated that it can be done, though his friends were disposed to doubt his judgment in leaving the city and becoming a farmer. But he says he is in love with it more and more as he sees his herds increasing and the hillsides covered with golden fruit. The only secret society to which Mr. Ewing belongs is the order of Hoo Hoo, strictly a lumbermen's and railwaymen's association. Mr. Ewing's only political venture was in 1878, when his friends in the Third ward of Des Moines insisted upon his going into the city council. He consented and was elected and served two years. This, he says, entirely cured him of politics.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ewing: Eugene A., born Feb. 17, 1858, died in 1864, within a week after the family moved to Des Moines; Minnie, born Feb. 22, 1863, died in 1865; Winnie Bell, born May 20, 1868, is the wife of Nat. E. Coffin.

Mr. Ewing is not only a prominent figure in business circles, but is widely known in church circles as one of the staunchest advocates and supporters of Christianity. He united with the Christian church in Eddyville in 1863 and removing to Des Moines in the following March took membership with the old Cherry street church soon after. At the time the Church of Christ was a feeble body in Iowa and had little prestige either in numbers or influence. Some of his friends—notably a prominent member of the legislature—tried to dissuade him from uniting with the church of his choice on the specious plea that this church was insignificant and amounted to nothing in the capital city, but that another church was the popular one, whereupon Mr. Ewing gave this characteristic reply: "If my church amounts to nothing in Des Moines, then we will make it amount to something." That resolution has had an ample fulfillment for Mr. Ewing

has lived to see the finest building in the state erected under his own supervision, and the once feeble body grow to be the largest in the city. He is very highly esteemed in his church, having been a member of its official board continuously since he united with it thirty years ago. He was conspicuously honored in 1891 by being elected to the presidency of the National Convention of the Christian church. He has also been a devoted friend of education. For the last twelve years he has been vice president of the board of trustees of Drake University and foremost in its councils. His judgment is deferred to because of his conservatism and far-seeing business sagacity. Altogether, in church and educational circles, Mr. Ewing is a most valuable and efficient man and esteemed beyond his fellows.

FUNK, ABRAHAM B., for twelve years a member of the state senate and one of the best known public men in Iowa, editor of the Spirit Lake Beacon, was born in Liberty, Adams county, Illinois, January 12, 1854. His parents were Solomon Funk, a native of Ohio of Pennsylvania German descent, and his wife Jane Walby, who was born in the city of London. They came to Quincy, Illinois, in 1832 and there they were subsequently married. Solomon Funk was a Baptist minister and when his son Abraham was ten years old the family moved to Raritan, Illinois. In 1865 they came to Iowa and located in Hamilton county. Four years later they moved onto a farm near Ft. Dodge and in 1870 located at Estherville. About this time Young Abe, as he was universally called, began his connection with profession and the newspaper through which he was afterward to exert a large influence in Iowa affairs. He began his trade in the office of the Northern Vinicator, a newspaper published in Estherville, and in 1872 he did his first work on the Spirit Lake Beacon. In 1872 and 1873 he worked as a compositor on the Warren County Leader at Indianola, for a few months. He returned to the Beacon and a year later, in May 1874, with a cash

capital of \$50 and plenty of nerve he became a half owner of that paper with John A. Smith. This partnership was maintained for several years. In 1878 the firm established the Moody County Enterprise at Flandrau, Dakota Territory, which was under charge of Mr. Funk for one year. While there he received his first political honor, being elected the first mayor of Flandrau in February, 1879. He returned to Spirit Lake, however, and resumed work on the Beacon and was also elected Spirit Lake's first mayor, in the fall of 1879. He was a delegate to the national convention of



the republican party in 1884. In 1887 he was elected to the state senate and served twelve years. He was not a candidate for a fourth term, though urged to come into the race. During the long contest over the nomination of his successor, however, on a number of ballots the nomination was placed within his reach, but a home delegation of friends, acting in conformity with his request, declined the honor. In 1897 he was a candidate for the republican nomination for governor. He was defeated, but was one of the strongest opponents of Governor Shaw, who received the nomination. He is, with one exception, the oldest editor in point of

service in the Eleventh Congressional district.

Senator Funk's career in the senate was exceptionally strong. During the last eight years of his service in that body he impressed his personality upon the legislation of the state to as great an extent as any single senator. It is generally agreed too, that his work was sincere and honest and served the best and highest interests of the state. He was above the least taint of demagogism, and yet his strong arm was constantly raised against corporate aggression, and he was ever on the alert to intelligently guard the interests of the common people whom he represented in the true sense. In 1888 he was chairman of the committee on printing, which formulated a bill that was enacted into law, reducing the cost of state printing many thousands annually. In 1894 Senator Funk was chairman of the committee on suppression of intemperance, which was that year the most important in the senate on account of the consideration of a modification of the prohibitory law. As chairman of that committee he devoted the winter to crystalizing into law the expressed will of the republican party, that the prohibitory law could be so modified that conditions would be improved in localities where prohibition was not and could not be enforced. The result was the mullet law, which has proven a thoroughly satisfactory solution of this problem in nearly all localities. For three sessions, beginning in 1896, including the extra session of 1897 and the regular session of 1898, Senator Funk was chairman of the important committee on ways and means and during that time became the highest authority on subjects of finance and revenue. During this period the committee presented to the senate a vast amount of legislation, but was never defeated on a single material issue. This legislation included the only thorough revision the Iowa revenue laws ever had and the bill establishing the board of control system was enacted into law practically as it came from this committee. Upon this later achievement if nothing else the fame of the senator from Dickinson rests securely, for it has proven one of the greatest blessings the state has ever received from the legislature.

For four years he enjoyed the distinction of being in service the oldest senator and was therefore called the father of the senate.

Senator Funk is a superior writer on politics and public questions generally, and is very popular in the state. He has before him a public career of much usefulness to the state, if he desires to direct his energies into political channels. He was married in 1878 to Miss Dena Barkman, daughter of Spirit Lake's most prominent pioneer in earlier years. Their children are Mary, born October 23, 1884; Benjamin, born August 20, 1888, and Dorothy, born July 19, 1893.

LINCOLN, GENERAL JAMES RUSH, Professor of Military Science in the Iowa State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts at Ames, is one of the foremost military men in the country, having spent nearly all of his life in the study and practice of the arts of war. He was born in Maryland, February 3, 1845, and is the son of Colonel Thomas Blodget Lincoln, a prominent planter and capitalist, who was one of the original directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and was vice president of the first bank established in Texas, which was at Galveston. He also served in the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion. General Lincoln's mother was Sophie Ash, who died while her son was yet in his boyhood. He was cared for most tenderly, however, by his father, who spared no effort or expense to improve the delicate child's health and preserve his life, and who traveled extensively with him that he might have the benefit of varying climates and seasons.

General Lincoln has an ancestry of which he may well feel proud, for it includes the names of many men who have had much to do with the shaping of our republic. His great-great-grandfather, William Smith, was the founder of the University of Pennsylvania, and its first president. He was first elected Bishop of Maryland, but refused a Scottish ordination. His great-grandfather, Seth Lincoln, a younger brother of General Benjamin Lincoln, was a company officer in the Revolution. His grandfather, Abel Fearing Lincoln, was a cap-

tain, commanding a ship in the War of 1812. He is also a great-grandson of Samuel Blodget, Jr., who served on General Washington's staff during the Revolution, and was one of the founders and developers of the city of Washington, being the owner of Blodget's Hall, where Congress first held its sessions in Washington. On his mother's side the General is the grandson of General Michael W. Ash, who served in the War of 1812, and represented Philadelphia one term in the United States Congress.

General Lincoln was educated by a private tutor, and at Landon Military Academy,



Maryland, which he entered when nine years old and from which he graduated in 1857. He also attended what is now the Pennsylvania Military College, but left the school three months before the time for graduation. While in school he had the honor of always being the senior officer of his class. He served through the Civil war with courage and distinction and in 1867 he moved to Iowa, locating at Boonsboro in Boone County. Here he remained until 1884, when he removed to Ames, which has been his home even since. During his residence in Boone County he was engaged in the abstract and land business for about three

years, and was also superintendent of the Northwestern Coal Mining Company. He was elected to numerous offices of trust, among them the office of mayor of Boone, secretary of the school board, and twice Deputy County Treasurer. In 1884 he was elected professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Iowa Agricultural College. He also served as steward of that institution until 1892, when he resigned to take up the work of professor of Commercial Law and Mining Engineering. The General has done much to build up the departments under his supervision, and he commands the universal respect of students and faculty. As a commander, he is strict but just in discipline, and does not fail to win the confidence and admiration of those who work with him.

Having for many years been actively connected with the Iowa National Guard and being inspector general at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, General Lincoln was by common consent selected by Governor Shaw to have command of Camp McKinley at Des Moines, which was the rendezvous of the four Iowa regiments that were sent to the war. In this capacity he drilled and instructed the Iowa troops, so that when they went to the front they were well prepared for service. It was the universal opinion in Iowa that he should be selected to be one of the brigadier generals of volunteers, and all the influences that could be brought to bear from Iowa were exerted to accomplish this result, simply because it was a deserved recognition. He was appointed brigadier general of United States Volunteers in the Spanish-American War May 27, 1898. During the war he commanded the following regiments, beginning at home with the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Iowa; during the war as Brigadier General, the Second Georgia, Third Ohio, Fourth Missouri, Fifth Massachusetts and the Sixty-ninth and Two Hundred and First New York. He was mustered out March 15, 1899. He commanded the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Fourth Army Corps and the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps and, temporarily, the entire Second division of the Second Army Corps.

The General was a Democrat until he became an admirer and supporter of James G. Blaine, and since then he has been a staunch Republican. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Episcopal church.

General Lincoln was married in 1865 to Miss Elizabeth Brockenbrough Blake of Virginia, who died in 1866, leaving an infant son, Rush Aldridge. In 1872 he married Miss Priscilla Hicks of Three Rivers, Michigan. They have six children as follows: Dr. Willis Barnhart; Charles Sherman, U. S. A.; Theresa; Francis Hicks, U. S. A.; Arthur J.; Rush Blodget, Lotie, their youngest, having died during her father's absence in the Spanish War, August 31, 1898, at the age of nine years. The home of General and Mrs. Lincoln is noted for its warm hearted hospitality, and is remembered with pleasure by former I. A. C. cadets.

MAHONEY, JOHN WALTON, was for 30 years a progressive and prosperous merchant of Forest City. His father came with his parents from the county of Kerry, Ireland, when but three years of age. They located on a tract of timber land of one thousand acres, near Mud Lake, Canada. They later moved across into New York, near Rochester. In 1836 the father of Mr. Mahoney, who was then eighteen years of age, started for the West on foot and with a roll of maps under his arm, from the sale of which he derived his expense money. He had no particular destination but at last stopped at La Porte, Indiana, there being good land in that locality which could be preempted. It was there that he met and married his wife, Mary Walton, in 1839. She came of a family of English descent, the male members having served as soldiers in the war of 1812. It was there, also, that John Walton Mahoney was born, April 24, 1841. He came to Iowa when fifteen years of age, and settled with his parents on a farm near Rockford, in Floyd county. They arrived here just in time to experience the severe winters of 1856 and 1857, which have gone down in history as the worst ever known. In 1857 they removed to Rockford, where Mr.

Mahoney saw his first pioneer school house. It was of the regulation style, boarded up and down, and having slabs with legs stuck through auger holes in them, for seats. His schooling was concluded when he had reached the age of nineteen, but by diligent study he had secured a fair education.

In the spring of 1861 he secured the contract for carrying the mail between Rockford and Cedar Falls. When the war broke out, however, his enthusiasm led him to dispose of the contract and enlist as a soldier. He joined the Dubuque battery, afterwards called the Third Iowa Battery, and left Dubuque on the 26th of September, 1861, for



the South. He participated in the battles of Sugar Creek, Pea Ridge, Helena, Little Rock and Fort Pemberton, and was detailed in the navy during the Yazoo Pass expedition. He was a gunner on the ram "Dick Fulton" on that illustrious trip. It was while on the tented fields of Arkansas that he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and he has ever since remained a Republican. From 1870 to 1875 he was deputy postmaster and then received the appointment of postmaster and held the office until 1886. In 1887 Mr. Mahoney was elected a member of the legislature, wherein he

served with distinction and honor. During the years 1891 and 1892 he was editor and proprietor of the Winnebago Summit, a staunch republican newspaper published at Forest City. He was a member of the town council of that place from the time it was incorporated, in 1878, until March, 1896. He has been a member of the Winnebago county soldiers' relief commission ever since the law creating such commissions went into effect in 1889. He was secretary of the Minnesota and Iowa Southern Railway Company, a local organization whose work resulted in securing the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad through the town and county; and also was treasurer of the Chicago and Iowa Western Railway Company, a like organization whose object was the securing the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway for the town, and in which it was successful.

Mr. Mahoney was married to Mary E. Bamore on March 20, 1868, in Chautauqua county, New York. They have three children, Irving, Edna and Hugh. Mr. Mahoney has lived a most useful public and private life, and has always been foremost in promoting the interests of his town, county and state. Since 1870 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ADAMS, ALBERT MARTIN, the genial editor of the Humboldt Independent, is one of the best known newspaper men of north-western Iowa, having edited the Independent for twenty-seven years, or since 1874. He was one of the organizers of the Upper Des Moines Editorial Association, of which he has been president and is now secretary and treasury. He also belongs to the National Editorial Association. Mr. Adams is a descendant of the original Adams family who lived at Newbury, Massachusetts. His parents were both natives of Orange county, Vermont. His father, Moses Adams, was born in 1814 and died in 1893. His mother, formerly Emeline King, was born in 1821 and is still living.

A. M. Adams was born April 16, 1843, at Orange, Orange county, Vermont. He was brought up on a farm, amid hills and

stones, and secured his education at the common school. At the age of nineteen, on August 20, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, No. 42, of the Massachusetts Infantry, and left the state with Bank's expedition, which landed at New Orleans January 2, 1863. Four companies of the regiment were captured at Galveston, Texas, by McGrouder, and in August 1863, Mr. Adams returned home. In 1864 he started with his father's family for Dakota Territory, but at Marshalltown, Iowa, concluded to remain in this state, locating in Humboldt county, where he took a homestead and commenced work in Avery township for O. F. Avery.



But becoming dissatisfied with the raw, unsettled country, he re-enlisted in the army at Ft. Dodge, with Company F of the Second Iowa Cavalry, and joined the regiment at Memphis, Tennessee. He fought in the battles in front of Nashville, December 15-19, and was captured at the battle of Hollow Tree Gap, between Franklin and Spring Hill, and for about four months was confined in the historic Andersonville prison, experiencing there all the horrors of starvation and disease. When released in April, 1865, he weighed only ninety-five pounds, having lost fifty pounds while in prison. Af-

ter a term in the hospitals and several removals, he was discharged at New York, July 12, 1865, and in March, 1866 returned to Humboldt. The next five or six years of Mr. Adams' life were exceedingly interesting ones, illustrating the unsettled habits and fondness for travel which were acquired by so many young men during the war. He first formed a partnership at Humboldt with Dr. Russell in a drug store, and soon became sole proprietor. In a little while he sold out and organized a concert troupe, which, after a rather short and unsatisfactory season, dissolved at Iowa Falls. He farmed a short time in Black Hawk county, worked in a saw mill in Humboldt county, and was afterwards employed as cook, blacksmith, sailor, hotel runner, farmer, clerk, railroad hand and painter in various states of the Union, many times traveling from one place to another afoot. September 1, 1871, he apprenticed himself in the office of the Independent, then edited by I. Van Meter. After remaining a year, he was made foreman of the Humboldt Republican, and later, worked for the Ft. Dodge Times and the Sac City Sun. In 1874 he bought the Humboldt Independent, which he has edited ever since. The paper was first published at Dakota City, but in 1890 was moved to the adjoining town of Humboldt, its present location. The character of the paper is indicated by its name. For many years it was the only democratic paper published in the county, and was one of the leading representatives of that party in northern Iowa. But although Mr. Adams was a democrat after 1872, he was never a mere blind follower of the party, and in 1896, when the Chicago free silver platform was adopted, he came out with courage and decision in opposition to Bryanism, and returning to the republican party, voted for McKinley, as he had formerly done for Lincoln and Grant.

Mr. Adams has always been prominent in politics in Humboldt county. Besides local offices, he was county treasurer from January 1, 1886, to January 1, 1890, and as a candidate for representative in 1899, reduced the opposing majority from 500 to 200. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Benevolent Order of Elks; is an Odd Fellow and a Mason, and has held all the elective offices in each. He

is one of the most public-spirited men in his county, having been a member of the committee which secured the \$3,000 soldiers' monument for the cemetery in 1883, and the reopening of Humboldt College in 1895. He helped organize the Humboldt Improvement Association, Union Cemetery Association and the G. A. R. Building Association, in each of which he holds the offices of director and in 1901 was president of the Humboldt County Agricultural Society. He was the first mayor of Dakota City and held that office four years and is now town treasurer, which office he has held sixteen years.

Mr. Adams was married December 9, 1876 to Mrs. Maggie Little, a widow and the daughter of B. Chauvet, one of the early settlers of Dakota City. They have no children.

GIESLER, JAMES LEVI, of Muscatine, is the son of Henry S. and Maria Wildasin, Geisler. His father was one of the early settlers at Wilton Junction, where he opened a store, and was the first postmaster of the new town. He was successful in business, but died in 1861 at the early age of thirty-three years. He came to Wilton in 1854 before it had an existence as a town and built the first house in what was destined to become a flourishing village. His widow is still living at eighty-four years of age. James L. was born March 17, 1857, at Wilton and lived for more than forty years on the same street where he was born. He is of German ancestry, but his father and mother were natives of York county, Pennsylvania. His boyhood was spent in Wilton and his education was obtained in private and public schools in the village and vicinity. When but twelve years of age he began work on the farm and for four years continued to earn his living in that way. When seventeen years of age he obtained a position in the banking house of J. L. Reed, and afterwards in the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Wilton. In 1878, with his uncle, Samuel Wildasin, he established the Union Bank of Wilton with a capital of \$52,000. Mr. Giesler was chosen cashier and held that position until July, 1896, when he resigned on account of ill health. In 1886, in company

with a brother, he established a private bank at Oakley, Kansas, which they still own. In January, 1879, Mr. Giesler was elected secretary of the White Pigeon Fire and Lighting Insurance Company, a farm mutual doing business in Cedar, Scott and Muscatine counties. In January, 1898 he



resigned the position; in 1887 he formed a partnership with W. Blanchard for buying, feeding and selling cattle with headquarters at Wilton. They handle about 10,000 head of cattle a year. In September, 1896, Mr. Giesler formed a partnership with B. B. Hill and A. R. Letts to carry on the live stock commission business at the union stock yards in Chicago. In 1899 Mr. Giesler organized the German American Savings Bank in Muscatine and removed to that city to assume active management of the bank. It has a capital of \$60,000, and was successful from the start, having \$281,000 deposits in less than a year and \$500,000 in two years, though competing with strong, old established banks. Mr. Giesler is president of the Royal Pearl Button Company of Muscatine, which has an output of 4,000 gross of finished pearl buttons each week and has upon its pay roll two hundred

Until 1896 Mr. Giesler had been a democrat, but when the Chicago National Convention declared in favor of the coinage of free silver, he left the party and stumped the counties of Muscatine, Scott, Cedar and Johnson for McKinley. He has served five terms as mayor of Wilton and under his administration an artesian well was sunk, a system of water works established and an electric light plant built, all owned by the town. He has served eight terms as treasurer of Wilton and twelve years on the school board, three years as president. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Giesler was nominated by the republicans for representative in the legislature and elected. In 1896 his brother in Logan county, Kansas, was elected by the republicans to a seat in the legislature of that state. When seventeen years of age Mr. Giesler united with the Grace Reformed church of Wilton. He is a Mason, Knight Templar, belongs to the Shriners and Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias order and of the Commercial Club of Muscatine. In September, 1881 he was married to Miss Sadie F. Stone, who died May 10, 1884, leaving a daughter, Edna, who was born April 18, 1883. He was married again to Mildred Hilbert. Two sons have been born to them: Howard Lee on November 2, 1886, and James Raymond, December 3, 1895.

KURTZ, CHRISTIAN H, of Marion, is one of the most active among the prominent business men of Linn county. He is cashier of both the First National Bank, and the Marion Savings Bank of Marion, and a stockholder and director in each. He has also held positions of trust and influence in the politics of Linn county, having served on the Board of Supervisors one term, and as County Recorder for eight years, besides being a member of boards of education over fifteen years. He was born near Lancaster City, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1840, and traces his ancestry, on both father and mother's side, back to old and honored families of German descent founded in that state nearly two centuries ago. His paternal grandparents were Con-

rad Kurtz, born in Pennsylvania August 26, 1779, and died July 1836; and Barbara (Erb) Kurtz, who was born November 11, 1786, and survived her husband a number of years. They spent their entire lives in Pennsylvania.

John E. Kurtz, father of Christian H., was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1817, and in early life followed the cabinet maker's trade, and later was engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Marietta, Pa. In the spring of 1847 he came to Iowa with his family and located in Franklin township, Linn county, and followed farming for several years, when he founded the town of Lisbon, and engaged in the mercantile and milling business, in which Christian H. was associated with him for over twenty years, before and after the civil war, under the firm name of J. E. Kurtz & Son. He retired from active business in 1887, and passed the remainder of his life in ease and quiet. He died in Lisbon May 14, 1900, nearly eighty-three years of age. Religiously he was a consistent and influential member of the United Brethren church, and in politics was first a Whig and later a staunch Republican, being one of the organizers of that party in Iowa, and he was very influential in its councils for many years. He was one of the first two Republicans elected to the legislature from Linn County, and was a member of the last session held in Iowa City in 1856 and 1857. He held many local offices, and was a most worthy and influential citizen in state, as well as local affairs. He was married in 1838 to Miss Esther Hershey, a daughter of Rev. Christian and Elizabeth (Lichty) Hershey, also an old Pennsylvania family. Rev. Hershey was a pioneer of the United Brethren church and was very influential in its councils. He was a contemporary of Rev. William Otterbein, the founder of the church, and is mentioned in the early church histories. In the spring of 1847 he came to Iowa with six different branches of the Hershey family, together with other colonists, and located in Franklin Township, Linn County. He died in 1860, at the age of eighty-three years, and his good wife followed several years later, at almost ninety years of age.

In the family of John E. and Esther

(Hershey) Kurtz were nine children, seven of whom are now living, namely: Christian H., our subject; Barbara A., wife of Joel C. Ringer of Lisbon; Henry C., also a resident of Lisbon; Abraham E., of Chicago; David H., of Cedar Rapids; Lizzie A., wife of J. F. Hahn of Cedar Rapids; and Samuel A., of Lisbon.

During his boyhood Christian H. Kurtz attended the common schools near his home, and in 1853 he was enrolled as one of the first students of what was then known as the Iowa Conference Seminary, now Cornell College, of Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he completed his education.



Feeling that his country needed his services, he enlisted July 11, 1862, in Company F, Twenty-Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, going out as a Sergeant, but was soon commissioned Second Lieutenant, and a month later First Lieutenant, and took command of his company, the captain being on detached service until near the close of the war. He took part in all of the engagements in which his regiment participated. The regiment served under General Grant throughout the entire Vicksburg campaign, and became known as one of the fighting regiments, was present at the

bombardment of Grand Gulf, and took a conspicuous part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, and in the siege of Vicksburg, where the regiment was in rifle pits and under fire for over forty days and nights. Following the surrender of that stronghold on July 4, 1863, the regiment was sent with a command under General Sherman, to Jackson, Mississippi, and took part in the siege and recapture of that place; thence returned to Vicksburg and was transferred by boats down the river to New Orleans, in the Department of the Gulf, and was with General Banks all through the noted and disastrous Red River campaign in the spring of 1864, and in July of that year was transferred by ocean steamer from New Orleans to the Department of Virginia, and went to Washington, D. C., by the way of Fortress Monroe, and up the Potomac River. They next went to Frederick, Md., thence to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, becoming a part of the army under General Sheridan, operating in the Shenandoah Valley. This took the Twenty-fourth into the hard fought battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. During the last named engagement, October 19, 1864, when Sheridan was "twenty miles away," Mr. Kurtz was wounded and taken prisoner, but was recaptured the following night by a detachment of General Custer's Cavalry, and sent to a hospital in Winchester, where he remained about a month, was then transferred to Martinsburg, Virginia, and later to Sandy Hook, Maryland. When he was able to travel he came home on leave of absence and was discharged in January, 1865, by the order of Secretary Stanton, of the War Department, that all commissioned officers absent from command by reason of wounds, and unable for service within ninety days, should be discharged.

Mr. Kurtz was severely wounded in the left foot and was obliged to use crutches for nearly a year. His regiment has the distinction of being the first Iowa regiment to enter the Capital City during the war, and was honored by the presence of President Lincoln and members of his cabinet upon arrival there. After the war he continued in the mercantile business with his

father, in Lisbon, and was also interested in grain and milling business.

In 1875 he became connected with a Chicago grain and flour commission house, with which he continued until 1880, when he was elected County Recorder of Linn County. He proved a most capable and trustworthy official and was retained in that position for four consecutive terms, after which he and his wife took a vacation for a year, spent mostly in travel. He then engaged in the real estate, loan and abstract business in Marion, until December, 1895, when he purchased an interest in the First National Bank of Marion, and became the Cashier, a position which he still holds. He was also one of the original stockholders and organizers of the Marion Savings Bank, in 1889, and is now also the cashier.

Mr. Kurtz was married December 5, 1866, to Miss Sarah Armstrong, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, August 14, 1847, and was a daughter of Dr. James M., and Nancy J. (Westfall) Armstrong, both natives of Ohio. The former was born November 6, 1812, and died in Mount Vernon, Iowa, March 30, 1899; the later was born in 1824 and died in Lisbon, Iowa, September 3, 1864; they were married in Ohio, September 3, 1843. Dr. Armstrong came to Iowa in 1856, and for many years was a popular physician and a prominent citizen of Linn County. Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz have two children: Roy, born in Lisbon, Iowa, February 3, 1868, married to Geneva M. Keys, June 3, 1896. They have three children, Maurice K., Helen G., and Edward H. He is now located in Cedar Rapids and engaged in manufacturing. Their daughter Gertrude, also born in Lisbon, July 31, 1872, is the wife of W. R. Colvin, of Rock Port, Missouri, Assistant Cashier of the Citizens State Bank of that place. Mrs. Kurtz is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Marion, and is one of the most active and useful members.

Politically, Mr. Kurtz is a staunch Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He attended the Republican National Convention held in the old Wigwam on the corner of South Water and Franklin streets, Chicago, which nom-

inated Abraham Lincoln for president in 1860, and participated in what was called the Rail Splitters parade after the convention, celebrating the event.

Fraternally he is a Mason, being a member of Marion Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., Marion Chapter No. 10, R. A. M., and Patmos Commandery No. 27, K. T., and has been Eminent Commander. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

MASON, EDWARD RANDALL, of Des Moines, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, Iowa district, is widely known throughout the state among the legal fraternity, and also as an earnest worker in the republican party. He comes of good New England ancestors. His father, James



Mason, was for many years a merchant at Franklinville, New York; but in 1857 he disposed of his interests there and with his family joined the great tide of immigration then moving westward, settling at Bentonport, Van Buren County, Iowa, in the spring of 1858. In politics he was a Free

Soil Democrat until 1856, when he voted for John C. Fremont. He also believed in prohibition, and worked hard in his attempts to get the Maine law enacted in New York, and was a vigorous opponent of the saloon in Iowa. Mr. Mason's mother was formerly Nancy Winslow. She was a direct descendant of the well known Winslow family who came to America in the Mayflower. She was exceedingly devoted to her home and family and brought up fourteen children of her own and two adopted ones.

E. R. Mason was born December 18, 1846, at Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, New York, but at the age of eleven came with his parents to Iowa. The most of his early schooling was obtained at Bentonport, in Van Buren County, and at an early age he commenced his business career by working in a country store. From this he advanced to a position as clerk in a drug store at Keokuk, and later worked in an establishment which combined a bank and a store. He took a course in medicine at the Keokuk Medical College, but practiced only a short time. He came to Des Moines in 1869, and after working about a year in a retail grocery store, went to Memphis, Missouri, to engage in the wool business with his brother, J. L. Mason. In August of the same year, however, he returned to Des Moines and was appointed deputy clerk of the United States District and Circuit Court by George B. Corkhill. Five years later, in 1875, Hon. John F. Dillon, then circuit judge appointed him clerk of the United States Circuit Court, Iowa district. This position he still holds, and during his long term of service has always been a conscientious official, giving great satisfaction. He was admitted to the practice of law in Iowa in 1872, and later to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the spring of 1864 Mr. Mason responded to a call of the government for "one hundred day men," and enlisted as corporal in Company K, Forty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served with this regiment until the close of the war.

In politics Mr. Mason has always been a republican, and has been especially interested in opposing the saloon element and every compromise with evil for the sake of

expediency. In addition to serving as clerk, he has held the positions of Master of Chancery and of Commissioner in the Circuit Court. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and for sixteen years has been a director in the West Grand Avenue Independent school district of Des Moines. He is a member of no church, but has a preference for the Episcopal, of which his family are members.

Mr. Mason was married May 31, 1870, to Miss Alice Losie, and to them were born two children, Carrie M., now the wife of James A. Stewart, district passenger agent on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway at Des Moines, and Etta R., who died at the age of nine months. Mrs. Mason died September 9, 1877. Eleven years later, on August 22, 1888, Mr. Mason married for his second wife Miss Fannie K. Rider, daughter of George and Elizabeth Rider, of Norwich, Chenango County, New York. They have two sons, George Rider, born May 6, 1890, and Edward Winslow, born February 19, 1892.

PORTER, JOSEPH, was one of the pioneers of Iowa. He came to Marion County in 1847 and took up a claim. After residing upon it for five years he moved into Pella and built the first steam saw mill in the county. Two years later he built a second mill in Pella which was a grist mill as well as a saw mill, the first grist mill in the township. In 1857 he traded his mills to John B. Hamilton for a 300 acres farm on which he resided until his death in 1882. Mr. Porter was best known as a farmer and stock raiser in which business he was eminently successful.

His father's name was James Porter and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Dean. He was born August 10, 1818, in Kent County, Delaware, where his father owned a 200 acre farm and the family was considered very well-to-do and was influential in the community. When Joseph Porter reached the age of nineteen, having spent his youth upon his father's farm, he decided to strike out for himself, so he started west with fifty half dollars in his

possession and walked more than nine hundred miles to Park County, Indiana, making the journey in twenty-six days. There he went to work on the Wabash and Erie Canal and at various odd jobs for two years until he had accumulated some money, when he returned to Delaware, to try to



persuade his father to come west but without success. Returning to Indiana he followed various occupations until 1841, when he commenced farming and devoted himself to that work until he came to Iowa. Though he did not enjoy educational advantages, never having attended school, he was an inventive genius and he built the first two-horse cultivator that was used in the country. It was on the same principle as the successful machinery of today. He made other farm machinery in the shop which he had on his farm and was the first owner of a harvesting machine and threshing machine in Marion county. He was most fortunate in his marriage to Miss Mary A. Chezem, December 31, 1840. She was a native of Indiana, and being well educated, she taught her husband so that with his own natural talents and ambition he became a very ready public speaker and engaged in many discussions where he was

never known to fail. People who attended the Iowa State Fair during the years that he was in charge of the machinery department will remember the interest which he took in it in telling the people how to improve and advance in the methods of farming.

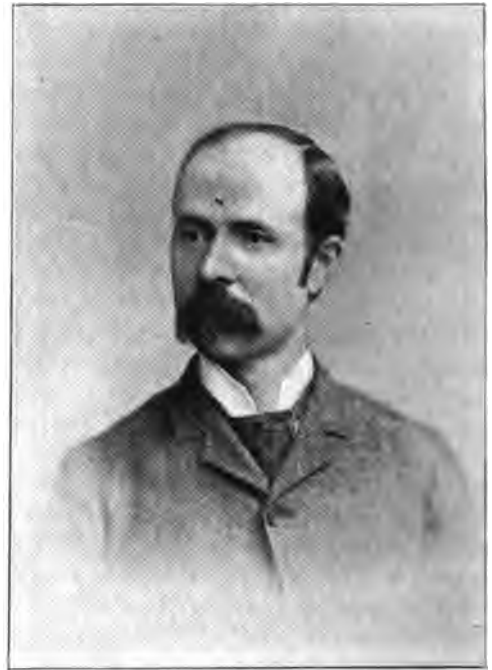
Mr. Porter was not only prominent and influential, as many other men are, but he was universally loved and honored by the people of Marion county for his liberality and generosity toward the poor. In pioneer days he furnished free many coffins in which to lay to rest the children of the poor in the Porterville Cemetery which he donated. He was a very liberal contributor to the support of the churches, to schools and to various other public enterprises, having given away more money during his lifetime than many men are able to earn. He held numerous offices of trust, although he never sought them. Mr. and Mrs. Porter had nine children, five sons and four daughters. Those now living are James Porter of Malvern, Mills County, Iowa, Marion Porter of Pella, William Porter of Lyons, Kansas, Charles Porter of Pella and J. Porter of Prairie City, all of whom are married and have families. They all enjoy the respect of the communities in which they live, and like their father, believe in progress and advancement.

RAGSDALE, GEORGE H., the well known editor and publisher, formerly State Printer, was for many years the aggressive editor of the Chariton Patriot and later of the Le Mars Sentinel. He is now a resident of Des Moines, where he is at the head of a large printing, binding and lithographing establishment.

Mr. Ragsdale has had a very active and eventful life. He was born December 13, 1844, in Owen County, Indiana, being the fourth son of Daniel and Eliza Ragsdale. The home circle was broken by the death of his mother when he was eleven years old, and at thirteen he began life on his own account. He has lived in Iowa since 1849, when the family located in Van Buren county, removing two years later to Lucas

county, which continued to be his home until 1883, at which time he became a resident of Le Mars.

Going back to the fifties, we find him trying to earn money by engaging vigorously in the vocations incident to pioneer life, chopping and hauling logs, splitting rails, breaking prairie, making brick, etc. He passed through this rough school with an abiding faith in the future. The Sunday school held in the log court house in Chariton gave him a little start towards a primary education, and to avail himself of this privilege required a four and a half



miles' walk from the country cabin to the county seat and the same distance back again. A little later there were winter terms of the public school and advantage was taken of this privilege as often as circumstances permitted.

In October, 1861, Mr. Ragsdale joined the Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry and marched away to the wild, grand music of the Union. He was in Crocker's famous Iowa Brigade, a part of Grant's original Army of the Tennessee. The captain of his company in a letter to a mutual friend when Mr. Ragsdale was a candidate for State Printer, said:

"When the company was formed according to height, he brought up the little end, standing next to the flag, in ours, the color company. It was months before he could stand erect at shoulder arms, the old musket elevating one shoulder by pulling the other down. He did not go as a drummer boy, but took up the burdens of a soldier in the ranks, and it gives me very great pleasure to bear witness to his unflinching courage in the midst of every hardship and in the face of every danger. Though of tender years he had placed around himself the armor of a fixed character which proved impregnable against all the seductions of army life. He was wounded at Shiloh early on that Sunday morning, but did not leave the field until with a shattered arm, just before the setting sun. To refer to his continued service would make even a brief mention long. His record as a whole was in keeping with that of a true soldier whose character was as stainless as his patriotism was unselfish."

When the final victory was won at the end of his four years' service, the commander of the company, the Colonel of the regiment, the Generals of the brigades, division, corps and of the Army of the Tennessee united in a testimonial commending the beardless veteran—"the Kid of the Regiment"—to the President for appointment as cadet to West Point. But Andrew Johnson was then so busy "making treason odious" that he overlooked the splendid endorsements signed by Generals Belknap, Smith, Blair and O. O. Howard. Being a boy with an ambition, young Ragsdale went straightway to Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, influencing five comrades to go with him. In after years, when a candidate for State Printer, the editor of the Mt. Vernon Hawk-Eye, who knew him while making the struggle for an education, said:

"He was offered the place of janitor and accepted it because he realized that the years usually devoted to securing an education had gone by while the irrepressible conflict was being fought out to the end, and that there was no time to stay out of school one year to earn the expenses for the next. While other students had their leisure hours and vacations there was one applying himself every day to earn passage money. After

three years he went out to strive for a competency and a home. Since then the sweeper of our college rooms, the sawyer of our college wood, the builder of our college fires and the ringer of our college bell has held a prominent place among those who have labored the most earnestly for the material development of our grand state, for the intellectual and moral advancement of our people and for the constant success of the party which maintains the nation."

On leaving college in 1867, Mr. Ragsdale became the editor of the Chariton Patriot and nine months later was appointed Postmaster at Chariton, and his commission was signed by his old commander, U. S. Grant, then president of the United States. At the end of three years he gave up that position to accept one in the government service for the investigation of frauds. At the end of six years he voluntarily resigned that place and received the written commendation of the Secretary of the Interior for the integrity, energy and ability maintained throughout his term of service. He then resumed the editorship and proprietorship of the Patriot, continuing at that post until 1883, a part of which time he was a member of and disbursing agent of the Otoe and Missouri Indian Commission, charged with the duty of appraising the lands belonging to that tribe. He sold the Patriot in this year and purchased the Liberal and the Sentinel at Le Mars, consolidating the two papers and stopping a newspaper war that was demoralizing to the party and to the business interests of the city. Five hundred dollars more was asked for the two newspaper properties than Mr. Ragsdale considered them worth, and when the leading citizens learned that the deal was off they made up a purse of that amount in one hour and brought the negotiations to a successful issue. Mr. Ragsdale made a consolidation and continued the same as the Le Mars Sentinel, conducting it with great ability and force until 1888, when he was elected by the legislature to be State Printer of Iowa. At the expiration of his three terms—six years—as State Printer, he continued at the head of the large establishment he had built up in Des Moines.

Mr. Ragsdale was married September 18, 1871, to Miss Nellie M. Guyer, and they

have three children. Edwin Guy, born in Norfolk, Virginia, is a prominent young business man of Des Moines. Harry Burton, born in Knoxville, Tennessee, is Vice-Consul and Marshal of the United States Consulate at Tien Tsin, China. Ada, born in Chariton, Iowa, is now in Lake Erie College.

SEEVERS, BYRON VATTEL, a prominent citizen of Oskaloosa, is well known in the politics of the state as an active and influential Democrat. He was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, March 3, 1847, and his parents, Robert and Ellen Bryan



Seever is still living—his father at the age of ninety-three and his mother at the age of seventy-six. The family came to Mahaska County, Iowa, in the spring of 1853. Byron V. Seever attended the country schools there, went to a private school in Oskaloosa and was a student in Oskaloosa College. He was graduated from the classical course in Franklin College in Ohio, taking the first honors of his class. He read law, was admitted to the bar and for a time practiced his profession, but did not like it very well, because of the practices of some disreputable lawyers.

In 1877 Mr. Seever first appeared in politics as the Democratic candidate for representative from Mahaska County, but the county being Republican, he was defeated and this was repeated two years later. He ran ahead of his ticket, being personally stronger than his party, but not enough to overcome the Republican majority. He was elected mayor of Oskaloosa in 1880. In 1881 he was nominated for the senate and was again defeated for the same reason which caused his defeat for representative. In the spring of 1894 he was appointed mayor of Oskaloosa to fill a vacancy and was elected to that office in the spring of 1895 and again in 1897. Mr. Seever has always been a democrat and expects to remain one. He is opposed to a high tariff, prohibitory liquor legislation, republicanism and repudiation. Personally he is a total abstainer. Mr. Seever belongs to the Elks lodge but not to any church.

He was married January 1, 1894 to Laura M. Smith, daughter of W. T. Smith, and they have three daughters: Adelyn L., Mildren B., and Lucile M. Mr. Seever has been successful in business and is working in Oklahoma in the interest of the Santa Fe

ELLYSON, GIDEON D., was born June 22, 1861, in the black walnut cabin which formerly occupied the site of Iowa's capitol building. The family of his father, Daniel Ellyson, were prominent in the early history of the Society of Friends in Ohio. His mother, Amanda Gray, was the eldest child of E. A. Gray, who was gunsmith for the Indians when Des Moines was but a fort. His father dying when he was but twelve years old, he sold papers evenings in order to be able to attend school; graduating from the East Des Moines high school June 6, 1879. After a few years spent at the printer's trade (during which time he attended commercial night school) and reading law, he engaged in the insurance business, spending about nine years with the State, respectively. He afterwards engaged in the Globe and Travelers' insurance companies

manufacturing candy business in which he was financially successful.

He early became interested in politics, being one of four who organized the Young Men's Republican club, and was its secretary for several years. This club finally merged into the Grant club. Mr. Ellyson was appointed deputy treasurer of state by General Beeson January 1, 1891, resigning this position February 13, 1893, to accept the cashiership of the Marquardt Savings bank, which position he still occupies. Mr. Ellyson has always been a republican.

He is a life member of the B. P. O. Elks,



also of the Knights of Pythias, and has represented the Pythians in both state and national councils. He assisted in the organization of the Northwestern Life & Savings company and is a member of the executive board. He was a member of the board of education for several years and has been treasurer of the state board of agriculture for ten years. He served five years in the national guard, organizing Company H, and was its captain when he resigned.

Mr. Ellyson was married August 2, 1894, to Alice H. Queal, one of New York states' fairest and most accomplished daughters,

whose musical talents, womanly virtues and rare gifts of individuality have placed her in the highest rank of society. Mr. and Mrs. Ellyson preside over a beautiful home on Capitol Hill and are frequent entertainers, assisted by Mother Ellyson and daughter Katherine.

CONAWAY, ALPHEUS BARTO, M. D., of Marshalltown, is a lineal descendant of the famous Scotch-Irish general, Michael Lodi Conaway, whose oldest son, John Conaway, came to America in 1702 and located near the site of the present city of Baltimore, Maryland. A second son, Charles Conaway, came in 1716, and located near Old Point Comfort, Virginia. For some reason the first "a" was omitted in spelling his name, giving it the broader Scotch accent. Rev. Charles Conaway, a grandson of John, born in 1755, was the first Methodist minister stationed on a circuit in the state of Ohio. Michael Conaway, the grandfather of Alpheus B., was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Aaron, his eldest son and the father of our subject, was a farmer in Harrison county, Ohio. He was a man of unusual intelligence, and for over fifty years was consulted by a large circle of friends and neighbors as a legal adviser. For this reason he served the people of the county as justice of the peace for forty-five consecutive years, and it is a matter of history that no decision given by him was ever reversed or even modified by a higher court. He married Dorcas Busby, a daughter of John Busby, a Revolutionary soldier and one of the early pioneers of Ohio, who lived upon the farm which he pre-empted, near Cadiz. Alpheus was born March 12, 1849, on his father's farm in Harrison county. He received his higher and college education at the Hopedale normal school and the One Study University of Scio, Ohio. His special training for his chosen profession was obtained in the medical colleges of Cincinnati. The doctor is in every particular self-made, being a man of sterling worth, and descended from a family noted for its long line of successful physicians and surgeons. He began the practice of medicine in 1872 and has been so eminently successful

that today he stands at the head of his profession and ranks with the leading physicians of the state. He came to Iowa in 1880, locating at New Sharon, and in this state has been a leader in the science and progress of medicine, being one of the first and most ardent supporters of the idea of establishing a medi-



cal department of Drake University, and for six years was one of its professors, filling the chair of obstetrics and gynecology.

Although himself too young for army service, being but fifteen years old at the close of the war, his father's family was noted for its patriotic loyalty to our country. Four older brothers were among the brave boys who enlisted at the beginning of the Rebellion, three of whom served until its close, while the other gave up his life in the famous battle of Winchester, Virginia. Politically the doctor has always been a staunch republican and an earnest party worker. He has never held but one office, that of state senator, to which he was elected in the fall of 1891. His course in the senate was always fair and honorable; consequently he left no vicious legislation to menace him in the future. Not caring for further preferment along legislative lines, he declined a renomination to the senate, which was conceded to him if he

desired it. He became a candidate for the nomination of governor in the fall of 1895, but, with the other good men who aspired to that exalted position, he was defeated by General F. M. Drake. In speaking of his candidacy a prominent Iowa paper said: "As a legislator he has shown marked ability and his every act viewed in its true light will stand the closest investigation. Two years ago he was a prominent candidate before the republican state convention for the position of lieutenant governor, this honor coming without solicitation on his part. He is one of the sterling men of Iowa, possessing a broad and liberal mind, a strong physique and is the very embodiment of common sense; a business man through and through; conservative, a strong reasoner, a fluent and impressive speaker, possessing the highest honor and the keenest sense of justice, and blessed with a pleasing and affable demeanor." Senator Conaway is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and has taken all the degrees of modern and ancient Scottish Rite Masonry.

He was married January 24, 1875, to Josephine Cahill of Harrison county, Ohio. They have one son, Aaron Clyde Conaway, born April 7, 1876, who is a graduate in medicine and a most exemplary young man. The Conaway home in Marshalltown is one of the most commodious and hospitable in the city.

CONAWAY, HENRY OLIVER, M. D., of New Sharon, is one of the most successful physicians in Mahaska county and his professional reputation extends over the western states. He belongs to the Eclectic School of medicine and has never had a desire to change. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, January 27, 1848. (For parentage see Conaway, Alpheus Barta.) Henry Oliver Conaway was a member of Company C, 14th regular infantry, a private under the command of Captain Burke. His services were mostly rendered in the west and north, in the Department of the Platte, fighting Indians, where he was captured by the Brule Sioux and held in torturous anxiety for three days and nights, when he succeeded in

making his escape. In the stillness of the night after the Indians had danced and smoked themselves to sleep, he took his life into his hands and ran for freedom. He had gone but a few feet when the dogs commenced growling and howling, and he took to a quagmire, and the dogs were held at bay. The Indians ran and rode in every direction hunting for their victim. They were seen by him many times the next day coming back with their horses tired out. When he saw them coming he would hide in the grass and in the ravines. For nearly a week this manner of life was kept up with nothing to eat or drink save what little grass, herbs and water he could find in the basin of the Bad Lands. At the end of this time he was captured by the 22nd cavalry as a deserter and renegade. When taken by them he was in an almost insane condition on account of fright, starvation and the loss of sleep. He was taken to Fort Buford and court-martialed as a deserter; but after his recent experiences with the Indians became known was acquitted.

Dr. Conaway received his early education in the common schools. He afterward attended the Hopedale Normal College, Hopedale, Ohio, Laural Hall Academy, West Virginia, and Scio College, Harrison county, Ohio. He studied medicine for a while with his brother, Dr. John B. Conaway, Smithfield, Ohio, after which he attended the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated May 12, 1875. He immediately entered upon the practice of medicine at New Alexandria, Ohio, and in a short time came to Dresden, now Deep River, Iowa. While in this place he had the misfortune to become involved in a malpractice suit that lasted fourteen days, and was perhaps one of the greatest and most interesting of its kind ever held in the state. The trial was held before Judge Lewis of Montezuma. The plaintiff was represented by Ballard of Newton and Judge John T. Scott of Brooklyn, and the defendant by Ex-Senator R. H. Haines of Grinnell and Ex-Speaker Henry Redman of Montezuma. The defendant proved that the patient disobeyed his orders and brought on the condition by his own negligence, and the defendant was exonerated.

After a successful practice of six years at this place Doctor Conaway moved to New Sharon and formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. A. B. Conaway. In a short time, however, he accepted a call to the chair of human anatomy, descriptive and surgical, in the Iowa Medical College of Drake University, which position he successfully and satisfactorily filled for four years. He had promised his mother that her boy who had been buried in southern ground should eventually lie beside the rest of the children. So one bright June morning, while living in Des Moines, Doctor Conaway started once more for the battlefields of '61 and '65. Upon reaching the valley of the Shenandoah he learned that the government had removed his brother's body from Fisher's Hillside to some national cemetery. He hastened to Washington and found recorded the name of Moses Conaway, Orderly Sergeant, Company



H, 126 O. V. I., killed at Fisher's Hill, April 22, 1864, removed to Winchester National Cemetery, grave No. 1128. He was granted an order for the remains and hastened to the cemetery. After securing the use of a pick and shovel, he opened the grave. But two or three bones could be found.

These were taken by him to Smithfield, Ohio, and there they were put together and placed in a casket. These were conveyed to Hanover, the home of his father and mother, where the casket and its remains were buried with imposing ceremonies, the G. A. R. having charge of the services. Many tokens of love and respect were shown by the friends of the deceased.

In the fall of 1886 he moved to western Nebraska. He first pre-empted a quarter section in northwestern Kansas and then homesteaded another across the line on the Republican River in Nebraska. After this, at the end of nine years, he proved up a tree claim of 160 acres. At this place he hired a man to survey a quarter section in Elbert county, Colorado, forty acres of which he platted into lots and built the town of Columbia, now Clairmont. At this place a fine system of water works was constructed for the purpose of supplying plenty of fresh water for the new town. After trying the fortunes of frontier life in western Kansas and Nebraska and eastern Colorado, Dr. Conaway came to Omaha, Nebraska, in 1881, where he conducted a Sanitarium for about four years. He then removed to Columbus, Ohio, for one year, where he was in charge of the Columbia Medical Institute. Returning to Iowa in 1894, he again formed a partnership with his brother, where he still remains. During all these years and in the different cities where he was located, he practiced as an eye and ear specialist, and now makes this his specialty.

Dr. Conaway is an enthusiastic republican, having taken an active part in every campaign since the war as a political speaker. In the presidential campaign of '96 he wrote the first letter published in Iowa for McKinley. He was also president of the Deep River McKinley club. He is a 32nd degree Mason, an Odd Fellow, is Past Grand Master of the A. O. U. M., and a member of the Maccabees.

On the 16th of May, 1872, he was married to Miss Frances Sarah Hoover of Wood county, West Virginia. Mrs. Conaway is a graduate of the Medical Department of Drake University, class of '85 and '86, and she, too, since that time has been in the active practice of medicine, and today enjoys

the largest practice among women and children of any physician in Mahaska county, and is one of the leading female surgeons of Iowa. She is one of the firm of Conaway & Conaway of New Sharon. They have three children living and all of them at home. Josie, the present pharmacist of the firm, born 1874; Clement Aaron, bookkeeper for the firm, born 1879, and George Kudsay, born 1891; Mamie, died in 1874, at the age of eight months. Dr. Conaway is in good health and enjoys life. He is also a lover of books and good society. He takes many of the leading papers and magazines and is well informed on the history of his country.

BICKNELL, FRANK WADE, was born in Fort Dodge, Iowa, March 20, 1866. He is the son of A. D. Bicknell, of whom a sketch appears in the first volume of "Progressive Men of Iowa," and Sara A. Mills Bicknell, both of whom were born in New York. The Bicknell family came to America from England in 1636. They were Puritans and settled in East Weymouth, Mass. The family has been able to maintain its identity for more than 265 years, and its history is preserved by the association which its members sustain with headquarters at Boston. Although strongest in New England and the east, its branches are represented in many parts of the western country. A. D. Bickness came to Iowa in 1862, and in this state, four years later, Frank Wade Bicknell, of the ninth generation of the family in America, was born.

The subject of this sketch lived on a farm in Humboldt county from 1869 to 1877 and in the town of Humboldt until 1887, enjoying the advantages of the public schools and Humboldt college until, at the age of 15, a severe illness interrupted his school work. His first newspaper work was undertaken on the Humboldt Kosmos in 1882, under Bissell & Kenyon. The years 1883 and 1884 he spent in work on the Humboldt Independent under Al Adams. From 1884 to 1887 he worked again on the Kosmos and in January, 1888, went to Des Moines to represent the Sioux City Journal, Dubuque Times and other newspapers in the legislature. Up to

the session of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly in 1902, he had reported every session of the Iowa legislature for New York, Chicago, Iowa and other newspapers, except that of 1892 when he was incapacitated by illness.

In 1888 Mr. Bicknell was associated with the Des Moines Leader for a short time as a reporter. During the Harrison campaign of that year he was in charge of the literary bureau of the republican state central committee. The next year he accepted a position as assistant editor of the LeMars Sentinel, with E. D. Chassell, and in 1890 became city editor of the Sioux City Journal. He was again placed in charge of the literary bureau of the republican state committee during the campaign of that year.

In November, 1890, he declined a political appointment to accept a place on the editorial staff of the Iowa State Register of Des Moines. From 1891 to 1895 he was city editor of the Register, a position which brought him in close contact with men prominent in public affairs. Mr. Bicknell has never failed to acknowledge the debt which he owes to Mr. R. P. Clarkson, editor-in-chief of that newspaper, for the constant encouragement, full appreciation, and kindly, efficient help which has ever characterized Mr. Clarkson's relations with young men.

In 1895 Mr. Bicknell became the Iowa correspondent for the Chicago Times-Herald and began to write signed daily letters to the Marshalltown Times-Republican, which soon appeared regularly, also, in the Burlington Hawkeye. In November, 1900, he severed his connection with the Marshalltown paper, which had changed policy, and began a service similar to that for the Hawkeye and the Sioux City Journal. He also represented the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, furnishing a weekly letter for more than 150 Iowa papers, New York and St. Paul daily newspapers, and continued his important work as Iowa political news correspondent for the Chicago Times-Herald, after its consolidation with the Record, as the Record-Herald. He also found time for extensive literary work for various periodicals and books; the recreations afforded by field and angling sports have not been neglected, and the duties imposed by an active interest in educa-

tional and other important social obligations have been discharged with conscientious care.

Mr. Bicknell has written political matter since he was fifteen years of age. He has ever taken a deep personal interest in public affairs. His inclination as well as his occupation has led him into this field. He has had more or less connection with the literary departments of the republican state committee since 1889, and his work and his ability have given him a large state acquaintance. His position has never been uncertain in political or other matters, but his clear discernment has eliminated prejudice from



his views. In 1894-5-6 he was a member of the executive committee of the republican national league, and has been a member of the Grant club of Des Moines since its organization.

Aside from politics and his active newspaper work, Mr. Bicknell has been able to devote well-spent time to educational matters, his influence always being thrown for the uplifting forces. His sympathy for the struggling educational institutions of the state has been of value to them. He has served as a trustee of the State Historical Society. His efforts in behalf of that society

and of the State Historical Department, of which Hon. Charles Aldrich was the founder, have been helpful. In this connection his activity with respect to problems of social science may be referred to. During 1899 and 1900 he was a member of the board of directors of the Associated Charities of Des Moines. His influence in liberal church affairs has not been inconsiderable. He has been a member and secretary of the board of trustees of the Unitarian church of Des Moines for several years.

The field and angling sports have furnished Mr. Bicknell his principal diversions in an active life. He has written extensively on these subjects, having spent several summers in the mountains on hunting and camping trips. Hunting, fishing and photography have gone hand in hand in this mission of refreshing the brain and enlarging the heart for better service and more effective living. Mr. Bicknell has served as chief warden for Iowa for the League of American Sportsmen, and has taken an intense interest in the strict enforcement of the game laws and in the preservation of native game and fish in this state.

Incidentally, Mr. Bicknell has managed to see most of the United States, having traveled both east and west. He was sent by the Chicago Record-Herald to meet Minister Conger at San Francisco last April, on his return from Pekin, China, after the terrible siege, and was the first Iowan and newspaper correspondent to see him, securing the first authentic interview upon political and state affairs of great moment. Such professional missions as this and the personally planned travels he has been able to enjoy have taken him into most of the country.

Mr. Bicknell was married May 4, 1895, to Miss Jessie Vaupel, who was born in Clayton county, Iowa, and who is a woman of superior talent. She has been recognized in the club work of the state in a manner comporting with her culture and intellect. Her energies have been quickly solicited and gladly devoted to club, literary, social and philanthropic work. She has been secretary of the Women's club of Des Moines, whose president is also president of the state federation of clubs. She has acted as vice president of the Business Women's association,

and has occupied a position of prominence in church work. She is a keen observer and has been a great help and abiding inspiration to Mr. Bicknell in his work.

Their home is pervaded with an ideal literary atmosphere, practical, sympathetic, refined. A large library selected with intelligence and artistic discrimination adds to its charm.

Mr. Bicknell was appointed, on November 1, 1901, by Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture in the cabinet of President Roosevelt, special agent and agricultural explorer in the Bureau of Animal Industry to conduct investigations in South America, Central America and Mexico, and is now engaged in that work.

Few young men in Iowa have accomplished as much as Mr. Bicknell at his age. His success has not been wholly the fruit of his high mental capacity, but his industry, his loyalty and his heart have played their part in it. "He has deserved it" is the verdict of his Iowa friends.

TREWIN, JAMES HENRY, the well known senator from Allamakee county, chairman of the code supervising committee, which had charge of the preparation of the new code of 1897, is a young man of great force of character, who has commanded attention and admiration because of his valuable services to the state in the legislature. He is the son of Henry and Mary Trewin, and was born in Bloomingdale, Illinois, November 20, 1858. His parents were of sturdy Welch-English stock, and they gave to the world a son who has both courage and energy. He had but little schooling in his childhood, living on a farm and starting out at the age of twelve as a farm hand at ten dollars a month, supporting himself from that time on. Two years later, in 1872, he went to Chickasaw county, where he worked on a farm, went to school, qualified himself to teach and was principal of the schools in Farley, Dubuque county, and Delaware county, for several years. He attended Bradford academy in Bradford, Iowa, and Lenox college, in Hopkinton, Iowa. During all this time he was working toward the accomplishment of his ambition to be a

lawyer, and in 1881, having saved something to carry him through the struggling period, he entered the law office of Robinson & Powers, of Dubuque, and devoted himself to preparing himself for admission to the bar, a task which he accomplished in one year. Following his admission to practice, he located at Earlville, Delaware county, and opened an office. The next important event in his life was his marriage, April 14, 1883, to Miss Mattie E. Rector, of that town, which has added much to his success in life. They have one son, Harold Rector, born in 1890, who is a perfect picture of his father, in feature and in temperament.



In 1889 Mr. Trewin felt the need of a larger field, so he moved to Lansing, Allamakee county, where he has built up and retained a practice that is unusual except in larger cities, and which yields a handsome income. He also has a branch office at Cedar Rapids, where he has some of the best of the law practice in the city. He has given his time and talents almost wholly to his profession, and has a liking for contested cases, in which he has been very successful. Though Mr. Trewin was mayor of Earlville and city attorney of Lansing, he has not sought office and his subsequent political career was

largely in the line of his profession and came to him unsought.

He was selected in 1893 to be the republican nominee for member of the house from Allamakee county, and quite to the surprise of his opponents and the public generally, he was elected, running far ahead of his ticket and defeating one of the strongest democrats in northeastern Iowa, Hon. John F. Dayton. In the house that winter he was recognized as a man of ability and made chairman of the important committee on municipal corporations. He was prominently identified with the passage of the mullet law, and it was he who secured the passage of the bill providing for the codifying of the laws by a commission. He developed the capacity for an almost unlimited amount of hard work; he was aggressive, effective in the debates in the house, and established himself firmly as a man of affairs. Two years later he was nominated and elected senator from the district composed of the counties of Allamakee and Fayette, and again turned a former democratic majority into a fine majority for himself.

Senator Trewin was appointed chairman of the committee on schools, and as such showed that he had an intimate knowledge of educational matters, which he proceeded to apply with fine appreciation of the practical needs of the schools. In the revision of the school laws he had an opportunity to make many improvements, working with the most advanced educators, and bringing about, quietly, many desirable changes. His interest and prominence in the code revision did not diminish in the senate. He was an important factor in the regular and extra sessions, and it was he who took charge of the measure reported by a special committee, of which he was a member, providing for the annotation and publication of the code by the state. He made a speech in the senate, explaining it, which removed all opposition, and the bill became a law. Senator Trewin was afterward elected chairman of the joint legislative committee which had charge of the publication of the code, and followed it to successful completion, a work of which any lawyer may well be proud, and which has been of immense advantage, professionally, to the members of the committee. He has been often called the "father of the code."

Senator Trewin is a Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner and Knight of Pythias. The family attends the Presbyterian church. In 1901 Senator Trewin was a candidate for the republican nomination for governor, being next in strength to the successful man, A. B. Cummins.

WADSWORTH, SAMUEL B., of Council Bluffs, was born in Grand de Tour township, Ogle county, Illinois, February 22, 1851. His parents, Christopher and Matilda Feaster Wadsworth, were thrifty farmers and



pioneers of Ogle county. Christopher Wadsworth was a descendant of Thomas Wadsworth, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, and in the same line as the mother of Longfellow. He was of a very progressive spirit and a general favorite among his neighbors.

Samuel B. Wadsworth began his education in the country schools of Ogle county. In 1868, at the age of seventeen years, he entered Dixon Seminary at Dixon, Illinois, where he remained for one year. In 1873 and 1874 he attended the Illinois State Normal University, at Normal, Illinois. He was a member of the Wroughtonian Society

and was selected as its contest orator and contest debator at the same time—an honor that was never conferred upon any other person in the history of the university. He declined to accept the appointment as orator, but took part in the debate, of which Hon. Newton Bateman, Vice President Adlai Stevenson and Hon. E. L. Wells were the judges. He took great interest in science during his college days, and was afterwards appointed secretary of the State Scientific Society of Illinois. After leaving college Mr. Wadsworth became superintendent of the schools of Heyworth, and was afterward elected superintendent of the city schools of Oregon, Illinois, in 1876, which position he held for twelve successive years. In 1886 he was elected president of the Northern Illinois Teachers' Association, and in the same year county superintendent of the schools of Ogle county. This position he resigned to move to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he located in 1887, buying the abstract office of Messrs. Smith & Roberts. This was not Mr. Wadsworth's first commercial venture, however, as he had been connected with the firm of Wadsworth, Etnyre & Co., of Oregon, Illinois, which did a large business in loans and abstracts. His first dollar was earned while yet a small boy, by pulling weeds in the cornfields. In 1887 upon the formation of the Union Abstract & Trust Company of Council Bluffs, Mr. Wadsworth was appointed general manager, which position he still holds.

From 1889 to 1893 Mr. Wadsworth was secretary of the Council Bluffs Board of Trade. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1895 and has been in active practice ever since. He has always been a democrat, and in 1888 was elected a member of the Park Commission of the city of Council Bluffs. From 1889 to 1893 he was chairman of the democratic county central committee, and was then selected as chairman of the democratic committee of the Ninth congressional district, of which committee he is still a member. In 1892, in an address before the democratic state convention, held in Council Bluffs, he started the ball rolling for the nomination of Horace Boies for president. This speech was published in all

the daily papers of the western part of the country. In 1893 Mr. Wadsworth was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Pottawattamie county, and during 1895 he was chairman of the board.

He is a member of the Woodmen, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Eagles, D. O. K. K., Maccabees and Masonic orders, and belongs to the Unitarian church. He was married October 11, 1883, at Oregon, Illinois, to Anna E. Etnyre, daughter of Daniel Etnyre, president of the First National Bank of that city. Two children have been born of this union: Mary M., born February 17, 1887, and Paul E., born November 12, 1889. In 1883 Mr. Wadsworth added to his already large store of knowledge by traveling extensively in Europe.

In the year 1897 he was elected city solicitor of Council Bluffs, which position he still holds, having been elected for a second term. In the fall of 1900, he was the democratic nominee for congressman in the Ninth district of Iowa, and made a thorough canvass of the district, and was defeated by Judge Walter I. Smith.

WALLACE, JOSEPH, of Eldora, was born in Tyrone county, Ireland in 1854. He is the son of John Wallace and Eleanor Graham Wallace. They were farmers and of Scotch ancestry on both sides of the family. In 1862 the family came to America and settled on a farm in Marshall county, Iowa. Here Joseph Wallace attended school when the work of the farm permitted. When he was twenty years old he had fitted himself for teaching school and two years later he became principal of the public school in Union, Hardin county. He remained in this position two years, when he was elected to a better position as superintendent of the city schools in Waseca, Minnesota. During his connection with public school work Mr. Wallace was a very industrious student, having an ambition to secure a higher education and advancement in his profession of teaching. But he had been in Waseca but a year when in 1877 his business instinct attracted him to the occupation of stock raising. He had been well trained as a farmer and so

he decided to leave the school room and go into the stock business. In this he has been eminently successful. He has large ranch interests in the West and owns a stock and feeding farm near St. Paul besides his farm of eight hundred and eighty acres in Hardin county. He fattens and sends to market cattle by the train load and in this way has accumulated a handsome fortune.

September 11, 1878, Mr. Wallace was married to Miss Florence C. Doty of Ingersoll, Canada. They have two children, Mabel Canfield, born in 1879, and Bruce Graham, born in 1885. Miss Wallace was



graduated from Cornell College in the collegiate and oratorical courses in 1900 and then traveled in Europe. The family lives in one of the finest residences in central Iowa.

Senator Wallace has always voted the republican ticket. He was for six years a member of the board of supervisors of Hardin county, at the time the new court house was built in Eldora. In 1897 he was nominated by the republicans and elected senator from the district composed of Hardin, Wright and Hamilton counties. His service in the legislature has not only been satisfactory to his constituents but valuable to the

state. His judgment on business matters was beneficial to the senate and was often sought when important policies were to be shaped. Following his own convictions and voicing the sentiment of his people, he secured the passage through the senate of what was known as the five-mile limit bill in the session of 1900. This bill prohibited the existence of saloons within five miles of any state educational institution. It had not been supposed that the bill could pass the senate, and it was done through the influence of Senator Wallace and some of his personal friends. The bill was afterwards defeated in the house by two votes.

With all his efforts crowned with success, a popular man at home and throughout the state wherever he is known, Senator Wallace has every reason for being a contented man. Whenever he has been a candidate for office he has run ahead of his ticket. He belongs to the Methodist church and is actively interested in the affairs of his locality.

WETTSTEIN, FRANK EUGENE, of La Porte City, cashier of the First National Bank of that place, is one of the energetic and successful young bankers of the state.

His father, Otto Wettstein of Rochelle, Illinois, was a pioneer of Northern Illinois, locating at Rochelle in 1857, and being of over forty years engaged in the business of watchmaking at that place. He was noted all over that part of the country for his skill as a mechanic.

His grandfather, Theodore Wettstein, was proprietor of the Milwaukee house in the city of that name back in the "forties," and in the early history of that place his name will be found as a leader of German society, and as the founder of its first Musical Association.

Mr. Wettstein's maternal grandfather, Thomas Tracy, was a native of Vermont, in which state he was prominent as a business man. He was a delegate from that state to the convention at which the Republican party had its birth.

The subject of this sketch was born at Rochelle, Illinois, June 6, 1867. His

education was derived from the excellent high school of that place, from which he was graduated in 1884, taking highest honors of the school up to that time. Following his school days he spent two years in the employ of his father, but finding the business distasteful, in 1886 he entered the Rochelle National Bank as janitor, messenger and collection clerk. By diligent attention to business, and especially by the habit of reading everything that he could find that would increase his knowledge of the causes of success on part of the leaders of the banking business, he had in 1889 risen to a po-



sition of responsibility in the bank. During the time he was employed in the Rochelle National Bank he had been an occasional visitor to La Porte City, and his business judgment telling him that it was a good place for a second bank, he was successful in bringing about its organization, a majority of its stock being held by his Rochelle friends.

The entire management of the institution has been in the hands of Mr. Wettstein, and its record for conservative accommodation of its customers has been equal to its freedom from losses, the latter amounting

only to \$97.00 in eleven years, and that loss on a loan made against Mr. Wettstein's desires by the former president of the bank.

Mr. Wettstein has made the study of banking and real estate law his constant habit during the course of his business, and has added a very extensive local real estate and loan business to the business of the First National Bank. He has been for years a member of the Iowa Bankers' Association, and takes the greatest interest in all of its meetings, occasionally appearing on its program.

Besides his profession, Mr. Wettstein finds time to do considerable church and social work. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has been prominent in the work of the Christian Endeavor Society. He was for years president of the Young People's Society of Waterloo Presbytery, and has been also president of various Sunday school organizations. His voice is frequently heard on the platform of the conventions of Christian Endeavor and Sabbath school societies.

He is a member of the Masonic, Macabean, and Knights of Pythias Fraternities, and finds his greatest enjoyment in life in squaring his conduct by the useful teachings of these orders. In everything that goes to advance the interests of his town he is interested both financially and as a worker, and he thinks that to be a citizen of Iowa is a privilege that ought to make any man swell with patriotism, and resolve to add to its lustre as a commonwealth by his most untiring efforts. In politics Mr. Wettstein has always been independent, but he was a staunch supporter of McKinley in 1896 and again in 1900. He was in 1896 Vice President of the McKinley Club, and in its meetings and elsewhere took a leading part in advancing the cause of the Republican party.

Mr. Wettstein was married on September 22, 1896 to Miss Maud Wagoner, of La Porte City.

in the latter part of the War of 1812. He was a native of New Jersey but removed to Ohio, settling in Noble county in 1800 and removing subsequently to Washington county in the same state. In 1818 he was married to Cynthia Pixley, daughter of Argalus Pixley, who was a soldier in the War of the Revolution and afterwards settled in Massachusetts where he engaged in school teaching.

R. A. Perkins grew to manhood in the Buckeye state and received his early education in the common country school, held in the invariable log school house of the period. Free schools were then unknown and the



teacher's salary was paid by the parents of the pupils. In 1866, in his twenty-sixth year, Mr. Perkins came to Iowa with his father and settled on a farm in Bruce township, Benton county. They were among the pioneers of that section of the state and the nearest railway was twenty-five miles distant. Mr. Perkins engaged in farming and stock raising in which he was very successful. In 1891 he removed to La Porte City, Black Hawk county, and three years later, in 1894, he was elected president of the First National Bank of that city, a position which he still holds. He has also been a director in the La Porte City Electric

PERKINS, ROYAL AUSTIN, president of the First National Bank of La Porte City, is a native of Ohio, born in Noble county, September 11, 1840. His father, Edward Perkins, served in the United States army

Light and Water Company since its organization in 1893.

Mr. Peskins is a lifelong republican, having cast his first vote for president for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He is a member of Trowel Lodge No. 216 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of La Porte City, and takes a deep and active interest in its work. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

In 1875 at Vinton, Iowa, he was united in marriage to Catherine Gingrich, of Bruce township. They have no children.

WALSH BROS., of Clinton, a firm of six brothers, compose probably the most unique



EDMUND C. WALSH.

and successful firm of lawyers in the State or in the Nation. Born, reared and educated in their native State, they are distinctively an Iowa product. All are graduates of the High School at Clinton; all have followed this up with a course in law at the State University of Iowa; all have returned to labor together for mutual advancement and profit. E. C. Walsh, the eldest, succeeded to the extensive law practice of Hon. Aylett R. Cotton, Congressman and Judge,



MARK A. WALSH

upon the removal of that distinguished jurist to California in 1883. He immediately attained eminence at the bar. His charming



JAMES W. WALSH



CHARLES H. WALSH.

and capacity for labor was not confined to the practice of the law. His faculty for organization led him into the financial world, where the success of his firm has been marvelous. The financial undertakings of the firm now embrace many millions and extend to a dozen different states. In Iowa these young financiers control and operate electric railway, electric light, steam heating and gas companies at Clinton, Davenport and Burlington, and their holdings in these lines are constantly increasing. The coal is obtained from their own mine located at Norris, Illinois. They are among the largest owners of

personality made friends of the hundreds of clients which his ability attracted, while his unquestioned honor and integrity won judge and jury. Meanwhile his boundless energy



ALFRED E. WALSH



EUGENE J. WALSH.

realty at Clinton, and have choice business sites in all three cities. The varied operations of the firm are each in charge of competent managers, under the direction of the firm. In addition to this, their legal business has grown enormously. Law offices are maintained both in Clinton and in Chicago, and their time is now mostly devoted to corporation law and to practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts. They are attorneys for the Chicago & North Western Railway Company; the D., R. I. & N. W. Railway Company; the Postal Telegraph; American Ex-

press, Western Union Telegraph and many large commercial corporations in Iowa and in Chicago.

Personally the brothers are social in their nature, and while too busy to devote much time to society, are members of a great many clubs and fraternities.

They have all traveled extensively at home and abroad, and are entertaining writers and speakers. The names in the order of their ages are: Edmund C., Mark A., James W., Charles H., Alfred E. and Eugene J. The home life is ideal. The parents when not seeking recreation in travel, enjoy the quiet life of Clinton.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM O., lawyer and farmer, residing in Corning, was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, April 4, 1846. His parents, George and Sarah M. Mitchell, were natives of Kentucky, and came to Iowa in 1840, engaging in farming. William O., the second of their five children, at the age of sixteen years enlisted in the war for the Union, joining Company C, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer infantry, and served three years. Eight months of that time he lay in southern rebel prisons, including Andersonville, Salisbury and Florence. He finally escaped from Florence. The horrors he suffered, in common with many other "boys in blue," are too well known to need recital. Mr. Mitchell was in the siege of Vicksburg and in many other important engagements, escaping rebel bullets, however, without injury. After the war he graduated at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and immediately began the study of law in the office of Stuart Brothers in Chariton, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He has ever since been in active practice. He has for some time been engaged also in farming and stock-raising. He has an estate of some 700 acres of land, situated in the heart of the famous Blue Grass region. Probably no man in the country has done more to call attention to the matchless resources of the eighteen counties embraced in this tract. Knowing its agricultural and mineral resources, he enlisted with enthusiasm in the development

of an important section, and has been particularly active as a member of the Blue-Grass League, of which he is now president.

Senator Mitchell was married in 1876 to Miss Dora Conger of Washington, Iowa, who died in 1881. In 1886 he was married to Helen E., daughter of A. H. Craffee, the architect, a resident of Corning. Two children were born to him: Dora, born in 1879, and Helen, born in 1888. He is a member of the G. A. R. as well as of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1891 he was elected representative to the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, being



the first republican elected to the house from Adams county in fourteen years. He ran only seventeen votes behind the head of the ticket, although the democrats and the people's party fused on their candidate. No higher mark of respect and esteem could be given him by the people of Adams county than in his election in November, 1891, when such odds were against him. Another extraordinary honor awaited him upon his entrance to the legislature. Against all precedent he was elected speaker of the house in his first term, being recognized as possessing pre-eminent qualifications for the position. He served with complete satisfac-

tion to the house, administering its business not only with efficiency, but with fairness and consideration for all interests. Two years later he was re-elected to the house, and not being a candidate for the speakership, served in the capacity of chairman of the ways and means committee, helping to shape the finances of the state.

His work in the lower house so commended him to the people that he was in 1895 nominated and elected to the senate from the district composed of Adams and Taylor counties, serving in the regular session of 1896 and the special session of 1898. Senator Mitchell was always regarded as a safe, conservative legislator, who did not seek to make a show, but whose achievements were of the best kind, most useful to the state.

Senator Mitchell has won prominence by the ability he has shown in his profession; as a business man his energy and good management have brought him compliments; as a citizen he is public spirited, generous and progressive, always being ready to assist in advancing the public interests of his town, county and state. His friends know him as an honest, faithful and valuable friend, a good neighbor and a cultivated gentleman of taste and refinement.

CONAWAY, CHARLES D., M. D. Conspicuous among the leading physicians of eastern Iowa, and Poweshiek county, we find the name of C. D. Conaway of Brooklyn. Dr. Conaway was born in Harrison county, Ohio, September 25, 1834. He was the son of Charles Conaway, a farmer in that county, and Francis (Arnold) Conaway. Charles Conaway was born in Maryland, in 1796, and was the son of Michael Conaway, a native of Ireland, who came to this country before the Revolutionary war, and participated in that struggle. His wife was Elizabeth Davis, a native of Scotland. They were the parents of six children, three boys and three girls. The two eldest sons were in the war of 1812 under General Harrison. Frances (Arnold) Conaway was born in Pennsylvania in 1801. Her father's name was B. Arnold and her mother's name Mary Cullum. They were born in Maryland and married in Pennsylvania. To them were

born three sons and five daughters. About the year 1799 B. Arnold bought 640 acres of land in eastern Ohio where he thought, from the government survey, the county seat of Harrison county would be located, but missed the location a half mile. He soon afterward died and about 1808 his wife moved with her family upon this land and her eldest son was elected sheriff of Harrison county for several consecutive terms. The two oldest sons, James and Reason, served in the war of 1812 under General Harrison.

The chances for early education of Dr. Conaway were very limited. He was obliged



to walk two miles, over hills and hollows, to a log school house, with slab benches for seats, and fourteen inch oak boards, suspended on wooden pins driven into the logs, for desks. The tuition was free two to three months of the year, and on subscription two months, the master to be supplied with plenty of beech rods, four to six feet long with which to keep order. The first schooling our subject had away from home was in the McNeally Normal school at Hopedale, Ohio, where he attended two and one-half years. One year of this time he was a classmate of General George L. Custer, then a fair-haired

boy of nineteen years; very bright and energetic. After leaving this institution, Mr. Conaway taught school and farmed until 1863, when he took a two years course in Haysville College, at Haysville, Ohio. He located in Brooklyn, Iowa, in 1867, where he commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. John Conaway, and Dr. Busby as his tutors. He finished his course of reading under their instructions and took his first two courses of medical lectures at the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati in 1868-9. He located in Brooklyn, Iowa, as physician and surgeon in June, 1869. In 1871 he formed a partnership with his brother, John Conaway, M. D., which continued until 1881, when Dr. I. N. Busby became associated with them, and the firm was then known as Conaway Bros. & Busby. Dr. John Conaway, the senior partner, died in 1883. The firm continued under the name of Conaway and Busby for a time and was then dissolved. Dr. Conaway has a very large and successful practice.

Dr. Conaway was a democrat until 1863, since which time he has been an enthusiastic republican. He joined the Odd Fellows lodge in 1863, and the Masons in 1871, and has been an active member of the Methodist church since 1849. He has been twice married; the first time to Margaret McClinton. To them were born three sons, two of which died in infancy, while the oldest, John W. Conaway, is now a physician and surgeon at Hartley, Iowa. Mrs. Conaway died in 1864, and in 1868 Dr. Conaway again married; this time, Julia Anna Busby. To them has been born four children, two sons and two daughters. Earl D'Hone, died at the age of four years; Jennie Independence, born July 4, 1876, died December 28, 1890; Charles Busby, born December 25, 1882, and Dora Alice, born February 26, 1884. The two latter are now in school, and are both active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WRIGHT, CRAIG LUSSELLES, one of the prominent lawyers of northwestern Iowa, comes from a family of famous lawyers and distinguished statesmen. His uncle, Joseph

A. Wright, was one of the great lawyers of Indiana and was governor of the state from 1850 to 1857. At the expiration of his term President Buchanan appointed him minister to Prussia. A younger brother who studied law with Governor Wright, was George G. Wright, who moved to Iowa in 1840, settling at Keosauqua, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He soon became prominent as a whig politician, and in 1848 was elected to the state senate, serving four years. In 1850 he was a whig candidate for congress in the First Iowa district, but the democrats had a decided majority in the district and he was defeated. In 1885 he was elected by the General Assembly one of the judges of the supreme court, in which position, both as associate and chief justice, he served with distinguished ability for fifteen years. In 1870 he was chosen United States senator for a full term of six years, at the close of which he declined a re-election, and returned to the practice of law in Des Moines. He was one of the organizers of the State Agricultural Society, and for several years its president. He was also for a long time one of the directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, president of the Polk County Savings Bank, president of the Security Loan and Trust Company, and of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa. For almost half a century Judge Wright was one of the most widely known, and highly esteemed of the public men of the state and respected all classes of citizens.

In 1843 at Keosauqua he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah M. Dibble, daughter of Hon. Thomas Dibble, who was one of the framers of the state constitution of 1846. She was a woman of great decision of character, of broad philanthropy and firm principle. In October, 1893, Judge Wright and his wife celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Des Moines in the presence of children, grandchildren and many life long friends. Judge Wright died January 11, 1896, and his wife followed him in June, 1897.

Three of their sons chose the profession in which their father and uncle had attained high rank and have already won distinction as lawyers of marked ability. Thomas S., before his untimely death, had long been

recognized as one of the foremost lawyers in Iowa, and had been called to Chicago to become chief solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. Carroll, the third son, is one of the ablest of the young lawyers of the capital city, and is the attorney of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company for Iowa. Craig L., the subject of this sketch, is the second son of Judge Wright. He was born at Keosauqua, Van Buren county, December 5, 1846. After attending the public school for several years, he became a student in the Academy at Keosauqua under the Rev. D. Law until 1862, when he entered the State University at Iowa City, graduating in 1867. He then took a course in the law school at Des Moines established by Judges Wright and Cole and Prof. Hammond, where he graduated in 1868. He immediately determined to locate in Sioux City,, and borrowing funds to meet expenses, he reached that promising frontier town, and soon formed a partnership with Hon. Wm. L. Joy, who had served two terms in the General Assembly. The firm acquired a large practice in northwestern Iowa, as that region was settled, and Sioux City became a populous and prosperous metropolis for southeastern Dakota, southwestern Minnesota and north-eastern Nebraska, as well as northwestern Iowa. Its growth was phenomenal from 1880 to 1890, when it became the second city in size and business in the state. In ten years its population had grown from 7,376 to 37,806. In 1887 the partnership of Joy & Wright terminated and Mr. Wright opened an office by himself, conducting his extensive practice alone, until 1890, when he formed a partnership with Hon. E. H. Hubbard. In 1896 A. F. Call was taken into the firm, which was styled Wright, Call & Hubbard. The business of the firm has been largely along the line of corporation work; and for many years they have had charge of the legal business of several railroads, street railways and important cases growing out of railroad land grants. Mr. Wright has since 1886 been a director and vice president of the Security National Bank, and attorney for that and other banks in the city. He never sought political office, though a life long republican, preferring to

give his undivided attention to his professional work. He nevertheless took a deep interest in state and national politics, attending nearly all of the state republican conventions since 1868.

He was married April 22, 1873, to Miss Kate P. Van Dyke of Keokuk. They have two children: Wilfred L., born May, 1877, now a student at Cornell University, New York; and May L., born February 8, 1884.

DAVIS, JAMES COX, of Keokuk, is the eldest son and child of C. F. and Caroline T.



Davis. He was born in Keokuk, Lee county, Iowa, on September 2, 1857, and received his general education in the public schools of that city and at Hellmuth Boys' College, at London, Ontario. He studied law in his native place with Hon. P. T. Lomax and with the firm of Gillmore & Anderson, and was admitted to the bar on August 17, 1877. With a fine natural ability for his profession, he has, by close application and unswerving industry, achieved honor and distinction at the bar and is recognized as the foremost member of Lee county. He has no specialty in the law, but is equally at home in any of

its branches. Among the notable cases solely conducted by him is the "Original Package" case, officially known as *Leisy vs. Hardin*, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States April 20, 1890, in which the prohibitory law of Iowa was held unconstitutional so far as it interfered with interstate commerce. In politics Mr. Davis is a republican of liberal tendencies. Although at times mentioned for offices of high honor and distinction, he has declined to enter public life except in so far as his duties as a private citizen require him to take part in party confentions.

In 1897 he was a delegate to the national republican convention at St. Louis. In the earlier part of his career, before the demands of his profession were so great, he consented

to serve his native city in two capacities. On April 11, 1881, he was elected city attorney and was re-elected on April 9, 1883. In April, 1885, he was elected mayor and was re-elected in April, 1886. Mr. Davis was selected by the republican state committee to be temporary chairman of the state convention in Cedar Rapids, August 7, 1901, and presided over that great convention with satisfaction to all.

Mr. Davis was married on December 10, 1884, to Clara Belle Mooar, daughter of Judge D. Mooar of Keokuk. There were born to them three children: Mooar, Ora and Thistle Davis. Mrs. Davis died March 21, 1895. Mr. Davis is a member of the St. John's Episcopal church.



ADDENDA

ANDERSON, EDWIN, of Ruthven (see page 302, Vol. I.), was elected to the legislature by the democrats from the representative district composed of Clay and Palo Alto counties in 1897, and served with credit to himself in the legislature in 1898. The district is normally republican by 1,000 majority, while Mr. Anderson was elected as a democrat by 452 majority.

BALDWIN, JOHN N., of Council Bluffs (see page 284, Vol. I.), was one of the republican nominees for elector at large in 1900 and was a prominent figure in the campaign, delivering many speeches in Iowa and neighboring states.

BENNETT, A. T., of Carroll (see page 372, Vol. I.), was elected member of the house from Carroll county in 1899, having a majority of 448 in a county which gave the regular democratic ticket 311 majority that year. Mr. Bennett, owing to his personal popularity, ran 759 votes ahead of his ticket.

BICKNELL, A. D., of Humboldt (see page 456, Vol. I.), has been called upon to mourn the death of his second son, Charles Mills Bicknell, who died August 5, 1900. His death was caused by typhoid pneumonia after he had suffered a breakdown in health, the result of overwork in the University of Chicago. He was a youth of extraordinary promise. He had won unusual honors in his work and was beloved for his gentle and unselfish character by all who knew him wherever he went.

BLANCHARD, SENATOR L. C., of Oskaloosa (see page 285, Vol. I.), was re-elected state senator from Mahaska county in 1899. In 1900 he was a candidate for the republican nomination for supreme judge and was the second in strength in that convention, narrowly missing the nomination by reason of unavoidable complications at the close of the contest.

BLOODGOOD, FREEMAN H., city superintendent of schools, East Waterloo (see page 247, Vol. I.), served as city superintendent in Vinton after retiring from the county superintendency of Fayette county at the end of 1899 after serving three terms. His promotion in the educational world was rapid, for in the summer of 1900 he was elected city superintendent in East Waterloo and is now serving in that capacity.

BOLTER, LEMUEL R., the well known lawyer, politician and legislator, whose character sketch will be found on page 143 of this volume, died at his home in Logan, April 29, 1901. He had never been the same after the death of his wife in 1899. From that time on he lost interest in life, lacked ambition and was permanently affected in his whole life by the loss of the cherished wife who had been his companion for forty-three years. He realized that his end was near and had no desire to tarry. His farewell address to the senate upon its adjournment in April, 1900, will long be remembered by those who heard it. His end was peaceful and composed, and it is said of him that "he had no regrets, no longings for a continuance of life, and passed away apparently as content as one could desire to be." At the funeral addresses were made by Lieutenant Governor Milliman, Judge John F. Oliver and Judge Wakefield, and the occasion was a deeply impressive one. The Harrison county bar appointed a committee which passed resolutions of sympathy, declaring him to be the oldest member of the Harrison county bar and "one of the strongest towers of our profession, one distinguished as an advocate at the bar."

BRUNSON, A. A., of Algona (see page 530, Vol. I.), died very suddenly at his home in Algona, Saturday, August 4, 1900, of heart disease. He had been warned two years before by a specialist that he might die at any time of heart disease. He got his business affairs in condition, but kept the

secret from his family so they would not worry about it. It had no effect on his cheerful disposition but drew him more closely to his home. The Algona Upper Des Moines says of him that "there was not a man in Algona who had a wider personal acquaintance and his acquaintances grew to be friends. While he was aggressive in politics, he was so outspoken in his support or opposition that even the men he defeated always admired him and the men he worked with were drawn to him by strong ties. He had sterling qualities. He was uncompromising in his support of republican principles and no personal disappointment ever caused him to waver when he came to the polls. He had many of the qualities of a great orator and possessed the enthusiasm which enabled him to make his convictions an influence with others."

CHRISTIAN, GEORGE M., of Grinnell (see page 169, Vol. I.), was sergeant-at-arms of the Iowa delegation to the republican national convention in Philadelphia in June, 1900, a position which experience has taught him to fill with much satisfaction to the delegates.

EATON, W. L., of Osage (see page 448, Vol. I.), was re-elected to the legislature in 1899 and was a candidate for the republican nomination for speaker of the house when the house was organized in January, 1900. The contest between him and Dr. D. H. Bowen of Allamakee county was a very close one and no one could be certain of the result until after the vote in the caucus, which was 43 for Bowen and 38 for Eaton. Mr. Eaton in this contest stood for the interests of A. B. Cummins as candidate for United States senator. Had he been less loyal to Mr. Cummins or less closely identified with his campaign, he would have been nominated and elected speaker. Speaker Bowen appointed Mr. Eaton to the best chairmanship in the house, that of the committee on ways and means, and he served with the same ability and fidelity which characterized his first session's work.

EDWARDS, M. F., of Parkersburg (see page 390, Vol. I.), was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly in 1899. He was chairman of the house committee on telegraph, telephone and express and was a member of the committees on judiciary, railroads and commerce, penitentiaries, judicial districts and police regulations. He attained such prominence during the session that he was made a member of the sifting committee during the closing days.

FORBES, J. M., of Jefferson (see page 243, Vol. I.), now has a son, Wendell William Forbes, born August 9, 1900. He has purchased a 370 acre tract of land in Greene county and is fitting it up for a grain and stock farm.

FRICK, M. W., of Rockwell City (see page 257, Vol. I.), was married in Ft. Dodge, Iowa, October 25, 1900, to Miss Minnie De Motte Holt, of Ft. Dodge.

FULLER, WILLIAM E., of West Union (see page 374, Vol. I.), was appointed in 1901 by President McKinley to be Assistant Attorney General of the United States, having charge of the Spanish war claims.

GETZ, DR. H. L., of Marshalltown (see page 194, Vol. I.), was in June, 1900, elected president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons at the annual meeting in Detroit. He was elected first vice president of the Tri-State Medical Society, of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, at the annual meeting at St. Louis in April, 1900. In September, 1900, he was constituted a member *ex-officio* of the advisory council of the National Volunteer Emergency Service Medical Corps. He is the author of the following original papers on subjects connected with the work of railway surgeons: "Comments on First Aid for Injured in Railway Accidents," "Thoughts Relative to the Needs of our Railway Surgeons' Associations and the Universal Betterment of our Surgical Work," 1899; "Minor Casualty Surgery—Ideals of Treatment and Results," "First Aid (Limited)," 1900.

GIBSON, JOHN, of Creston (see page 254, Vol. I.), was re-elected to the legislature in November, 1899, having a majority almost double that of 1897. He has become extensively interested in business in Chicago, being the treasurer of the Philippine Lumber and Development Company, of which Congressman J. A. T. Hull is president.

GORRELL, DR. J. R., of Newton (see page 540, Vol. I.), sends the following addition to his speech, written by himself:

After I had been asked to resign the office of senator because the republican party "could no longer use me in its business," the silver forces of Jasper county were absurd enough to nominate me as my own successor. What followed stands alone in history as one of the most unique features of politics. I was nominated by the republicans on a silver platform and made a silver speech. Four years later, when my term was expiring, I was placed in nomination at the democratic convention by the democrat who was defeated by me four years before, and, in accepting this nomination by the democrats I delivered the same silver speech I had delivered to the republican convention four years before! And yet they say I have changed! The election vindicated my position. I have four years more of service, even if the republican party can no longer "use me in its business."

GRISWOLD, HENRY J., of Winthrop, Buchanan county (see page 554, Vol. I.), was elected a member of the state senate in the fall of 1899, representing Delaware and Buchanan counties.

HALEY, F. E., of Des Moines (see page 299, Vol. I.), was re-elected in 1899 and 1900 to be secretary and treasurer of the Iowa State Traveling Men's Association, having no opposition. His successful management of the Association's business assures him this position as long as he desires it.

HAMBLETON, A. F. N., of Oskaloosa (see page 353, Vol. I.), was nominated by the republicans and elected a member of the board of supervisors of Mahaska county in 1899. The county poor farm is under his

supervision and he represents especially the city of Oskaloosa. A new \$20,000 jail voted at the last election will be built under his superintendence. The ground next the court house on which it is to be built was secured largely through his influence and prompt action. Mr. Hambleton is secretary of the board of trustees of Penn College and also of the endowment trustees. The institution has lately received an additional endowment of \$50,000. Mr. Hambleton's father died April 2, 1899, and his mother died January 27, 1900.

HART, E. L., of Corydon (see page 199, Vol. I), died March 30, 1900. At the close of the March term of the district court he was taken seriously ill with pneumonia and lived but five days. Many fine tributes to his character and ability were rendered by members of the bar and friends at the memorial services held at the May term of the district court before Judge Tedford. Resolutions passed at this time, introduced by Hon. Lewis Miles, declared Mr. Hart to be "A man and a lawyer of upright honest purpose and a steadfast adherent to what he believed to be right; that he was of great and untiring industry; that he was learned in the law; that he was pure and unsullied in his personal and professional life, and that he honored his profession."

HEAD, MAHLON, of Jefferson (see page 453, Vol. I), was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1899 by the largest majority given to any candidate on the republican ticket. He served with ability and fidelity. Governor Shaw appointed him as one of the commissioners to locate the positions of the Iowa regiments at the siege of Vicksburg. The commission began its work by visiting the battlefield in November, 1900.

LARRABEE, WILLIAM (see page 282, Vol. I.), resigned his position on the state board of control in the spring of 1900, having assisted in placing the system on a sound working basis, and with his wife and a party of friends made an extensive tour of Europe. Upon retiring from the board of control Gov-

ernor Larrabee contributed the entire amount of the salary which he had received, amounting to about \$3,000, for the purpose of supplying a pipe organ, providing the legislature appropriated money to build a chapel, for the Orphans' Home at Davenport. The legislature appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose, the building was erected and the organ set up in January, 1901. Governor and Mrs. Larrabee have recently presented marble busts of themselves, executed by a celebrated sculptor in Florence, Italy, to the state historical department.

LAYLANDER, O. J., of Cedar Falls (see page 376, Vol. I), resigned the superintendency of the Cedar Falls schools in the spring of 1900 in order to engage in the school book and publishing business, in which he had for some time been interested.

LETTS, COLONEL FRANK C., of Marshalltown (see page 321, Vol. I), the well known wholesale grocer, now spends the most of his time in Chicago and the East, where he is acting as the purchasing agent for several large wholesale grocery houses in Iowa, Illinois and Kansas, in which he is a large stockholder. This agreement to purchase in common, which he brought about, has resulted in great benefits to the grocery houses concerned. They have been able to buy their goods very much cheaper than when acting independently.

MAGEE, REV. JOHN C., of Cedar Falls, (see page 419, Vol. I), was a member of the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which met in Chicago, Illinois, during the month of May, 1900. He was chairman of the delegation and served on the Committee on Episcopacy. He served as president of the Twentieth Century Commission of the Upper Iowa Conference.

MARSH, DR. CHARLES F., (see page 545, Vol. I), formerly a resident of Mt. Pleasant, is now a resident of Pensacola, Florida, having offices in the Masonic Temple in that city. He says he moved to Florida for the climate and his prospective future good, but

that he shall always feel that Iowa is first in all that constitutes real worth save alone climate.

MARSH, OSCAR H., (see page 246, Vol. I), county superintendent of schools of Mills county, was re-elected in 1899 and continues to hold a high rank in the educational field.

MARTIN, COLONEL L. M., of Des Moines (see page 217, Vol. I), having retired from the Iowa Central Railway, is now interested in extensive railway building in the south west. In 1900 he devoted himself to the sound money cause, conducting its national speaking campaign as a sound money democrat at Indianapolis and contributing largely to the sound money victory of that year.

McARTHUR, W. C., of Burlington (see page 442, Vol. I), was in the fall of 1900 appointed clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern district of Iowa by Judge Smith McPherson. He thereupon resigned his seat in the state senate.

McCLAIN, EMIL, of Iowa City (see page 298, Vol. I), was nominated by the republican state convention August 1, 1900, for supreme judge, after a prolonged contest in which numerous candidates of distinguished ability and reputation were entered. He was elected by the full party majority, assuming his duties on the supreme bench January 1, 1901. During the legislative session of 1900 Chancellor McClain advocated the passage of a law recommended by the State Bar Association extending the required period of law study to three years. The bill was passed in the form in which he presented it. In January, 1900, Chancellor McClain published a volume of "Cases on Constitutional Law," a subject to which he has for many years given close attention. This volume comprises 1,080 pages and was published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

MELENDY, PETER, of Cedar Falls (see page 336, Vol. I), died October 18, 1901, at his home in that city.

MILLS, EARL (see page 230, Vol. I), received the degree of Master of Didactics August 2, 1900, from Highland Park Normal College. He is now attending the Iowa College of Law, the law department of Drake University, in Des Moines, and will graduate in May, 1901.

PACKARD, STEPHEN B., of Marshalltown (see page 418, Vol. I), is now serving as a director in the American Hereford Breeders' Association and has been appointed by Governor Shaw to serve with ex-Governor Boies as one of the vice presidents for Iowa at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901. He was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture by the State Agricultural Convention, held in Des Moines, December 12, 1901. His large experience in the exposition business, having been a member of the Iowa commissions at the World's Fair and the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha, together with his high standing as a farmer and stock breeder in the state, made him a very desirable member of this board.

T. S. PARVIN, whose sketch appears on page 155, Volume I, was one of the last of the old guard to pass away. He was one of the last of the living of those connected with territorial and early state history, and was well known throughout the United States. He participated in many of the stirring events in the early days in Iowa. His death occurred at his home in Cedar Rapids on June 28, 1901. The funeral services were conducted by the Masonic Grand Lodge of Iowa, for which body he had been Grand Secretary for fifty-eight years; the Grand and many Past Grand officers, as well as prominent men of the state, being present. The later part of his life was spent in the upbuilding of the Masonic library, which he had founded in 1844, and over which he presided up to the time of his death. Many eulogies have been written reviewing his works to the state, the church and the educational institutions of Iowa, and to Masonry in his adopted state. In the death of Mr. Parvin, in the language as one has said of him, "Iowa has lost a character that was too

broad and far reaching to be contained in one town or state. His work will live long after him."

POWERS, DR. FRED W., of Reinbeck, whose biographical sketch appears on page 369 of this volume, was appointed by Governor Shaw to be a member of the State Board of Health, January 31, 1901.

PRALL, DR. A. A., of Dayton (see page 216, Vol. I), has achieved considerable success as an inventor, particularly with Prall's storm front for buggies. A factory has been started in Des Moines and the business is very promising. He has several other inventions under way, the success of which seem to be certain. The doctor took a post-graduate course in medicine in Chicago in 1900.

PRAY, GILBERT B., of Webster City (see page 357, Vol. I.), resigned his position as special agent in the Indian bureau in the summer of 1900, and is now devoting all of his time to the interests of the Royal Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Des Moines.

POTTER, L. F., formerly of Oakland, now a resident of Harlan (see page 179, Vol. I), declined a re-election to the legislature in 1899, when he might have gone to the senate, and removed to Harlan, where he established the First National bank, of which he is president and active manager. He still has general supervision of the Citizens' State bank of Oakland and of the Bank of Defiance, of which he is president. At the last convention of the Iowa Bankers' Association he was elected treasurer.

PUGH, R. W., of Williamsburg, county attorney of Iowa county (see page 240, Vol. I), has been in office nearly two years, during which time he has pleased the people by the economy and fidelity with which he has conducted the office. He has succeeded very well with criminal cases, having had some very difficult ones to try against the best lawyers in the county. Seven men have received penitentiary sentences during his term and

many others have received lighter punishment. Mr. Pugh's opinions are regarded as practically conclusive by county officers. He maintains his office and residence in Williamsburg, but has an office in the court house at Marengo, where he is found during court and the meetings of the board of supervisors.

ROBERTSON, DR. J. C., of Council Bluffs (see page 401, Vol. I), died September 16, 1899. His death was caused by an obstruction in the bowels.

SAUNDERS, COLONEL C. G., of Council Bluffs (see page 244, Vol. I), received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Drake University, his alma mater, in June, 1900. On this occasion he delivered the principal address at the dedication of the new chapel of the university. He is now the attorney for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway in Council Bluffs. A son, Charles Douglas, was born to Colonel and Mrs. Saunders August 25, 1900.

SCHMIDT, HARRY, of Council Bluffs (see page 530, Vol. I), was married October 30, 1895, instead of November 30, 1895, as stated in Volume I. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt have two daughters, Helen Marie, born February 4, 1897, and Elsie Gertrude, born November 8, 1900.

SHAW, GOVERNOR LESLIE M. (see page 167, Vol. I.), was re-elected in 1899, receiving 239,543 votes against 183,326 for Fred E. White, the fusion candidate. His plurality of 56,217 is the largest ever given to a governor in Iowa. In the summer of 1900 the death of Senator John H. Gear placed upon Governor Shaw the duty of appointing a man to fill the vacancy. Senator Gear died July 14, 1900. After carefully considering the situation and with a view to securing for the state the best representation in the senate, Governor Shaw, August 22, 1900, appointed Congressman Jonathan P. Dolliver of Fort Dodge to be United States senator. The appointment met with universal endorsement in the state, and there was no thought of any opposition to the election of Senator Dolliver by the legislature. Judge J. P. Conner, of Denison, Governor Shaw's friend,

was nominated and elected to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Dolliver to the senate. In the campaign of 1900 Governor Shaw was a conspicuous national figure. He spoke for about six weeks under the direction of the republican national committee, traveling in nine states and addressing large meetings at important places. He was in great demand throughout the West and often spoke twice and three times a day. During the latter part of the campaign he spent most of his time in Iowa and spoke twice a day nearly all the time. No two of his speeches were alike. He constantly added new material, fresh arguments, and the newspapers published a new speech by the governor several times a week. The governor became known as one of the strongest men in public life in the United States and is recognized everywhere as a leader in political thought. A man of original and vigorous ideas, he has a secure place in national politics. Governor Shaw was chairman of the Iowa delegation in the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, in June, 1900, and earnestly supported Congressman Dolliver for the vice presidency. Governor Shaw was appointed by President Roosevelt Secretary of the Treasury February 1, 1902, succeeding Secretary Gage.

SNYDER, E. A., of Cedar Falls (see page 239, Vol. I), has been quite as successful as postmaster as he was as an editor. The people give him credit for being an attentive, efficient, up-to-date official. He has secured four rural mail routes out of Cedar Falls, and this service is greatly appreciated by the farmers.

ST. JOHN, ROBERT, of Riceville (see page 430, Vol. I), proprietor of Oak Park Stock Farm, the well known breeder of Short Horn cattle and Poland China hogs, was, in December, 1900, elected a member of the board of directors of the State Board of Agriculture. Later he was appointed superintendent of the agricultural department of the state fair. He has lately become a member of the Knights of Pythias order.

STILSON, O. H., of Corwith (see page 202, Vol. I), was elected president of the

First State Bank of Corwith in March, 1899, and re-elected a year later. He has helped to organize the Hawkeye State Oil Company, with headquarters in Los Angeles, California, and is vice president and a director of the company, which is incorporated for \$500,000, and has valuable holdings in the Kern River district, near Bakersfield, and in Ventura county, near St. Paula. He is also a director of the Corwith Mill and Power Company, manufacturers of high grade flour.

STONER, DR. CHARLES E., of Des Moines (see page 497, Vol. I), died at his home in that city October 25, 1901.

STOUT, HENRY LANE, of Dubuque (see page 438, Vol. I), died July 17, 1900.

STOUT, JAMES E., of Des Moines (see page 259, Vol. I), having served two terms as sheriff of Polk county, retired at the end of 1899 and was in the spring of 1900 appointed by Mayor Hartenbower to be a member of the Board of Public Works of the city of Des Moines.

TEDFORD, HOWARD, of Mt. Ayr (see page 464, Vol. I), was elected state binder by the legislature in the winter of 1900. He took charge of his office in January, 1901.

THOMPSON, F. M., of Rock Rapids (see page 359, Vol. I), has become extensively interested in mining in the Coeur D'Alene range in Idaho and Washington. He is vice president of two companies which have fine prospects. One of them is the Bishop Mining and Milling Company.

THOMPSON, COLONEL J. K. P., of Rock Rapids (see page 339, Vol. I), was appointed one of the commissioners at large and elected chairman of the commission created by the legislature to locate the position of the Iowa troops in the siege of Vicksburg. The commission visited the historic battlefield in November, 1900, and performed its task with but little difficulty. Colonel Thompson has been conspicuous in the movement to establish the national military park at Vicksburg. The Thompson family has a delightful home at Rock Rapids, "Il-lah-

hay-ay," colonial in architecture, ample in size, superb in finish, filled with bric-a-brac and other evidences of extended travel. Their library is a well chosen one of a thousand volumes or more, possessing some rarities. Colonel Thompson is half owner of the Lyon County Bank, Rock Rapids, Iowa; president of the State Bank of Slayton, Minnesota; vice president of the Doon Savings Bank of Doon, Iowa; and a director in the Pipestone County Bank of Pipestone, Minnesota, State Bank of Jasper, Minnesota, and Citizens' State Bank of Sioux Center, Iowa. Their daughter, Leta May, is a pupil of A. E. Schoen Rene of Minneapolis, and is making rapid progress toward becoming a clever vocalist. The members of the family are good travelers, having visited at one time or another every state and territory of the United States, and the sister republic of Mexico, and Canada. The great natural wonders of their own country have been of especial interest to them, such as the Yellowstone National Park, Yosemite Valley, the Grand Canons of the Colorado and Arkansas and the gorges of the Gunnison. Some years ago the Colonel performed the unusual feat of making the ascent of Popocateptl, a height of nearly 18,000 feet.

TIRRILL, R. W., of Manchester (see page 226, Vol. I), sailed from New York January 27, 1900, with his wife for a nine months' tour of Europe and the Orient. They went directly to Naples, visiting Pompeii, Herculaneum, Vesuvius and other historic places in and near Naples. Crossing the Mediterranean to Alexandria, they visited Cairo and traveled seven hundred miles up the Nile. They saw the pyramids, the temples and other old ruins of the ancient Pharaohs. In Palestine, Syria and Asia Minor they spent forty-four days, taking a horseback ride and camping tour of two hundred and fifty miles from Jerusalem to Damascus, over a path that no wheeled vehicle ever did or ever can go. Following the Mediterranean coast, Mr. and Mrs. Tirrill went to Smyrna, Rhodes, Ephesus, up the Dardanelles to the Sea of Marmora and Constantinople, thence to Athens and through Greece, Corfu and Brindisi, returning to Naples. After this they saw Rome, Florence, Genoa,

Turin, Milan, Venice, Vienna, Munich, Ober-Ammergau, traveled through southern France, spent some time in Paris, Germany, Austria, Holland, Switzerland, England, Ireland and Scotland. They kept a journal of their travels which they are now preparing to publish.

TOWNSEND, EDWARD, of Cedar Falls, (see page 501, Vol. I), died January 19, 1900.

WHITNEY, CASSIUS H., formerly of Harlan (see page 487, Vol. I), dissolved partnership with his brother November 1, 1899, and removed to Hartington, Nebraska, where he is engaged in the practice of law and is doing well. He says he went farther west with his family to grow up with the country.

WILL, DR. F. J., formerly of Eagle Grove (see page 340, Vol. I), has removed to Des Moines, where he is chief medical examiner for the Bankers' Life Association, a position of great responsibility and one of the best in the insurance business in Iowa.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE T., editor of the Ida County Pioneer (see page 315, Vol. I), was appointed by Governor Shaw as a delegate on behalf of the state of Iowa to investigate and report concerning foreign printing and publishing. He accordingly made visits to the Paris Exposition and the British Isles during the summer of 1900. Mr. Williams has recently become a lecturer and has lectured extensively in the southern states and elsewhere, his subject being "Hash—In Ours and other Countries." Died March, 1902.

WOOD, DR. I. C., of Logan (see page 263, Vol. I.), has been appointed surgeon of the Illinois Central Railway. He has bought a drug store and is conducting that in connection with his practice.

WOODWARD, J. C. & W. W., of Council Bluffs (see page 264, Vol. I), have successfully introduced the colonial style of architecture in western Iowa, two notable examples of their work being the residences of W. L. Douglas, at Council Bluffs, and L. E. Williams, at Glenwood. Colonial residences have become very popular. People see reproduced in them the homes of their boyhood days—the old fireplace, the large porch columns and the general air of hospitality.

AYRES, SAMUEL PARKER, of Marshalltown, formerly of Atlantic, whose biographical sketch appears on page 461 of this volume, sold the Atlantic Telegraph in August, 1899, and removed to Marshalltown, where, in connection with George L. Sieg, he established the Marshalltown Herald and a large job printing office. Mr. Ayres was already well known in that section, as he began newspaper work in Knoxville, October 1, 1885, when he purchased the Knoxville Journal, which he managed successfully until January 1, 1895, when he disposed of it and purchased an interest in the Daily and Weekly Telegraph, in company with L. E. Hollowell. Mr. Ayres had been in the practice of law for six years in Knoxville before he purchased the Journal. His third daughter, Mabel, is now Mrs. B. E. Langsworthy.

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